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CHAPTER 01
Social and Cultural Aspects

1. Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon, known as Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta, at Dhamek Stupa located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Shravasti
(C) Kushinagar
(D) Kaushambi

2. Which of the following pairs of folk dance and its corresponding region in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched?
(A) Charkula - Bundelkhand region
(B) Karma - Braj region
(C) Dhobiya - Purvanchal region
(D) Rai - Rohilkhand region

3. The saint-poet Sant Kabir, who advocated nirguna bhakti and opposed ritualism, passed away at which place in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Maghar
(B) Lehartara
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Chitrakoot

4. Consider the following statements regarding Jainism in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The 8th Jain Tirthankara, Chandraprabha, was born at Chandravati near Varanasi.
Statement II: Shravasti is recognized as the birthplace of the 3rd Jain Tirthankara, Sambhavanatha.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

5. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh is considered a landmark in early temple architecture of Northern India.
Reason (R): It is one of the earliest surviving brick temples built during the Gupta period featuring a shikhara.
In the context of the above, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

6. Which of the following statements regarding the Sharqi architecture of Jaunpur in Uttar Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Atala Masjid was completed during the reign of Sultan Ibrahim Shah Sharqi.
(B) Sharqi monuments are distinguished by sloping pylon towers at the entrance.
(C) The Jama Masjid of Jaunpur was constructed entirely by Sultan Sikandar Lodi.
(D) Jaunpur was famously known as the Shiraz of the East due to its cultural renaissance.

7. The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College, which later grew into the Aligarh Muslim University, was established at Aligarh in 1875 by:
(A) Nawab Abdul Latif
(B) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(C) Badruddin Tyabji
(D) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Mahajanapadas located in present-day Uttar Pradesh:
I. The capital of the Kashi Mahajanapada was Varanasi.
II. The Vatsa Mahajanapada had its capital at Kaushambi near the confluence of Ganga and Yamuna.
III. The capital of Northern Panchala was Kampilya while Southern Panchala was Ahichchhatra.
Which of the statements given above are correct?

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(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

9. Which of the following traditional craft traditions of Uttar Pradesh is NOT associated with the matching city mentioned?
(A) Chikankari embroidery - Lucknow
(B) Wooden Toys - Firozabad
(C) Brassware industry - Moradabad
(D) Black Clay Pottery - Nizamabad, Azamgarh

10. The legendary thumri singer Girija Devi belonged to which classical music gharana of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agra Gharana
(B) Banaras Gharana
(C) Kirana Gharana
(D) Lucknow Gharana

11. A candidate studying tribal demographics of Uttar Pradesh notes a community residing primarily in the Lakhimpur Kheri region that celebrates the Diwali festival as an occasion of sorrow. Which tribal community is being referred to?
(A) Tharu
(B) Jaunsari
(C) Buksa
(D) Kharwar

12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Monument / Historical Site)
P. Asfi Mosque and Bada Imambara
Q. Jhansi Fort
R. Chini Ka Rauza
S. Sita Samahit Sthal (Sitamarhi)
List II: (District in UP)
1. Agra
2. Bhadohi
3. Jhansi
4. Lucknow
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

13. The epic devotional poem 'Ramcharitmanas' was composed in Awadhi dialect by Goswami Tulsidas during the reign of which Mughal emperor?
(A) Babur
(B) Akbar
(C) Shah Jahan
(D) Aurangzeb

14. Which of the following pairs of annual fair (mela) and its district in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched?
(A) Nauchandi Mela - Mathura
(B) Shakumbhari Devi Mela - Meerut
(C) Bateshwar Mela - Agra
(D) Govardhan Parikrama Mela - Saharanpur

15. Consider the following statements regarding the 1857 Revolt and its socio-religious context in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Rani Lakshmibai led the revolt against the British forces in Jhansi.
II. Begum Hazrat Mahal organized the resistance against British annexation in Lucknow.
III. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah led the anti-British struggle in Faizabad.
IV. Khan Bahadur Khan took the leadership of the revolt in Bareilly.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

16. Which classical dance form of India originated and developed in the court assemblies and temple traditions of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kathakali
(B) Kuchipudi
(C) Odissi
(D) Kathak

17. The iron implements discovered at which ancient site in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh provided crucial evidence regarding the early usage of iron in the Gangetic plain around 1000 BCE?
(A) Atranjikhera
(B) Hastinapur
(C) Sravasti
(D) Kausambi

18. Among the following traditional folk song genres of Uttar Pradesh, which one is primarily associated with the Bundelkhand region?
(A) Kajari
(B) Birha
(C) Alha
(D) Chaita

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19. Select the correct chronological sequence of the following saint-philosophers who lived or worked in Uttar Pradesh, from earliest to latest:
(A) Ramananda → Kabir → Tulsidas → Malukdas
(B) Kabir → Ramananda → Malukdas → Tulsidas
(C) Tulsidas → Ramananda → Kabir → Malukdas
(D) Ramananda → Tulsidas → Kabir → Malukdas

20. The Darul Uloom Islamic seminary, which played a prominent role in Islamic religious education and anti-colonial political thought, was established in 1866 at which place in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bareilly
(B) Lucknow
(C) Rampur
(D) Deoband

21. The Lion Capital of Ashoka, which serves as the National Emblem of India, was excavated from which ancient site in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sankissa
(B) Sarnath
(C) Kaushambi
(D) Piprahwa

22. Which of the following pairs of research institute/ university and its location in Uttar Pradesh is incorrectly matched?
(A) Bhatkhande Music University - Lucknow
(B) Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies - Sarnath, Varanasi
(C) Bharat Kala Bhavan - Prayagraj
(D) Indian Institute of Carpet Technology - Bhadohi

23. Consider the following statements regarding ancient art and sculpture in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Mathura School of Art flourished under the patronage of Kushana rulers.
II. Red spotted sandstone was predominantly used as raw material by artists of the Mathura School.
III. The Mathura style produced the earliest indigenous anthropomorphic images of the Buddha in India.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

24. The Nadwatul Ulama, an influential Islamic educational council aiming to combine Islamic traditionalism with modern needs, was established in 1894 at which city in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Aligarh
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Meerut

25. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Deva Sharif in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh is an important symbol of communal harmony and syncretic culture.
Reason (R): The annual urs of Sufi saint Waris Ali Shah at Deva Sharif attracts devotees from both Hindu and Muslim communities.
In the context of the above, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

26. Which Hindi news journal, considered a pioneer in Hindi political journalism, was launched from Banaras in 1845 under the patronage of Raja Shivprasad 'Sitare-Hind'?
(A) Udant Martand
(B) Banaras Akhbar
(C) Pratap
(D) Kavi Vachan Sudha

27. The traditional ritual art of drawing floor and wall designs using flour, colors and flower petals around Lord Krishna's shrines, practiced extensively in the Braj region of Uttar Pradesh, is known as:
(A) Sanjhi Art
(B) Aipan Art
(C) Madhubani Art
(D) Warli Art

28. In 1918, the Uttar Pradesh Kisan Sabha was formed in Prayagraj to protest against oppressive feudal practices. Who among the following leaders was actively associated with its foundation?
(A) Baba Ramchandra along with local peasant activists

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(B) Swami Sahajanand Saraswati of the All India Kisan Sabha
(C) Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narain Dwivedi
(D) Acharya Narendra Deva along with Congress Socialist leaders

29. Which of the following statements regarding UNESCO World Heritage Sites located in Uttar Pradesh is correct?
(A) Sarnath Ancient Ruins were declared a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1983.
(B) The Imambara of Lucknow was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list in 2010.
(C) Brij Parikrama has been granted UNESCO natural heritage status in recent years.
(D) Agra Fort, Taj Mahal, and Fatehpur Sikri are the UNESCO sites in the state.

30. A cultural researcher wants to record the folk songs sung by women during the monsoon season expressing longing and love, accompanied by swings in eastern Uttar Pradesh. Which genre should the researcher observe?
(A) Rasia
(B) Phag
(C) Kajari
(D) Pandavani

31. Naimisharanya, an ancient pilgrimage center mentioned in the Puranas as the sacred forest where Maharishi Ved Vyas narrated stories to sages, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Sitapur
(C) Hardoi
(D) Lakhimpur Kheri

32. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Handicrafts / GI Products)
P. Terracotta Craft
Q. Zardozi Embroidery
R. Wooden Carvings
S. Glassware & Bangles
List II: (Associated District in UP)
1. Firozabad
2. Saharanpur
3. Gorakhpur
4. Farrukhabad
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

33. Swami Achhyutanand 'Harihar' launched the 'Adi-Hindu' movement during the 1920s aimed at untouchability abolition and Dalit social awakening primarily from which city in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Agra
(C) Lucknow
(D) Varanasi

34. Which of the following statements regarding Awadh architectural heritage in Lucknow is incorrect?
(A) Bada Imambara was constructed by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula to provide employment relief during a famine.
(B) The Central Hall of Bada Imambara is constructed without any support from exterior pillar beams.
(C) The Chhattar Manzil was built under the patronage of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan.
(D) Rumi Darwaza was modeled on the Sublime Porte in Istanbul.

35. Consider the following statements regarding social and cultural institutions in colonial Uttar Pradesh:
I. Banaras Hindu University was founded in 1916 by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
II. Scientific Society was established at Ghazipur in 1864 by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan before moving to Aligarh.
III. Bharatendu Harishchandra edited the literary journal 'Kavi Vachan Sudha' from Banaras.
IV. The Central Hindu College was established at Varanasi by Dayanand Saraswati in 1898.
Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?
(A) IV only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) III only

36. Ustad Faiyaz Khan and Ustad Vilayat Hussain Khan were prominent vocal exponents associated with which classical vocal music gharana of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Rampur-Sahaswan Gharana
(B) Kirana Gharana
(C) Mewati Gharana
(D) Agra Gharana

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37. Deogarh in Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh is famous for a cluster of 31 historical Jain temples located near the Betwa River. These temples belong mainly to which historical period?
(A) Ancient Mauryan Empire Period
(B) Post-Gupta and Pratihara Period
(C) Imperial Kushana Dynasty Period
(D) Medieval Delhi Sultanate Period

38. Which of the following folk dances is NOT performed in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Rai Dance
(B) Horse (Ghode) Dance
(C) Charkula Dance
(D) Khyal Dance

39. Arrange the following historical monuments constructed in Uttar Pradesh in chronological order of their construction (from earliest to latest):
1. Dhamek Stupa, Sarnath
2. Atala Masjid, Jaunpur
3. Panch Mahal, Fatehpur Sikri
4. Bada Imambara, Lucknow

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4

40. Sant Ravidas (Raidas), the prominent Nirguna Bhakti saint and social reformer whose hymns are included in the Guru Granth Sahib, was born in which place in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Seer Goverdhanpur in Varanasi
(B) Goverdhan in Mathura district
(C) Soron located in Kasganj district
(D) Kada located in Kaushambi district

41. The 'Buksa' tribal community in Uttar Pradesh, which claims descent from the Rajput dynasty, is concentrated predominantly in which district?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Bijnor
(C) Ballia
(D) Lalitpur

42. Which of the following pairs of historic journal published in Uttar Pradesh and its founder/ editor is correctly matched?
(A) Abhyudaya - Acharya Narendra Deva
(B) Pratap - Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
(C) Leader - Motilal Nehru
(D) Independent - Madan Mohan Malaviya

43. Consider the following statements regarding the socio-cultural aspect of Buddhism in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Mahaparinirvana Stupa and Temple are situated at Kushinagar where Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana.
II. Shravasti was the place where Buddha spent the highest number of rainy seasons (Vassa).
III. Sankissa in Farrukhabad district is revered by Buddhists as the location where Buddha descended from heaven after preaching to his mother.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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44. Maharishi Valmiki composed the Sanskrit epic 'Ramayana' at his ashram located on the banks of the Ganges in which place in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chitrakoot
(B) Sringverpur
(C) Bithoor (Kanpur)
(D) Ayodhya

45. Consider the following statements regarding classical music gharanas of Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: Pandit Bhimsen Joshi belonged to the Kirana Gharana founded by Ustad Abdul Karim Khan in Shamli district.
Statement II: The Lucknow Gharana of Kathak was developed primarily under the patronage of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

46. The famous 'Lathmar Holi' festival is celebrated annually with great fervour in which town of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Vrindavan
(B) Gokul
(C) Barsana
(D) Goverdhan

47. Which of the following statements regarding the influence of Arya Samaj in Uttar Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati established active branches of Arya Samaj across cities like Meerut and Varanasi.
(B) Arya Samaj advocated absolute adherence to idol worship and traditional temple rituals.
(C) The Shuddhi movement led by Arya Samaj aimed at reconverting former Hindus back to the Hindu fold.
(D) Gurukul Kangri was initially set up at Haridwar when the region was part of the United Provinces.

48. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Gupta period is widely termed as the Golden Age of classical Indian art and temple architecture in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Gupta rulers introduced the Nagara style of stone temple building with elaborate relief carvings and anatomical perfection.
In the context of the above, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

49. The famous Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chishti, whose mausoleum was constructed by Emperor Akbar in white marble, resided at:
(A) Fatehpur Sikri
(B) Ajmer
(C) Delhi
(D) Jaunpur

50. The traditional folk theatre form of Northern India featuring open-air song, music, drama, and humorous dialogue that developed prominently around Hathras and Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh is:
(A) Tamasha
(B) Swang
(C) Nautanki
(D) Bhand Pather

51. Munshi Premchand, the pioneer of modern Hindi-Urdu realist literature, was born in 1880 at Lamhi village situated near which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Ayodhya

52. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Cultural Personality of UP)
P. Bismillah Khan
Q. Birju Maharaj
R. Jaishankar Prasad
S. Ravi Shankar
List II: (Field of Contribution)
1. Kathak Dance
2. Shehnai Performance
3. Sitar Performance
4. Hindi Literature (Chhayavad)
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

53. Which of the following statements regarding ancient sites mentioned in Vedic and Epic literature in Uttar Pradesh is correct?
(A) Ahichchhatra served as the ancient capital city of the Matsya Mahajanapada kingdom.
(B) Hastinapur, capital of the Kauravas, is in Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh.
(C) Sravasti was an ancient urban center situated on the banks of Yamuna river.
(D) Kaushambi served as the primary capital city of the ancient Kosala kingdom.

54. Sant Malukdas, a prominent Nirguna saint famous for the famous dictum "Ajgar kare na chakri, panchi kare na kaam", was born at Kada in which present-day district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chitrakoot
(B) Fatehpur
(C) Kaushambi
(D) Prayagraj

55. Consider the following statements regarding tribal communities in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Sonbhadra district has the highest number of scheduled tribe groups in Uttar Pradesh.
II. The Sahariya tribe resides predominantly in the Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh.
III. The Kharwar tribe is known for its traditional martial arts and dances in Sonbhadra.
IV. Uttar Pradesh has no tribal population according to the 2011 Census.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only

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(B) I and II only
(C) II and IV only
(D) III and IV only

56. The famous Tomb of Itmad-ud-Daulah, often referred to as the 'Baby Taj' and known for its pioneering use of the Pietra Dura technique in white marble, was commissioned by Nur Jahan at:
(A) Agra
(B) Fatehpur Sikri
(C) Lucknow
(D) Delhi

57. Which of the following Buddhist circuit pilgrimage sites is NOT located in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sarnath
(B) Bodh Gaya
(C) Kushinagar
(D) Shravasti

58. The newspaper 'Pratap', which aggressively campaigned against peasant oppression and colonial exploitation in Uttar Pradesh, was edited and published from Kanpur by:
(A) Shiv Prasad Gupta
(B) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
(C) Rammanohar Lohia
(D) Purushottam Das Tandon

59. Select the correct chronological sequence of the establishment of the following institutions in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Scientific Society (Ghazipur) → Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (Aligarh) → Darul Uloom (Deoband) → Banaras Hindu University
(B) Scientific Society (Ghazipur) → Darul Uloom (Deoband) → Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (Aligarh) → Banaras Hindu University
(C) Darul Uloom (Deoband) → Scientific Society (Ghazipur) → Banaras Hindu University → Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (Aligarh)
(D) Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (Aligarh) → Scientific Society (Ghazipur) → Darul Uloom (Deoband) → Banaras Hindu University

60. The traditional craft of producing intricate white thread embroidery work on soft cotton or muslin fabric, which received UNESCO recognition as intangible cultural heritage from Lucknow, is called:
(A) Zardozi
(B) Kantha
(C) Chikankari
(D) Phulkari

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61. Bharatendu Harishchandra, regarded as the Father of Modern Hindi Literature and Drama, carried out his literary renaissance activities primarily from which city?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Lucknow
(C) Agra
(D) Varanasi

62. Which of the following pairs of traditional fair and district in Uttar Pradesh is incorrectly matched?
(A) Soron Mela - Kasganj
(B) Deva Sharif Mela - Barabanki
(C) Kailash Mela - Kanpur
(D) Syed Salar Masud Mela - Bahraich

63. Consider the following statements regarding classical painting traditions in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Mughal painting reached its artistic peak under the patronage of Emperor Jahangir.
II. Garhwal and Kangra schools influenced the regional painting styles in northern UP hills.
III. Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad accompanied Humayun to establish the Mughal royal atelier.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

64. Sant Surdas, the famous blind poet of Krishna Bhakti literature and disciple of Vallabhacharya, was associated with which region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Awadh region (Ayodhya)
(B) Purvanchal region (Varanasi)
(C) Bundelkhand region (Chitrakoot)
(D) Braj region (Runakta/Mathura)

65. Consider the following statements regarding ancient architecture in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The Bhitargaon Temple in Kanpur district is one of the oldest surviving brick temples of the Gupta era featuring a terraced spire.

Statement II: The Chaukhandi Stupa at Sarnath was built during the Gupta period and later altered with an octagonal tower by the Mughals.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

66. Hazrat Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya, one of the most celebrated Sufi saints of the Chishti order in India, was born in 1238 CE at which historical town of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sambhal
(B) Kannauj
(C) Budaun
(D) Nagaur

67. A devotee wishes to attend the massive cattle fair that combines trade in livestock with a holy dip in the Yamuna River during Kartik Purnima in Agra district. Which fair should the devotee visit?
(A) Bateshwar Mela
(B) Nauchandi Mela
(C) Garmukteshwar Mela
(D) Kalinjar Mela

68. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Sir Syed Ahmad Khan opposed the Indian National Congress in its early phase and advocated western modern education for Muslims.
Reason (R): He believed that modern education in science and technology was essential for the socio-economic advancement of the Muslim community under British rule.
In the context of the above, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

69. Parshvanatha, the 23rd Jain Tirthankara who preached the four vows (Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, Aparigraha), was born at which ancient place in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Varanasi
(C) Shravasti
(D) Mathura

70. Which of the following traditional musical forms is NOT commonly performed in the Purvanchal (Eastern UP) region?
(A) Birha
(B) Kajari
(C) Rasia
(D) Chaita

71. Begum Hazrat Mahal, who led the armed resistance against the British East India Company during 1857, was the wife of which last ruler of Awadh?
(A) Saadat Ali Khan
(B) Asaf-ud-Daula
(C) Shuja-ud-Daula
(D) Wajid Ali Shah

72. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Ancient Excavation Site)
P. Piprahwa (Kapilavastu)
Q. Ahichchhatra
R. Kaushambi
S. Sravasti
List II: (District in UP)
1. Bareilly
2. Siddharthnagar
3. Balrampur
4. Kaushambi
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

73. Which of the following statements regarding the ancient city of Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh is correct?
(A) It was the imperial capital of the Magadha empire under Bimbisara.
(B) It was the capital of Kosala Mahajanapada on the Saryu River.
(C) It was constructed as a fortified royal city by Mughal emperor Babur.
(D) It served as the primary major seaport of ancient Northern India.

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74. The Sati Abolition Regulation (1829) enacted by Lord William Bentinck saw major petitioning and social awakening efforts supported by reformers in Uttar Pradesh. In which administrative province was UP included at that time?
(A) Bombay Presidency
(B) Bengal Presidency
(C) Madras Presidency
(D) Punjab Province

75. Consider the following statements regarding literature and journals during the freedom struggle in Uttar Pradesh:
I. 'Kavi Vachan Sudha' was founded by Bharatendu Harishchandra in 1868.
II. 'Pratap' was a famous newspaper published from Kanpur by Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi.
III. 'Aaj', an influential Hindi daily newspaper, was started in Varanasi in 1920 by Shiv Prasad Gupta.
IV. 'Abhyudaya' was launched by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to promote social and national consciousness.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

76. The 'Badhayi' dance and 'Rai' dance are popular folk celebration performances performed during social occasions and childbirth in which cultural region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Braj
(B) Rohilkhand
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Awadh

77. Which of the following pairs of historical monument in Uttar Pradesh and its builder/ patron is incorrectly matched?
(A) Taj Mahal - Shah Jahan
(B) Buland Darwaza - Akbar
(C) Bada Imambara - Asaf-ud-Daula
(D) Atala Masjid - Akbar

78. Pandit Ravi Shankar and Ustad Alauddin Khan were key figures connected to the Maihar-Senia gharana, while Pandit Jasraj was associated with Mewati. Which of the following tabla masters hailed from the Banaras Gharana of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ustad Zakir Hussain
(B) Ustad Alla Rakha
(C) Pandit Anokhelal Mishra
(D) Pandit Swapan Chaudhuri

79. The city of Kashi (Varanasi), celebrated as one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world, is first mentioned in which ancient Vedic text?
(A) Rigveda
(B) Atharvaveda
(C) Sama Veda
(D) Yajurveda

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80. The traditional handicraft technique of setting pieces of colored glass, mother-of-pearl, or semi-precious stones into marble or sandstone cutouts, prominently seen in Agra's Mughal monuments, is called:
(A) Chikankari work
(B) Meenakari craft
(C) Filigree design
(D) Pietra Dura art

81. Which of the following pairs of renowned author from Uttar Pradesh and their literary work is correctly matched?
(A) Jaishankar Prasad - Kamayani
(B) Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala' - Godan
(C) Munshi Premchand - Yama
(D) Mahadevi Verma - Madhushala

82. The Central Hindu College established in 1898 at Varanasi, which laid the institutional foundation for Banaras Hindu University, was founded by:
(A) Swami Vivekananda
(B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(C) Annie Besant
(D) Dayanand Saraswati

83. Consider the following statements regarding classical Kathak dance gharanas in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Lucknow Gharana emphasizes grace, expressiveness (abhinaya), and lyrical storytelling.
II. The Banaras Gharana is known for its energetic footwork and distinct execution of chakkars (turns).
III. Kathak dance is completely independent of Hindu mythological stories and draws exclusively from Persian court themes.
Which of the statements given above is/are INCORRECT?
(A) III only
(B) I and II only

(C) II and III only
(D) I only

84. Which female Bhakti poet and saint, known for her passionate devotion to Lord Krishna, spent her final years in Vrindavan and Dwarka?
(A) Akka Mahadevi
(B) Lalleshwari
(C) Andal
(D) Mirabai

85. Consider the following statements regarding Fatehpur Sikri built by Emperor Akbar in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: Buland Darwaza was constructed at Fatehpur Sikri to commemorate Akbar's victory over Gujarat.
Statement II: The Jama Masjid at Fatehpur Sikri houses the tomb of Sheikh Salim Chishti made of white marble.
Which of the following is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect

86. The Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929, which fixed the minimum marriageable age for girls at 14 years and boys at 18 years, was popularly named after which social reformer?
(A) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(B) Jyotiba Phule
(C) Harbilas Sarda
(D) Dhondo Keshav Karve

87. Nizamabad in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh is globally famous for which unique ceramic craft awarded a Geographical Indication (GI) tag?
(A) Blue Pottery
(B) Khurja Glazed Pottery
(C) Chhatarpur Terracotta
(D) Black Clay Pottery

88. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Awadhi and Braj Bhasha emerged as powerful literary mediums for devotional poetry during the medieval Bhakti period in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Bhakti saints chose vernacular regional languages instead of Sanskrit to make religious philosophy accessible to the common masses.
In the context of the above, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

89. Wood's Despatch of 1854 led to the establishment of the Department of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces (present-day UP). In 1872, Canning College was established which later developed into which university?
(A) University of Allahabad
(B) University of Lucknow
(C) Aligarh Muslim University
(D) Banaras Hindu University

90. Which of the following pairs of folk dance and its distinctive feature in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched?
(A) Karma - Performed exclusively by the traditional folk priests of Varanasi
(B) Charkula - Balancing a multi-tiered lighted lamp pyramid on the head
(C) Rai - Performed exclusively by professional male wrestlers in Western UP
(D) Dhobiya - Performed during the annual spring festival in the Braj region

91. Sringverpur, an ancient archaeological site where Lord Rama is believed to have crossed the Ganges with the help of Nishadraj Guha, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Chitrakoot
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Sultanpur

92. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Literary Personality)
P. Kabir
Q. Sant Tulsidas
R. Mahadevi Verma
S. Harivansh Rai Bachchan
List II: (Birthplace / Associated District in UP)
1. Rajapur (Chitrakoot)
2. Varanasi

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3. Farrukhabad
4. Prayagraj

(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

93. The Dargah of Sufi saint Syed Salar Masud Ghazi, where a famous annual fair (mela) is organized drawing lakhs of pilgrims, is situated in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Badaun
(B) Saharanpur
(C) Jaunpur
(D) Bahraich

94. Which of the following statements regarding the Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh in Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) It is dedicated to Lord Vishnu and depicts the sacred Sheshashayi Vishnu posture.
(B) It displays early examples of classical Nagara architecture with stone carvings.
(C) It was built under the Chandela rulers of Khajuraho in the 14th century.
(D) The temple panel features elaborate relief depictions of Gajendra Moksha.

95. Consider the following statements regarding prominent music festivals and fairs in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Kumbh Mela held at Prayagraj every 12 years is inscribed on UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.
II. Dhrupad Mela is an annual classical music festival held at Tulsi Ghat in Varanasi.
III. Taj Mahotsav is celebrated annually at Agra to display regional handicrafts, cuisine and performing arts.
IV. Magh Mela is celebrated every year during January-February at the Triveni Sangam in Prayagraj.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

96. The English daily newspaper 'The Leader', which became an influential voice for moderate nationalists in Uttar Pradesh, was founded in 1909 at Prayagraj by:
(A) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Pandit Motilal Nehru
(C) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
(D) Madan Mohan Malaviya

97. The unique architectural feature of Sharqi buildings in Jaunpur, characterized by a massive sloping propylon (pylon wall with arched recessed opening) concealing the main dome, is known as:
(A) Sloping Pylon Façade
(B) Pietra Dura Inlay Style
(C) Jharokha Darshan Balcony
(D) Chhatri Canopy Pavilion

98. The famous Nauchandi Mela, renowned as a symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity featuring the shrine of Bale Miyan and Nauchandi Devi temple, is held annually in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Moradabad
(C) Meerut
(D) Aligarh

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99. Which of the following statements regarding Jainism heritage in Mathura, Uttar Pradesh is correct?
(A) Kankali Tila in Mathura yielded ancient Jain sculptures, Ayagapatas, and stupa remains.
(B) Mathura served as the primary historical birthplace of Mahavira, the 24th Tirthankara.
(C) The earliest imperial Jain council was organized at Mathura under Chandragupta Maurya.
(D) No ancient Jain antiquities or structural remains have ever been excavated from Mathura.

100. Who among the following founded the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal at Varanasi in 1887 to defend orthodox Sanatan Hindu traditions against reformist challenges?
(A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
(B) Keshab Chandra Sen
(C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(D) Pandit Din Dayal Sharma

ANSWERS

1. (A) Varanasi
Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon, known as the Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta, at Sarnath to his five disciples after attaining enlightenment. Sarnath is an essential pilgrimage center situated in the Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh. The imposing Dhamek Stupa marks the precise spot where this historic event took place, symbolizing the turning of the Wheel of Law.

2. (C) Dhobiya - Purvanchal region
Dhobiya dance is a prominent traditional folk dance form prevalent in the Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh, primarily performed by the washerman community during auspicious occasions and social ceremonies. Conversely, Charkula dance originates from the Braj region, Karma dance is associated with the tribal belts of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur, and Rai dance belongs to the Bundelkhand region of the state.

3. (A) Maghar
Sant Kabir, a renowned fifteenth-century mystic poet and Bhakti saint, passed away at Maghar, located in the present-day Sant Kabir Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh. Kabir chose Maghar during his final days to break the popular religious superstition that dying there barred entry into heaven. He consistently promoted Nirguna Bhakti, social equality, and spiritual devotion while strongly opposing ritualistic orthodoxy.

4. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Uttar Pradesh contains important sacred sites connected to Jainism and the historical Tirthankaras. Historical records affirm that Chandravati, situated near Varanasi, is celebrated as the holy birthplace of Chandraprabha, the eighth Jain Tirthankara. Furthermore, Shravasti is traditionally recognized as the revered birthplace of Sambhavanatha, the third Tirthankara. Consequently, both factual propositions regarding these Tirthankaras and their birthplaces are completely accurate.

5. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The Dashavatara Temple located at Deogarh in Lalitpur district is an outstanding landmark of early Indian temple design, showcasing a early shikhara structure and intricate carved relief panels depicting Vaishnava themes. However, it was constructed primarily using cut stone masonry rather than brick. Thus, while its architectural significance is historical fact, describing it as a brick structure is incorrect.

6. (C) The Jama Masjid of Jaunpur was constructed entirely by Sultan Sikandar Lodi.
The Jama Masjid of Jaunpur was commissioned and constructed by Sultan Hussain Shah Sharqi, the last ruler of the Sharqi Dynasty, around 1470 CE, not by Sikandar Lodi. Sharqi architectural heritage in Jaunpur features imposing sloping pylons at mosque entrances, exemplified by the Atala Masjid completed under Ibrahim Shah. Jaunpur earned the famous title Shiraz of the East.

7. (D) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in May 1875 to impart modern scientific and Western education to the Muslim community alongside Islamic study. This educational movement laid the foundation for social reform and institutional modernization. In 1920, this historic establishment was elevated to full university status as Aligarh Muslim University through parliamentary legislation.

8. (A) I and II only
During the ancient Mahajanapada era, Kashi had its capital at Varanasi, and Vatsa was centered at Kaushambi near the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna rivers. However, for Panchala, Northern Panchala was governed from Ahichchhatra while Southern Panchala had its capital at Kampilya. Therefore, the geographical identifications for Kashi and Vatsa are accurate, whereas Panchala's capitals were inverted.

9. (B) Wooden Toys - Firozabad
Firozabad is globally renowned for its glass manufacturing industry, particularly glass bangles, chandeliers, and glassware, rather than

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wooden toy craftsmanship. Traditional wooden toys in Uttar Pradesh are prominently crafted in Varanasi and Chitrakoot. Chikankari embroidery is centered in Lucknow, Moradabad is famous for brassware products, and Nizamabad in Azamgarh district is celebrated for its distinctive black clay pottery.

10. (B) Banaras Gharana
Girija Devi was an iconic classical Indian vocalist belonging to the Banaras Gharana. Renowned as the Queen of Thumri, she played a pivotal role in popularizing semi-classical vocal genres, including Thumri, Dadra, Chaiti, and Kajari. Her soulful performances and artistic contributions significantly elevated the cultural legacy of Varanasi's rich classical music traditions on national and international stages.

11. (A) Tharu
The Tharu tribe, inhabiting the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh including Lakhimpur Kheri district, observes Diwali as a sorrowful occasion called 'Shok Parv'. During this festival, tribal members perform ancestor rites and mourn departed relatives rather than celebrating with customary light festivities. This cultural practice reflects their unique animistic belief systems and distinct ancestral traditions within regional tribal society.

12. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
The Asfi Mosque and Bada Imambara are historic architectural monuments located in Lucknow district. Jhansi Fort stands as a prominent historical fortification in Jhansi district. Chini Ka Rauza, featuring glazed tile ornamentation, is situated in Agra district. Sita Samahit Sthal at Sitamarhi is a revered cultural pilgrimage site in Bhadohi district. Thus, the matching sequence aligns correctly.

13. (B) Akbar
Goswami Tulsidas composed the revered epic poem Ramcharitmanas in Awadhi during the sixteenth century, which coincided with the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar. Written in accessible vernacular language, the work made the narrative of Lord Rama widely popular across Northern India. Tulsidas completed much of this seminal devotional literary masterpiece at Ayodhya and Varanasi during Akbar's era.

14. (C) Bateshwar Mela - Agra
Bateshwar Mela is an ancient cattle fair held along the banks of the Yamuna River at Bateshwar in Agra district. In contrast, Nauchandi Mela takes place annually in Meerut, Shakumbhari Devi Mela is celebrated in Saharanpur district, and the Govardhan Parikrama Mela is organized in Mathura district. Therefore, the association between Bateshwar Mela and Agra district is factual.

15. (D) I, II, III and IV
During the Indian Revolt of 1857, key leaders headed anti-British struggles across Uttar Pradesh. Rani Lakshmibai commanded forces in Jhansi, Begum Hazrat Mahal led resistance against annexation in Lucknow, Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah organized fighting in Faizabad, and Khan Bahadur Khan directed rebellion in Bareilly. Since all four historical statements correctly describe leadership centers during 1857, all are valid.

16. (D) Kathak
Kathak is the premier classical dance style of Northern India that developed in Uttar Pradesh. Originating from ancient nomadic bards known as Kathakars who recited mythological stories in temples, it evolved through medieval royal courts, particularly under the patronage of Awadh rulers. The dance is distinguished by rhythmic footwork, swift spins, graceful gestures, and expressive abhinaya traditions.

17. (A) Atranjikhera
Archaeological excavations at Atranjikhera, situated in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh, yielded crucial material evidence regarding early iron technology in the Gangetic valley dating back to around 1000 BCE. Findings including iron slag, furnaces, and implements demonstrated a transition into the Iron Age, significantly altering agricultural productivity, settlement patterns, and urban growth in ancient Northern India.

18. (C) Alha
Alha is a celebrated heroic folk ballad genre native to the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Composed traditionally in the Bundeli dialect, these ballads recount the legendary martial exploits of warrior brothers Alha and Udal during the medieval era. In contrast, Kajari, Birha, and Chaita folk genres are primarily performed across the eastern Purvanchal region.

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19. (A) Ramananda → Kabir → Tulsidas → Malukdas
The chronological sequence of these saint-philosophers in Uttar Pradesh spans from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries. Swami Ramananda lived during the fourteenth century, followed by his prominent disciple Kabir in the fifteenth century. Goswami Tulsidas composed his devotional works in the sixteenth century during Akbar's era, while Sant Malukdas lived later during the seventeenth century.

20. (D) Deoband
Darul Uloom was established in 1866 at Deoband, located in Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh, by Islamic scholars including Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi. As a prominent Islamic seminary, it focused on preserving traditional Islamic jurisprudence, promoting anti-colonial political thought, and providing religious education, giving rise to the influential Deobandi scholastic movement in South Asia.

21. (B) Sarnath
The Lion Capital of Ashoka was originally erected during the third century BCE by Mauryan Emperor Ashoka at Sarnath near Varanasi. Excavated intact by modern archaeologists, this polished sandstone sculpture features four Asiatic lions standing back-to-back atop a circular abacus. It was officially adopted as the National Emblem of India following national independence in 1950.

22. (C) Bharat Kala Bhavan - Prayagraj
Bharat Kala Bhavan is an internationally renowned university art and archaeology museum situated inside the Banaras Hindu University campus in Varanasi, not Prayagraj. Established in 1920, it houses an extensive collection of Indian miniature paintings, ancient sculptures, coins, and textiles. The other listed institutions are accurately paired with their respective operational cities within Uttar Pradesh.

23. (D) I, II and III
The Mathura School of Art flourished during the first to third centuries CE under the patronage of Kushana rulers. Artisans primarily utilized locally sourced red spotted sandstone for crafting sculptures. This stylistic movement produced the earliest indigenous anthropomorphic representations of Buddha alongside Brahmanical and Jain images. Therefore, all three statements accurately describe the Mathura tradition.

24. (A) Lucknow
Nadwatul Ulama was founded in 1894 at Lucknow by a council of Islamic scholars led by Maulana Muhammad Ali Monghyri. Established to bridge the divide between traditional Islamic education and modern academic requirements, the institution aimed to reform curriculum standards while preserving classical religious learning, becoming a premier Islamic educational center in Uttar Pradesh.

25. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Deva Sharif, situated in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh, represents a prominent symbol of communal harmony and syncretic cultural heritage. This reputation is directly supported by the annual Urs festival celebrated at the shrine of Sufi saint Waris Ali Shah, which attracts devotion and participation from both Hindu and Muslim communities, justifying the premise completely.

26. (B) Banaras Akhbar
Banaras Akhbar was launched in 1845 from Varanasi under the patronage and leadership of Raja Shivprasad 'Sitare-Hind'. Printed in Devanagari script with a blend of Hindi and Urdu vocabulary, it is recognized as the first Hindi language newspaper published from present-day Uttar Pradesh, establishing early foundations for regional Hindi journalism.

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27. (A) Sanjhi Art
Sanjhi Art is a traditional ritual art form practiced extensively across the Braj region of Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Mathura and Vrindavan. Involving intricate stenciling and decoration using colored powders, flower petals, and flour around Krishna shrines, this ancient art form is performed by temple artists to depict themes from Lord Krishna's divine life.

28. (C) Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narain Dwivedi
The Uttar Pradesh Kisan Sabha was established in February 1918 at Prayagraj primarily through the organizational efforts of Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narain Dwivedi, supported by Madan Mohan Malaviya. The organization mobilized agrarian communities against landlord

oppression, exorbitant rents, and arbitrary evictions, creating structured peasant activism across the region during colonial rule.

29. (D) Agra Fort, Taj Mahal, and Fatehpur Sikri are the UNESCO sites in the state.
Uttar Pradesh hosts three cultural UNESCO World Heritage Sites, all designated during the 1980s. These comprise the Agra Fort inscribed in 1983, the Taj Mahal inscribed in 1983, and Fatehpur Sikri inscribed in 1986. Sites such as Sarnath, Brij Parikrama, and the Imambaras of Lucknow are not designated as UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

30. (C) Kajari
Kajari is a celebrated folk song genre of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and the Mirzapur region, traditionally performed during the monsoon season. Sung predominantly by women, Kajari lyrics express themes of romantic longing, love, and nature, often accompanied by traditional swing festivities during the Shravan month, reflecting the agricultural and seasonal culture of the region.

31. (B) Sitapur
Naimisharanya, also known as Neemsar, is a ancient pilgrimage center situated along the Gomti River in Sitapur district of Uttar Pradesh. Mentioned extensively in Hindu puranic literature, it is traditionally revered as the sacred forest location where Maharishi Ved Vyas compiled the Puranas and narrated sacred scriptures to eighty-eight thousand gathering sages.

32. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Gorakhpur is globally recognized for its unique terracotta craft featuring red clay figurines. Farrukhabad is celebrated for traditional zardozi embroidery and block printing works. Saharanpur is renowned as a major hub for intricate wooden carvings and furniture craft. Firozabad specializes in glassware and bangle production. Consequently, the correct matching distribution aligns as specified.

33. (A) Kanpur
Swami Achhyutanand 'Harihar' spearheaded the revolutionary 'Adi-Hindu' movement during the 1920s from Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh. The movement fought against caste discrimination, untouchability, and social inequality while asserting that Dalits were the original inhabitants of India. Through journal publications and rallies in Kanpur, he built a strong socio-political platform for Dalit empowerment.

34. (C) The Chhattar Manzil was built under the patronage of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan.
Chhattar Manzil in Lucknow was constructed under the patronage of Awadh rulers, initiated by Nawab Ghazi-ud-Din Haider and completed by Nasir-ud-Din Haider, not Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. Bada Imambara was built by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula as famine relief with a pillarless central hall, while Rumi Darwaza drew inspiration from Ottoman architecture in Istanbul.

35. (A) IV only
Central Hindu College at Varanasi was founded in 1898 by Annie Besant alongside Arthur Richardson, not Dayanand Saraswati. This institution later formed the nucleus of Banaras Hindu University established by Madan Mohan Malaviya in 1916. Statements concerning BHU, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's Scientific Society, and Bharatendu's literary publication Kavi Vachan Sudha are factually correct.

36. (D) Agra Gharana
Ustad Faiyaz Khan and Ustad Vilayat Hussain Khan were legendary vocal exponents associated with the Agra Gharana of Hindustani classical music. Originating from the Nauhar Bani tradition, the Agra Gharana is noted for its powerful voice culture, deep resonance, rich Khayal renditions, and rhythmic precision in Nom-Tom alap and Dhamar compositions.

37. (B) Post-Gupta and Pratihara Period
The cluster of thirty-one historical Jain temples at Deogarh in Lalitpur district dates primarily to the Post-Gupta and Gurjara-Pratihara periods, spanning from the eighth to twelfth centuries CE. Situated near the Betwa River, these temples feature remarkable architectural carvings, iconography of Jain Tirthankaras, and epigraphic inscriptions reflecting regional medieval religious patronage.

38. (C) Charkula Dance
Charkula dance belongs to the Braj region of Western Uttar Pradesh, where female dancers balance multi-tiered lighted oil lamp pyramids on their heads while performing to folk songs. In

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contrast, Rai dance, Ghode (Horse) dance, and Khyal dance are traditional folk dance forms indigenous to the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh.

39. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
The chronological order of construction begins with the Dhamek Stupa at Sarnath, constructed during the Gupta era around 500 CE. The Atala Masjid in Jaunpur was completed in 1408 CE under Sultan Ibrahim Shah Sharqi. Panch Mahal at Fatehpur Sikri was built during Emperor Akbar's reign in the late sixteenth century. Bada Imambara in Lucknow was constructed in 1784 CE.

40. (A) Seer Goverdhanpur in Varanasi
Sant Ravidas (Raidas), a prominent fifteenth-century Nirguna Bhakti saint, poet, and social reformer, was born at Seer Goverdhanpur near Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. He advocated human equality, spiritual devotion, and social justice while rejecting caste discrimination. His profound devotional hymns were later compiled into the sacred Sikh scripture, Guru Granth Sahib.

41. (B) Bijnor
The Buksa tribe in Uttar Pradesh is concentrated primarily in Bijnor district, particularly in the foothills of the Terai region around Najibabad. Claiming lineage from the Rajput royal lines, the Buksa community maintains unique social traditions, council structures, and cultural practices distinct from other tribal groups residing across the southern districts.

42. (B) Pratap - Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
The historic newspaper 'Pratap' was established and edited by Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi from Kanpur in 1913, playing a crusading role in exposing peasant exploitation and supporting nationalist causes. In contrast, 'Abhyudaya' and 'Leader' were founded by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, whereas 'Independent' was launched by Motilal Nehru from Prayagraj in 1919.

43. (D) I, II and III
Uttar Pradesh hosts several paramount sites of Buddhist heritage. Kushinagar contains the Mahaparinirvana Stupa and Temple where Gautama Buddha passed away. Shravasti is the location where Buddha spent twenty-four rainy season retreats (Vassa), delivering numerous discourses. Sankissa in Farrukhabad district is revered as the site of his celestial descent. Hence, all statements are factual.

44. (C) Bithoor (Kanpur)
Maharishi Valmiki established his sacred hermitage along the banks of the Ganges River at Bithoor in Kanpur district, Uttar Pradesh. According to epic tradition, Valmiki composed the original Sanskrit epic Ramayana at this ashram. The site is also revered as the location where Sita spent exile and gave birth to Lava and Kusha.

45. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Pandit Bhimsen Joshi was a legendary exponent of the Kirana Gharana, which was established by Ustad Abdul Karim Khan and Ustad Abdul Waheed Khan near Kairana in present-day Shamli district. Concurrently, the Lucknow Gharana of Kathak reached its peak artistic development under the patronizing influence of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah. Both statements are accurate.

46. (C) Barsana
Lathmar Holi is a traditional cultural celebration held annually at Barsana near Mathura in the Braj region of Uttar Pradesh. According to local lore, women of Barsana greet men visiting from Nandgaon with wooden sticks or lathis, while men protect themselves with shields, recreating joyous pastimes associated with Lord Krishna and Radha.

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47. (B) Arya Samaj advocated absolute adherence to idol worship and traditional temple rituals.
Arya Samaj, founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in 1875, explicitly rejected idol worship, elaborate temple rituals, and priestly hegemony, advocating a return to pure Vedic monotheism. The movement gained strong support across Western Uttar Pradesh, promoting education, social reform, and the Shuddhi movement aimed at reconverting former Hindus back to Vedic traditions.

48. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Gupta period is universally designated as the Golden Age of Classical Indian art and architecture. Rulers during this era pioneered Nagara style structural stone temple building across Uttar Pradesh, incorporating shikharas,

balanced proportions, and detailed relief carvings depicting Hindu iconography, which directly explains the artistic renaissance of that historical epoch.

49. (A) Fatehpur Sikri
Sheikh Salim Chishti was a venerated Sufi saint of the Chishti order who resided in his hermitage at Sikri. Emperor Akbar held him in deep reverence, attributing the birth of his son Jahangir to the saint's blessings. Following the saint's death, Akbar constructed a magnificent tomb of white marble inside Fatehpur Sikri.

50. (C) Nautanki
Nautanki is a popular traditional folk theatre form native to Northern India, which developed distinctive operatic and performance traditions around Hathras and Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh. Performed on open-air elevated stages, it combines dramatic dialogue, melodious verse singing, classical ragas, dholak percussion, and satirical humor based on folk legends or contemporary social issues.

51. (A) Varanasi
Munshi Premchand, born Dhanpat Rai Srivastava in 1880, was born at Lamhi village situated near the historic city of Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. Regarded as one of the greatest masters of modern Hindi and Urdu realist literature, his immortal novels and short stories vividly portrayed rural socioeconomic realities, social injustice, and human compassion.

52. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Ustad Bismillah Khan was a world-renowned maestro of the Shehnai instrument. Pandit Birju Maharaj was an iconic master and exponent of Kathak dance. Jaishankar Prasad was a leading pillar of the Chhayavad romanticist movement in modern Hindi literature. Pandit Ravi Shankar was a legendary virtuosic Sitar performer. The matched code reflects their true contributions.

53. (B) Hastinapur, capital of the Kauravas, is in Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh.
Hastinapur, celebrated in epic literature as the capital city of the Kaurava kingdom in the Mahabharata, is located in Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh along an old course of the Ganges. Ahichchhatra was the capital of Northern Panchala, Shravasti was on the Rapti river, and Kaushambi served as the capital of the Vatsa Mahajanapada.

54. (C) Kaushambi
Sant Malukdas, a prominent seventeenth-century saint-poet of the Nirguna Bhakti tradition, was born at Kada in present-day Kaushambi district of Uttar Pradesh. He is celebrated for his spiritual couplets advocating contentment, compassion, and complete devotion to God, expressed in simple vernacular language that resonated deeply across North Indian agrarian society.

55. (A) I, II and III only
Sonbhadra district accounts for the highest tribal demographic concentration and maximum number of scheduled tribe communities in Uttar Pradesh. The Sahariya community lives primarily in Lalitpur district, whereas the Kharwar tribe is known for traditional dances in Sonbhadra. Statement IV is incorrect because Scheduled Tribes were officially recognized in Uttar Pradesh under governmental censuses.

56. (A) Agra
The Tomb of Itmad-ud-Daulah was commissioned between 1622 and 1628 CE by Empress Nur Jahan for her father, Mirza Ghiyas Beg, along the banks of the Yamuna River in Agra. Often called the 'Baby Taj', it represents a major architectural transition in Mughal design, marking the pioneering large-scale use of white marble and intricate Pietra Dura stone inlay.

57. (B) Bodh Gaya
Bodh Gaya, the holy site where Gautama Buddha attained supreme enlightenment under the Bodhi tree, is located in the state of Bihar, not Uttar Pradesh. In contrast, Sarnath (where Buddha preached his first sermon), Kushinagar (where he attained Mahaparinirvana), and Shravasti (where he delivered major discourses) are major Buddhist pilgrimage locations within Uttar Pradesh.

58. (B) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi was a revolutionary journalist and freedom fighter who founded, edited, and published the influential Hindi daily newspaper 'Pratap' from Kanpur in 1913. Through his writings, he vigorously highlighted peasant struggles like the Bijolia movement, exposed British colonial policies, promoted

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communal harmony, and inspired young freedom fighters across Northern India.

59. (B) Scientific Society (Ghazipur) → Darul Uloom (Deoband) → Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (Aligarh) → Banaras Hindu University
The chronological sequence of institutional foundations begins with the Scientific Society founded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan at Ghazipur in 1864. This was followed by the establishment of Darul Uloom seminary at Deoband in 1866. The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College was founded at Aligarh in 1875, and Banaras Hindu University was established in 1916 at Varanasi.

60. (C) Chikankari
Chikankari is an ancient, delicate shadow embroidery craft originating and centered in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. It involves meticulously hand-carving delicate floral and artistic patterns using white cotton thread on fine, sheer fabrics such as muslin, chiffon, organdie, or cotton. This exquisite textile craft has earned global acclaim and formal Geographical Indication protection for Lucknow.

61. (D) Varanasi
Bharatendu Harishchandra, universally acknowledged as the Father of Modern Hindi Literature and Drama, carried out his prolific literary, journalistic, and social reform activities from Varanasi. Through influential journals such as Kavi Vachan Sudha and Harishchandra Chandrika, he revitalized Hindi prose, promoted national consciousness, and pioneered modern Indian drama from his native city of Varanasi.

62. (C) Kailash Mela - Kanpur
Kailash Mela is celebrated annually in honor of Lord Shiva at the Kailash Temple situated in Sikandra, near Agra, rather than Kanpur. In contrast, Soron Mela takes place at Kasganj district, Deva Sharif Mela is organized at Barabanki district, and the historic Syed Salar Masud Ghazi Mela is held at Bahraich district.

63. (D) I, II and III
Mughal painting achieved its highest artistic refinement and naturalism under Emperor Jahangir's enthusiastic patronage. Regional hill schools like Garhwal and Kangra shaped northern painting styles in Uttar Pradesh's upper terrain. Furthermore, Persian masters Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad accompanied Humayun from exile to found the imperial Mughal painting atelier. Thus, all three statements are accurate.

64. (D) Braj region (Runakta/Mathura)
Sant Surdas, the celebrated sixteenth-century blind devotional poet and saint, was deeply associated with the Braj region of Uttar Pradesh. Born at Runakta near Agra, he became a core disciple of Vallabhacharya and spent much of his life at Gau Ghat between Agra and Mathura, composing immortal verses in Braj Bhasha dedicated to Lord Krishna.

65. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Bhitargaon Temple in Kanpur district is one of the oldest surviving terracotta brick temples from the Gupta era, featuring a high terraced spire and sculpted relief panels. Additionally, Chaukhandi Stupa at Sarnath was originally constructed during the Gupta period, and Mughal rulers later erected an octagonal stone tower atop it to commemorate Humayun's visit.

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66. (C) Budaun
Hazrat Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya, one of the most venerated Sufi saints of the Chishti order in India, was born in 1238 CE at Budaun in Uttar Pradesh. Budaun was a major center of Islamic learning and culture during the Delhi Sultanate. Nizamuddin Auliya later moved to Delhi, propagating messages of universal love, spiritual devotion, and service.

67. (A) Bateshwar Mela
Bateshwar Mela is a historic cultural and commercial fair held annually at Bateshwar in Agra district along the banks of the Yamuna River during Kartik Purnima. Combining religious pilgrimage featuring Shiva worship with one of Northern India's largest traditional livestock and cattle fairs, it draws thousands of traders and devotees across the region.

68. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan opposed the Indian National Congress during its early years and strongly urged Muslims to focus on Western scientific education rather than political agitation. He firmly believed that political confrontation was premature and that modern education in science and technology was vital for

the socio-economic development of the Muslim community, directly explaining his stance.

69. (B) Varanasi
Lord Parshvanatha, the twenty-third Tirthankara of Jainism, was born at Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh to King Ashvasena and Queen Vama. He lived centuries prior to Vardhamana Mahavira and established the fourfold vows (Chaturyama) consisting of non-violence, truthfulness, non-stealing, and non-possession, establishing Varanasi as an important early center of sacred Jain heritage.

70. (C) Rasia
Rasia is a famous traditional folk music and song genre native to the Braj region of Western Uttar Pradesh, particularly centered around Mathura, Vrindavan, and Agra. It celebrates the divine love and playfulness of Radha and Krishna. In contrast, Birha, Kajari, and Chaita folk forms are deeply rooted in the eastern Purvanchal region.

71. (D) Wajid Ali Shah
Begum Hazrat Mahal was the royal consort of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, the final ruler of Awadh whose kingdom was annexed by the British East India Company in 1856 under the Doctrine of Lapse. Following his exile to Kolkata, she organized anti-British armed resistance during the 1857 Revolt in Lucknow on behalf of her young son Birjis Qadr.

72. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Piprahwa, identified with ancient Kapilavastu, is located in Siddharthnagar district. Ahichchhatra, the capital of Northern Panchala, is situated in Bareilly district. Kaushambi ancient ruins are located in Kaushambi district. Shravasti archaeological site is situated in Balrampur district. Therefore, the matching code option correctly connects each archaeological site with its respective present-day district.

73. (B) It was the capital of Kosala Mahajanapada on the Saryu River.
Ayodhya is an ancient historical city situated along the banks of the sacred Saryu River in Uttar Pradesh. In ancient Indian history, it served as an important capital city of the Kosala Mahajanapada and is revered as the birthplace of Lord Rama in epic literature, maintaining continuous socio-cultural significance throughout Indian historical periods.

74. (B) Bengal Presidency
When the Sati Abolition Regulation was enacted by Governor-General Lord William Bentinck in 1829, the territories comprising present-day Uttar Pradesh were administratively governed as part of the Bengal Presidency. It was only later in 1836 that these northern territories were separated to constitute the distinct North-Western Provinces under British colonial administrative structure.

75. (D) I, II, III and IV
During the Indian freedom struggle, regional print media in Uttar Pradesh played a crucial role in nationalist awakening. Bharatendu founded Kavi Vachan Sudha in 1868, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi published Pratap from Kanpur, Shiv Prasad Gupta launched Aaj from Varanasi in 1920, and Madan Mohan Malaviya published Abhyudaya. All four statements are factually correct.

76. (C) Bundelkhand
Badhayi dance and Rai dance are prominent folk dance forms performed in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Badhayi dance is traditionally performed during joyous social celebrations, child birth, and festivals to invoke blessings, while Rai dance is performed by women during weddings and festive gatherings, accompanied by traditional folk instruments.

77. (D) Atala Masjid - Akbar
Atala Masjid in Jaunpur was commissioned and completed in 1408 CE by Sultan Ibrahim Shah Sharqi of the Sharqi Dynasty, not Mughal Emperor Akbar. The monument serves as a masterpiece of Sharqi architecture. In contrast, Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan, Buland Darwaza by Akbar, and Bada Imambara by Asaf-ud-Daula.

78. (C) Pandit Anokhelal Mishra
Pandit Anokhelal Mishra, often hailed as the 'Samrat' of tabla playing, was an extraordinary tabla virtuoso belonging to the Banaras Gharana of Uttar Pradesh. Known for his flawless speed, clarity of sound, and mastery over complex rhythmic cycles (tala), he played a momentous role in popularizing Banaras tabla style worldwide.

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79. (B) Atharvaveda
The ancient city of Kashi (Varanasi) is first explicitly mentioned in the Atharvaveda, one of the four sacred Vedic texts of ancient India. In the text, Kashi is referenced in connection with its native residents, highlighting its deep antiquity as a continuously inhabited settlement and major spiritual center along the sacred Ganges river.

80. (D) Pietra Dura art
Pietra Dura, locally known as Parchin Kari, is an intricate decorative art technique where precisely cut pieces of polished semi-precious stones, colored glass, and mother-of-pearl are inlaid into stone or marble cutouts. This artistic technique achieved supreme refinement during the Mughal era, prominently featured across monuments in Agra like the Taj Mahal.

81. (A) Jaishankar Prasad - Kamayani
Jaishankar Prasad, a pioneer of the Chhayavad era in Hindi literature from Varanasi, authored the epic Hindi poem 'Kamayani' in 1936. In contrast, the classic realist novel 'Godan' was written by Munshi Premchand, the poetic anthology 'Yama' was composed by Mahadevi Verma, and 'Madhushala' was authored by Harivansh Rai Bachchan.

82. (C) Annie Besant
Annie Besant established the Central Hindu College at Varanasi in 1898 along with fellow Theosophists to combine Western education with Hindu moral and religious values. In 1916, she gifted this college to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, which formed the foundational nucleus for the establishment of the prestigious Banaras Hindu University.

83. (A) III only
Kathak dance is deeply rooted in Hindu devotional traditions and epic mythology, drawing extensively from stories of Radha and Krishna while also incorporating Persian court influences during medieval times. Statement III is incorrect because Kathak never abandoned its ancient Hindu mythological roots. Statements regarding the stylistic characteristics of Lucknow and Banaras gharanas are accurate.

84. (D) Mirabai
Mirabai was a celebrated sixteenth-century Rajput princess and Bhakti poetess devoted entirely to Lord Krishna, whom she addressed as Giridhar Gopal. Rejecting royal luxury and social norms, she composed emotional lyrical poems in Braj Bhasha and Rajasthani. She spent her final years in pilgrimage at Vrindavan in Uttar Pradesh and Dwarka in Gujarat.

85. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Buland Darwaza was constructed at Fatehpur Sikri by Emperor Akbar in 1601 to commemorate his successful military victory over Gujarat. Additionally, the grand Jama Masjid courtyard within Fatehpur Sikri houses the white marble tomb of Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chishti, constructed under Akbar's patronage. Therefore, both factual statements are completely accurate.

86. (C) Harbilas Sarda
The Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929 was popularly known as the Sarda Act after its sponsor, Harbilas Sarda. Enacted by the Imperial Legislative Council, this landmark social reform legislation fixed the legal minimum marriageable age at fourteen years for girls and eighteen years for boys across British-administered Indian provinces, including Uttar Pradesh.

87. (D) Black Clay Pottery
Nizamabad in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh is globally famous for its distinctive Black Clay Pottery craft, which holds a prestigious Geographical Indication (GI) tag. Artisans create high-gloss black ceramic vessels adorned with intricate silver-colored zinc-alloy etched ornamentation (Bidri-style inlay), making it a unique traditional craft in regional ceramic art.

88. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
During the medieval Bhakti movement in Uttar Pradesh, Awadhi and Braj Bhasha flourished as major literary languages through the devotional writings of Tulsidas, Surdas, and Kabir. Bhakti saints intentionally adopted local spoken vernaculars over Sanskrit to bypass elite language barriers, thereby making philosophical teachings directly accessible to common people, which directly explains the linguistic surge.

89. (B) University of Lucknow
Canning College was established at Lucknow in the mid-nineteenth century following imperial

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educational reforms. In 1921, through the Lucknow University Act, Canning College was merged with King George's Medical College and other local academic bodies to form the unitary, teaching, and residential University of Lucknow, marking a significant milestone in modern higher education in Uttar Pradesh.

90. (B) Charkula - Balancing a multi-tiered lighted lamp pyramid on the head
Charkula is a famous folk dance of the Braj region in Uttar Pradesh, where women dancers balance a multi-tiered wooden pyramid holding 108 lighted oil lamps on their heads while dancing to devotional songs. In contrast, Karma is performed by tribal communities in Sonbhadra, Rai belongs to Bundelkhand, and Dhobiya belongs to Purvanchal.

91. (A) Prayagraj
Sringverpur is an ancient archaeological site situated along the banks of the Ganges River in present-day Prayagraj district of Uttar Pradesh. Mentioned in the Ramayana, it is revered as the place where Lord Rama, Sita, and Lakshmana stayed during exile and crossed the Ganges with the assistance of Nishadraj Guha, king of boatmen.

92. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Sant Kabir was born in Varanasi. Sant Tulsidas was born at Rajapur in present-day Chitrakoot district. Mahadevi Verma, the eminent Hindi Chhayavadi poetess, was born in Farrukhabad district. Harivansh Rai Bachchan, author of Madhushala, was born in Prayagraj district. The matching option correctly pairs each author with their associated birthplace in Uttar Pradesh.

93. (D) Bahraich
The Dargah of Ghazi Syed Salar Masud, an eleventh-century warrior saint, is located in Bahraich city of Uttar Pradesh. Every year during May-June, an iconic historic fair (mela) and Urs festival are organized at this shrine, attracting hundreds of thousands of pilgrims from diverse religious backgrounds, symbolizing regional socio-cultural syncretism.

94. (C) It was built under the Chandela rulers of Khajuraho in the 14th century.
The Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh in Lalitpur district was built during the Gupta Empire period in the sixth century CE, rather than under the Chandela rulers of the fourteenth century. Dedicated to Vishnu, it features classic Nagara temple stone architecture, fine relief carvings including Sheshashayi Vishnu, and the Gajendra Moksha relief panel on its walls.

95. (D) I, II, III and IV
Uttar Pradesh hosts several major cultural festivals and religious congregations. The Kumbh Mela at Prayagraj holds UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage status. Dhrupad Mela is celebrated annually at Tulsi Ghat in Varanasi to promote classical vocals. Taj Mahotsav showcases handicrafts and arts in Agra, while Magh Mela occurs annually at Prayagraj. All four statements are correct.

96. (D) Madan Mohan Malaviya
'The Leader' was a prominent English-language daily newspaper founded at Prayagraj in October 1909 by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Serving as an influential platform for nationalist moderate political discourse, it was edited by C.Y. Chintamani and actively articulated constitutional reform, national self-governance, educational progress, and civil liberties during the Indian national movement.

97. (A) Sloping Pylon Façade
The defining architectural hallmark of the Sharqi Dynasty in Jaunpur is the Sloping Pylon Façade (or propylon). This massive, battered rectangular gateway structure features recessed arches concealing the main dome from the front view. Exemplified in monuments like the Atala Masjid and Jama Masjid of Jaunpur, it created a majestic, distinct regional Islamic architectural aesthetic.

98. (C) Meerut
Nauchandi Mela is a historic annual fair celebrated in Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh shortly after the festival of Holi. Renowned as a living symbol of communal harmony, the fairgrounds host both the ancient Nauchandi Devi Temple and the shrine of Sufi saint Bale Miyan, drawing thousands of devotees of diverse faiths together.

99. (A) Kankali Tila in Mathura yielded ancient Jain sculptures, Ayagapatas, and stupa remains.
Kankali Tila in Mathura is an iconic archaeological mound that yielded extensive ancient Jain antiquities dating from the second century BCE

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to the Kushana period. Excavations unearthed carved stone votive tablets (Ayagapatas), Tirthankara idols, Yaksha figures, and structural remains of a historical Jain stupa, establishing Mathura as a paramount ancient Jain artistic center.

100. (D) Pandit Din Dayal Sharma
Pandit Din Dayal Sharma founded the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal at Varanasi in 1887 as an organization dedicated to defending traditional orthodox Sanatan Hindu practices. Created in response to social reform movements like Arya Samaj, the Mahamandal sought to preserve classical Vedic scholarship, temple traditions, and orthodox religious customs across Northern India.

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CHAPTER 02
Economic and Political Aspects

1. At which ancient site in Uttar Pradesh were early iron agricultural tools discovered, marking a major milestone in the development of Ganga Valley agriculture?
(A) Hastinapur
(B) Atranjikhera
(C) Sravasti
(D) Kaushambi

2. The first railway line in Uttar Pradesh was opened in March 1859 between which two cities?
(A) Agra and Aligarh
(B) Lucknow and Kanpur
(C) Varanasi and Ghazipur
(D) Allahabad and Kanpur

3. Permanent Settlement was extended to the Banaras Division in 1793 under the supervision of which British officer?
(A) Jonathan Duncan
(B) Thomas Munro
(C) Holt Mackenzie
(D) Robert Clive

4. Modern Uttar Pradesh was largely covered under which land revenue system introduced during the British colonial period?
(A) Ryotwari System
(B) Permanent Settlement
(C) Mahalwari System
(D) Malguzari System

5. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (1857 Revolt Centre in UP)
P. Kanpur
Q. Bareilly
R. Allahabad
S. Faizabad
List II: (Leader)
1. Maulvi Ahmadullah
2. Khan Bahadur Khan
3. Nana Saheb
4. Maulvi Liaquat Ali
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

6. Raja Todar Mal, who developed the Dahsala system of land revenue under Mughal Emperor Akbar, was born in which modern district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Unnao
(B) Hardoi
(C) Farrukhabad
(D) Sitapur

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7. The Treaty of Allahabad, which granted Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa to the British East India Company, was signed in 1765 between Robert Clive and which Nawab of Awadh?
(A) Saadat Khan
(B) Shuja-ud-Daula
(C) Safdarjung
(D) Asaf-ud-Daula

8. Queen Victoria's Proclamation transferred the governance of India from the East India Company to the British Crown on 1 November 1858. At which place in Uttar Pradesh was this proclamation read out by Lord Canning?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Allahabad
(D) Varanasi

9. The Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (later United Provinces) was constituted under which constitutional act and held its first meeting in 1887 at Allahabad?
(A) Regulating Act 1773
(B) Indian Councils Act 1892
(C) Government of India Act 1919
(D) Indian Councils Act 1861

10. Consider the following statements regarding Mughal provincial administration in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Akbar divided the empire into administrative provinces called Subas in 1580, including Agra, Awadh, and Allahabad.
II. Each Suba was headed by a Subedar

responsible for executive power and maintaining law and order.

III. The provincial Diwan was appointed by the Subedar and answered directly to him for revenue collection.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

11. Sultan Iltutmish served as the governor (Iqtedar) of which important region in modern Uttar Pradesh prior to his accession to the throne of Delhi?
(A) Karra
(B) Budaun
(C) Sambhal
(D) Jaunpur

12. Elgin Mill, established in 1864 as one of Northern India's earliest modern textile factories, was situated in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agra
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Bareilly

13. By the Treaty of 1801, Nawab Saadat Ali Khan II ceded half of Awadh's territory to the British East India Company. Which of the following areas was part of this ceded territory?
(A) Gorakhpur and Rohilkhand
(B) Lucknow and Faizabad
(C) Jhansi and Mahoba
(D) Rampur and Banaras

14. Awadh Kisan Sabha was organized in October 1920 to fight against landlord extortions under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra at which place?
(A) Rae Bareli
(B) Sultanpur
(C) Pratapgarh
(D) Barabanki

15. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Under the Mahalwari system in the North-Western Provinces (present-day Uttar Pradesh), the unit of land revenue assessment was the village or estate (Mahal).
Reason (R): The village community was held jointly responsible for the payment of land revenue to the British colonial administration.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. Skandagupta's Bhitari Pillar Inscription, which provides crucial information regarding Gupta administration and military campaigns against the Hunas, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ballia
(B) Deoria
(C) Ghazipur
(D) Varanasi

17. The capital of the ancient Mahajanapada of Vatsa, which served as a major commercial transit hub along the Ganga-Yamuna trade route, was located at:
(A) Ahichchhatra
(B) Kaushambi
(C) Sravasti
(D) Kampilya

18. Which British official drafted the Minute of 1819 that formed the conceptual foundation for introducing the Mahalwari system under Regulation VII of 1822 in North India?
(A) Robert Merttins Bird
(B) James Thomason
(C) John Shore
(D) Holt Mackenzie

19. Under the Government of India Act 1935, bicameral provincial legislature was established in six provinces. Which body constituted the upper house in Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces)?
(A) Legislative Council
(B) Legislative Assembly
(C) Council of States
(D) Provincial Board

20. Consider the following statements regarding the pre-independence movement for Zamindari Abolition in Uttar Pradesh:

I. The UP Zamindari Abolition Committee was formed in 1946 under the chairmanship

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of Govind Ballabh Pant.
II. Charan Singh played a major role in drafting the UP Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill.
III. The UP Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act came into legal force in July 1952.
IV. The act created standard land tenure categories including Bhumidhar, Sirdar, and Asami.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

21. Following the 1937 provincial elections held under the Government of India Act 1935, the first elected Congress Ministry in United Provinces was formed under the leadership of:
(A) Govind Ballabh Pant
(B) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
(C) Purushottam Das Tandon
(D) Sampurnanand

22. Which ancient highway in India passed through Mathura and Varanasi, connecting Taxila in the northwest to Tamralipti in the east?
(A) Dakshinapatha
(B) Rajamarga
(C) Kalinga Route
(D) Uttarapatha

23. Which ruler introduced the silver coin named 'Rupiya' and standardized land measurement using the 'Sikandari Gaz' across the Doab region of modern Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Akbar
(B) Sher Shah Suri
(C) Alauddin Khalji
(D) Sikandar Lodi

24. The Inland Customs Line, established by the British colonial administration, stretched across thousands of miles including Uttar Pradesh, primarily to enforce high revenue taxation on which commodity?
(A) Opium
(B) Indigo
(C) Salt
(D) Sugar

25. Select the correct chronological sequence of the key events of the Revolt of 1857 in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Mutiny at Meerut → Proclamation of Nana Saheb at Kanpur → Siege of Lucknow Residency → Fall of Jhansi
(B) Proclamation of Nana Saheb at Kanpur → Mutiny at Meerut → Fall of Jhansi → Siege of Lucknow Residency
(C) Siege of Lucknow Residency → Mutiny at Meerut → Proclamation of Nana Saheb at Kanpur → Fall of Jhansi
(D) Mutiny at Meerut → Siege of Lucknow Residency → Fall of Jhansi → Proclamation of Nana Saheb at Kanpur

26. Which prominent educational institution in Uttar Pradesh played a central role in formulating the political demand for separate electorates for Muslims prior to the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909?
(A) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh
(B) Darul Uloom Deoband
(C) Banaras Hindu University
(D) Nadwatul Ulama, Lucknow

27. The 'Eka Movement' (Unity Movement) of 1921-1922, directed against illegal cesses and high agrarian rents imposed by landlords, was centered in which districts of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur, Basti, Deoria
(B) Hardoi, Sitapur, Bahraich
(C) Jhansi, Banda, Hamirpur
(D) Meerut, Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar

28. Who among the following economists made the first scientific estimation of India's national income for the year 1931-1932, highlighting the low per capita income in agrarian provinces like Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Dadabhai Naoroji
(B) V.K.R.V. Rao
(C) R.C. Dutt
(D) Findlay Shirras

29. The High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces was initially established at Agra in 1866 and was shifted to Allahabad in which year?
(A) 1869
(B) 1875
(C) 1881
(D) 1892

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30. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Ancient UP Mahajanapada)
P. Kuru
Q. Surasena
R. Panchala
S. Malla
List II: (Capital)
1. Mathura
2. Hastinapur
3. Kushinagar
4. Ahichchhatra
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

31. The Kakori Train Action was executed on 9 August 1925 near Lucknow by revolutionaries belonging to which organization?
(A) Anushilan Samiti
(B) Ghadar Party
(C) Indian National Army
(D) Hindustan Republican Association

32. Begum Hazrat Mahal, who led the resistance against the British during the 1857 Revolt from Lucknow, proclaimed her young son as the Nawab of Awadh. What was his name?
(A) Wajid Ali Shah
(B) Asaf-ud-Daula
(C) Birjis Qadr
(D) Saadat Ali Khan

33. The Chauri Chaura incident, which prompted Mahatma Gandhi to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922, took place in which present-day district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Deoria
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Maharajganj
(D) Kushinagar

34. Under the administrative structure of the Delhi Sultanate, the local administrative unit called 'Shiq' was governed by an official designated as:
(A) Amil
(B) Muqti
(C) Chaudhuri
(D) Shiqdar

35. Consider the following statements regarding colonial infrastructure development in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The first railway line in UP connected Allahabad and Kanpur in 1859.
II. Electric telegraph communication between Agra and Kolkata was operationalized in 1854.
III. The primary motive of British railway construction in UP was to foster domestic handloom textile industries.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

36. Which treaty signed in 1775 between the British East India Company and Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula transferred sovereign political control over the Banaras region to the Company?
(A) Treaty of Allahabad
(B) Treaty of Lucknow
(C) Treaty of Faizabad
(D) Treaty of Purandar

37. Ancient Sravasti, which served as the capital of Kosala Mahajanapada and a prominent trade center, was situated on the banks of which river?
(A) Rapti
(B) Gomti
(C) Varuna
(D) Sai

38. Under the Dyarchy system introduced by the Government of India Act 1919 in United Provinces, which of the following subjects was categorized as a 'Transferred' subject administered by Indian ministers?
(A) Land Revenue
(B) Police
(C) Irrigation
(D) Local Self-Government

39. In the administrative hierarchy of the Mughal Empire, the primary executive and revenue officer at the district (Sarkar) level was known as:
(A) Fotadar
(B) Amal-Guzar
(C) Qazi
(D) Kotwal

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40. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The traditional handicraft and cottage industries of Uttar Pradesh, such as Banarasi Silk and Lakhnavi Chikankari, declined severely during the 19th century.
Reason (R): British tariff policies allowed duty-free import of cheap British machine-manufactured goods into India while imposing heavy import duties on Indian textiles in Britain.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

41. The princely state of Rampur, situated in the Rohilkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, was founded in 1774 by which Rohilla leader?
(A) Ali Muhammad Khan
(B) Hafiz Rahmat Khan
(C) Najib-ud-Daula
(D) Nawab Faizullah Khan

42. In colonial Awadh, landholders who held large estates and exercised revenue collection rights over groups of villages were officially termed as:
(A) Taluqdars
(B) Mirasdars
(C) Polajdars
(D) Inamdars

43. The Famine Commission of 1880, appointed after severe agricultural distress and distress sales of cattle in Bundelkhand and North India, was chaired by:
(A) Anthony MacDonnell
(B) Richard Strachey
(C) John Woodhead
(D) George Campbell

44. An Ashokan pillar bearing royal edicts, originally erected at Kaushambi, was later relocated to the Allahabad Fort during the reign of which Mughal Emperor?
(A) Babur
(B) Akbar
(C) Jahangir
(D) Shah Jahan

45. Consider the following statements regarding the Permanent Settlement introduced in Banaras:
I. It was extended to Banaras Province in 1793 by Jonathan Duncan.
II. The land revenue demand was fixed permanently without future enhancement provisions.
III. Cultivators were declared direct legal proprietors of the land under this settlement.
IV. Banaras was the only major administrative region in modern Uttar Pradesh where Permanent Settlement was instituted.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) I, II and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

46. Under the Mughal land classification system, land that was cultivated continuously every year without being left fallow was classified as:
(A) Parauti
(B) Chachar
(C) Polaj
(D) Banjar

47. Todar Mal's Bandobast or Dahsala system was introduced across the Mughal provinces of Agra, Awadh, and Allahabad in which year?
(A) 1575 AD
(B) 1580 AD
(C) 1590 AD
(D) 1605 AD

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48. What was the official justification stated by Lord Dalhousie for the annexation of Awadh by the British East India Company in 1856?
(A) Doctrine of Lapse
(B) Non-payment of subsidiary alliance dues
(C) Misgovernance and internal maladministration
(D) Outbreak of armed rebellion

49. Prior to the formal creation of the North-Western Provinces in 1836, the administrative center for the British territories in upper Ganga valley was located at:
(A) Varanasi
(B) Agra
(C) Kanpur
(D) Meerut

50. Arrange the following Nawabs of Awadh in correct chronological order of their rule:

1. Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk
2. Safdarjung
3. Shuja-ud-Daula
4. Asaf-ud-Daula

Select the correct code:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 3 - 1 - 4 - 2

51. Under the Ashtapradhan council of ministers in the Maratha administration, who was responsible for overall executive administration and finance?
(A) Peshwa
(B) Amatya
(C) Sumant
(D) Sachiv

52. In which publication did Dadabhai Naoroji first outline the 'Drain of Wealth' theory, explaining economic resource transfer from colonial India to Great Britain?
(A) The Economic History of India
(B) India Today
(C) Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
(D) The Industrial Evolution of India

53. The Treaty of Salbai (1782) ended the First Anglo-Maratha War and established British diplomatic influence over which strategic border state adjoining Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bundelkhand
(B) Carnatic
(C) Travancore
(D) Sindh

54. The Indian Councils Act 1892 expanded the legislative councils. In the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, what was the maximum strength of additional non-official members permitted?
(A) 10
(B) 15
(C) 25
(D) 50

55. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Colonial Land/Economic Policy)
P. Permanent Settlement
Q. Ryotwari System
R. Mahalwari System
S. Inland Customs Line
List II: (Key Feature)
1. Assessment on village community / Mahal
2. Direct settlement with individual cultivator
3. Customs barrier for salt tax collection
4. Permanently fixed revenue demand

(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

56. The ancient city of Ahichchhatra, which produced significant punch-marked silver currency and urban market structures in ancient northern Panchala, lies in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Badaun
(B) Shahjahanpur
(C) Bareilly
(D) Moradabad

57. In the 1937 UP Legislative Assembly elections, how many seats were won by the Indian National Congress out of the total 228 seats?
(A) 100
(B) 134
(C) 152
(D) 180

58. Who served as the first Governor of the United Provinces after India attained independence on 15 August 1947?
(A) Sarojini Naidu
(B) Bidhan Chandra Roy
(C) K. M. Munshi
(D) Sir Harry Haig

59. Which Suba during the Mughal period was often referred to as the 'Shiraz-i-Hind' or the 'Granary of the Empire' due to its agricultural fertility and trade revenue?
(A) Suba Bengal
(B) Suba Awadh
(C) Suba Punjab
(D) Suba Gujarat

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60. Consider the following statements regarding ancient commerce and trade routes in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Silver punch-marked coins (Karshapana) were widely circulated in trade centers across the Ganga plains during the Mahajanapada period.
II. Mathura emerged as a major commercial center because of its geographic position at the junction of Uttarapatha and Dakshinapatha trade routes.

III. Overland trade through Northern UP completely ceased during the reign of Kushana rulers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

61. The Oudh Rent Act of 1886 was passed by the British colonial government primarily to accord which protection to statutory tenant farmers in Awadh?
(A) Seven-year statutory security of tenure
(B) Permanent ownership rights
(C) Total exemption from rent payment during droughts
(D) Free distribution of land titles

62. Imperial Bank of India was formed in 1921 by merging three Presidency Banks. Which Presidency Bank had established major commercial branches in Kanpur and Allahabad during the 19th century?
(A) Bank of Bombay
(B) Bank of Madras
(C) Bank of Bengal
(D) Bank of Agra

63. Under Pitt's India Act of 1784, political and administrative oversight over the British East India Company's civil and military affairs was placed under which body in London?
(A) Court of Directors
(B) Privy Council
(C) Select Committee
(D) Board of Control

64. Maulvi Liaquat Ali, a key leader of the 1857 Revolt who established his headquarters at Khusro Bagh, led the anti-British uprising in which region?
(A) Bareilly
(B) Kanpur
(C) Allahabad
(D) Mathura

65. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Government of India Act 1935 abolished Dyarchy at the provincial level and established Provincial Autonomy.
Reason (R): Popularly elected provincial ministers were given executive control over provincial departments, subject to special powers of the Governor.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

66. Which prehistoric archaeological site in the Belan Valley of Uttar Pradesh provided early evidence of rice cultivation and animal domestication in North India?
(A) Chopani Mando
(B) Mahagara
(C) Damdama
(D) Koldihwa

67. In Mughal local administration, what was the primary officer in charge of land revenue assessment and collection at the Pargana level called?
(A) Amil
(B) Subedar
(C) Faujdar
(D) Muqaddam

68. The Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), formed in 1924 to overthrow British rule through armed revolution, was established at which city in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Allahabad

69. The Regulating Act of 1773 created the office of Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal. Who was the first person to hold this office?
(A) Warren Hastings
(B) Lord Clive
(C) Lord Cornwallis
(D) Lord Wellesley

70. Consider the following statements regarding the 1857 Revolt in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The open revolt commenced at Meerut on 10 May 1857 by Indian sepoys.
II. Nana Saheb declared himself Peshwa and ruler of Kanpur in June 1857.

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III. Rani Laxmibai fought against British forces under Sir Hugh Rose at Jhansi.
IV. Local Taluqdars of Awadh overwhelmingly supported the British army during the siege of Lucknow.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

71. The Lal Imli woollen textile mill, established in 1876, was a pioneer industrial establishment situated in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mirzapur
(B) Kanpur
(C) Bhadohi
(D) Shahjahanpur

72. Banaras State was formally constituted as a Princely State under British paramountcy in which year by King Prabhu Narayan Singh?
(A) 1858
(B) 1911
(C) 1935
(D) 1947

73. In February 1918, the UP Kisan Sabha was established to advocate for tenant rights against landholder oppression. Who among the following was a founding leader of this organization?
(A) Jayaprakash Narayan
(B) Swami Sahajanand
(C) Acharya Narendra Deva
(D) Gauri Shankar Mishra

74. Agrarian distress and famines in Bundelkhand during 1877-1878 were primarily worsened by which colonial policy factor?
(A) Rigid land revenue demands despite monsoon failure
(B) Ban on cash crop exports
(C) Free distribution of grain
(D) Abolition of zamindari rights

75. Select the correct chronological sequence of the enactment of British constitutional statutes in colonial India:
(A) Regulating Act → Pitt's India Act → Indian Councils Act 1861 → Government of India Act 1919
(B) Pitt's India Act → Regulating Act → Government of India Act 1919 → Indian Councils Act 1861
(C) Regulating Act → Indian Councils Act 1861 → Pitt's India Act → Government of India Act 1919
(D) Indian Councils Act 1861 → Regulating Act → Pitt's India Act → Government of India Act 1919

76. Under the Delhi Sultanate, land revenue assessed on agricultural output from non-Muslim peasant cultivators was termed as:
(A) Zakat
(B) Kharaj
(C) Khams
(D) Jizya

77. Colonial economic policies and monopolistic purchasing by East India Company agents (Gomastas) caused severe decline to traditional handloom weaving hubs in which UP town during the early 19th century?
(A) Tanda
(B) Agra
(C) Jhansi
(D) Mathura

78. The UP Board of Revenue was established in 1831 to supervise land revenue, land records, and agrarian administration at which city?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Allahabad
(D) Kanpur

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79. In the Gupta administrative setup, a province (Bhukti) was subdivided into smaller administrative units known as:
(A) Grama
(B) Mandal
(C) Desha
(D) Vishaya

80. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Historical Site in UP)
P. Sarnath
Q. Kanpur
R. Jaunpur
S. Chopani Mando
List II: (Economic/Political Significance)
1. Early Mesolithic/Neolithic ceramic site
2. Seat of Sharqi Sultanate
3. Colonial industrial cotton hub
4. Site of Ashoka's Lion Capital Edict
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

81. Which Mughal Emperor constructed the new royal capital city of Fatehpur Sikri near Agra in 1569 AD to consolidate his political authority?
(A) Babur
(B) Akbar
(C) Humayun
(D) Shah Jahan

82. In the Mahalwari system operationalized in Western UP, who was designated to interact with colonial revenue officers for collecting and remitting revenue on behalf of the entire village?
(A) Ryot
(B) Patwari
(C) Qazi
(D) Lambardar

83. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, a key political figure from Uttar Pradesh, held which central portfolio in independent India's first cabinet formed in 1947?
(A) Minister for Communications
(B) Minister for Finance
(C) Minister for Defense
(D) Minister for Education

84. Under the Jagirdari system of the Mughal Empire, what was a 'Jagir'?
(A) Hereditary private ownership of land
(B) Tax-free land gifted exclusively to religious institutions
(C) Assignment of revenue from a specific territory in lieu of salary
(D) Communal village land managed by headmen

85. Consider the following statements regarding the Morley-Minto Reforms (Indian Councils Act 1909):
I. It introduced separate electorates for Muslims in central and provincial legislative councils.
II. It permitted members of legislative councils to ask supplementary questions on administrative matters.
III. It created an absolute elected non-official majority in the Imperial Legislative Council.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

86. Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh fought alongside Shah Alam II and Mir Qasim against the British East India Company in which historic battle of 1764?
(A) Battle of Plassey
(B) Battle of Karnal
(C) Battle of Wandiwash
(D) Battle of Buxar

87. Raja Chet Singh, who staged a major political rebellion against Governor-General Warren Hastings over exorbitant financial demands in 1781, was the ruler of:
(A) Awadh
(B) Banaras
(C) Rampur
(D) Farrukhabad

88. Following the Transfer of Power under the Government of India Act 1858, Lord Canning became the first executive to hold which title alongside Governor-General?
(A) Governor-in-Council
(B) Chief Commissioner
(C) Viceroy
(D) Regent

89. Which city in Eastern Uttar Pradesh was adorned with magnificent Islamic architecture and nicknamed 'Shiraz-i-Hind' during the rule of the Sharqi Dynasty?
(A) Ghazipur
(B) Azamgarh
(C) Faizabad
(D) Jaunpur

90. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Dadabhai Naoroji demonstrated that the drain of wealth from India deprived the country of capital required for internal economic development.
Reason (R): Home charges, pensions, and interest on British capital investments were transferred annually to Britain from Indian public revenues.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

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(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

91. The Treaty of 1801, forced upon Awadh Nawab Saadat Ali Khan II by Lord Wellesley, resulted in the cession of which productive agricultural region to the British?
(A) Southern Bundelkhand
(B) Rohilkhand and the Lower Doab
(C) Garhwal and Kumaon
(D) Trans-Gogra Eastern Hills

92. Merchant and artisan guilds in ancient India that regulated prices, maintained quality standards, and served as autonomous municipal trade bodies were known as:
(A) Vis
(B) Sreni
(C) Sabhas
(D) Parishad

93. Consider the following statements regarding the administration of Dyarchy in United Provinces under the Government of India Act 1919:
I. Executive administrative subjects were split into Reserved and Transferred categories.
II. Land Revenue and Finance were placed under the Reserved list controlled by the Governor's Executive Council.
III. Education, Agriculture, and Public Health were assigned to Indian Ministers under the Transferred list.
IV. The Governor had no constitutional power to override decisions made by Indian Ministers on Transferred subjects.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

94. The Mankuwar Stone Image Inscription, which offers historical evidence regarding Gupta governance during the reign of Kumaragupta I, was found in which district of UP?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Mathura

95. The Royal Commission on Agriculture (1926), chaired by Lord Linlithgow, was appointed by the colonial government primarily to investigate:
(A) Promotion and expansion of British textile imports
(B) Direct abolition and liquidation of landlordism
(C) Complete privatization of provincial canal networks
(D) Rural economy and agricultural development measures

96. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Medieval Administrative Term)
P. Iqta
Q. Mansab
R. Zamindar
S. Dahsala
List II: (Definition)
1. 10-year average crop yield assessment system
2. Land revenue assignment under Delhi Sultanate
3. Military and administrative rank under Mughals
4. Hereditary rural right holder over revenue
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

97. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Following the Revolt of 1857, the British Parliament enacted the Government of India Act 1858, ending East India Company rule.
Reason (R): The 1857 uprising demonstrated that the administrative machinery of the East India Company was unable to maintain imperial order in Northern India.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

98. Consider the following statements regarding the ancient Mahajanapadas located in modern Uttar Pradesh:
I. Panchala Mahajanapada was divided into Northern Panchala (capital Ahichchhatra) and Southern Panchala (capital Kampilya).
II. Surasena Mahajanapada was centered around Mathura along the banks of the

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Yamuna River.

III. Kosala Mahajanapada had its primary capital at Taxila.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

99. Consider the following statements regarding the Government of India Act 1935:

I. It proposed an All-India Federation comprising British Indian provinces and princely states.

II. It introduced provincial autonomy across provinces, replacing dyarchy with cabinet governance.

III. It led to the establishment of a Federal Court which began functioning in 1937.

IV. It provided for a unicameral provincial legislature in United Provinces.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

100. Commercialization of agriculture in colonial Uttar Pradesh during the late 19th century resulted in which major economic consequence?

(A) Complete elimination of rural moneylending debts across districts
(B) Rapid expansion of heavy machine manufacturing in rural regions
(C) Shift to commercial cash cropping at the expense of food grains
(D) Absolute equalization of peasant land holdings in agrarian zones

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Atranjikhera
Atranjikhera, located in the Etah district of Uttar Pradesh, is a key archaeological site that provided significant evidence of early iron age culture in the Ganga Valley. Excavations uncovered early iron agricultural implements such as sickles, axes, and plows, demonstrating a pivotal transition toward systematic agrarian society and sedentary settlements across northern India.

2. (D) Allahabad and Kanpur
Railway construction in Uttar Pradesh commenced under British colonial administration to facilitate strategic troop movements and raw material transportation. The opening of the first line between Allahabad and Kanpur in March 1859 marked the initiation of modern transport infrastructure in the region, connecting major administrative hubs and commercial trade centers along the fertile Gangetic plain.

3. (A) Jonathan Duncan
The Permanent Settlement system was extended to Banaras Division in 1793 through the administrative efforts of Jonathan Duncan, who served as the Resident at Banaras. This policy permanently fixed the land revenue obligations of local zamindars, seeking to create a loyal class of landed gentry and ensure stable revenue collection for the British East India Company.

4. (C) Mahalwari System
Modern Uttar Pradesh was largely brought under the Mahalwari land revenue system, which was introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822 and later revised under Regulation IX of 1833. Under this system, revenue was assessed collectively for an entire village or estate called a Mahal, with village headmen responsible for collecting taxes from individual agrarian landholders.

5. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
During the Revolt of 1857, several prominent leaders organized resistance across key centers in Uttar Pradesh. Nana Saheb led the anti-British rebellion at Kanpur, Khan Bahadur Khan organized local forces in Bareilly, Maulvi Liaquat Ali coordinated the uprising at Allahabad, and Maulvi Ahmadullah spearheaded resistance against imperial rule in Faizabad, playing vital roles in regional mobilizations.

6. (D) Sitapur
Raja Todar Mal was born in Laharpur in the Sitapur district of modern Uttar Pradesh. As Akbar's revenue minister, he reformed Mughal land revenue collection by developing the Dahsala system. This innovative framework standardized land measurement, evaluated ten-year average crop yields, and streamlined revenue assessments across the empire, forming a durable administrative structure.

7. (B) Shuja-ud-Daula
Following the victory of the British East India Company in the Battle of Buxar in 1764, Robert Clive concluded the historic Treaty of Allahabad in August 1765 with Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh and Emperor Shah Alam II. This agreement yielded immense political influence, financial indemnities, and commercial concessions to the Company in northern India.

8. (C) Allahabad
On 1 November 1858, Lord Canning held a grand Royal Durbar at Allahabad, where he publicly read out Queen Victoria's Proclamation. This landmark declaration formally transferred the governance of India from the British East India Company directly to the British Crown, promising religious neutrality, non-interference in local customs, and protection of native ruler rights.

9. (D) Indian Councils Act 1861
The Indian Councils Act 1861 empowered the Governor-General to create provincial legislative councils across British India. Under these statutory provisions, a Legislative Council was established for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, holding its inaugural session at Allahabad in January 1887. This represented an early institutional step toward localized legislative administration in North India.

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10. (A) I and II only
In 1580, Emperor Akbar restructured the Mughal administrative apparatus by dividing the empire into twelve Subas, including Agra, Awadh, and Allahabad. Each province was ruled by a Subedar responsible for executive and military governance. However, the provincial Diwan was independently appointed directly by the imperial crown to oversee financial matters, creating administrative checks.

11. (B) Budaun
Before ascending the throne as Sultan of Delhi in 1211 AD, Shams-ud-din Iltutmish served as the Iqtedar or governor of Budaun, one of the most prosperous and strategically vital administrative regions in modern Uttar Pradesh. His administrative experience in Budaun proved crucial in consolidating governance during his subsequent tenure as monarch.

12. (B) Kanpur
Elgin Mill was established at Kanpur in 1864, emerging as one of Northern India's pioneer mechanized textile manufacturing plants. Kanpur developed into a major industrial city and commercial center during the nineteenth century due to its advantageous position along riverine and railway networks, earning it the reputation as the Manchester of the East.

13. (A) Gorakhpur and Rohilkhand
Under the Treaty of 1801 forced by Governor-General Lord Wellesley, Nawab Saadat Ali Khan II ceded extensive territories of Awadh to the British East India Company. The ceded territories included Gorakhpur, Rohilkhand, and the Lower Doab, enabling the Company to surround Awadh strategically and expand its administrative control over North India.

14. (C) Pratapgarh
Awadh Kisan Sabha was formally constituted at Pratapgarh in October 1920 under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra, along with prominent national leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru. The organization aimed to consolidate agrarian peasants, resist illegal cesses, end forced labor, and fight against arbitrary land evictions practiced by oppressive local taluqdars across Awadh.

15. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Under the Mahalwari system operationalized in the North-Western Provinces, land revenue assessments were calculated for entire village units called Mahals rather than individual peasant holdings. Because the entire village community shared joint responsibility for paying the assessed land revenue demand to the British administration, the village formed the core fiscal unit.

16. (C) Ghazipur
The Bhitari Pillar Inscription of Gupta Emperor Skandagupta is situated at Bhitari in the Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh. Written in classical Sanskrit, this historical epigraph details Skandagupta's military achievements, administrative organization, and successful repulse of the invading Huna tribes, preserving vital historical records regarding ancient Indian political and administrative history.

17. (B) Kaushambi
Kaushambi served as the prosperous capital city of the ancient Vatsa Mahajanapada. Located along the confluence of key riverine and terrestrial trade networks, it grew into a thriving commercial hub connecting northern trade centers with southern routes, famous for its fortification walls, active merchant guilds, and strong historical associations with Lord Buddha.

18. (D) Holt Mackenzie
Holt Mackenzie drafted the foundational Memorandum of 1819, which analyzed agrarian land tenure in northern India and recommended settling revenue demands with village communities. His conceptual framework directly led to the enactment of Regulation VII of 1822, establishing the Mahalwari system across the North-Western Provinces and recognizing collective village responsibility for revenue payments.

19. (A) Legislative Council
Under the Government of India Act 1935, bicameral legislatures were introduced in six provinces, including the United Provinces. The provincial legislature consisted of two chambers: the Legislative Assembly as the lower house and the Legislative Council as the upper house. The Legislative Council functioned as a permanent

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house representing landed interests and urban elites.

20. (D) I, II, III and IV
Pre-independence agrarian reform in Uttar Pradesh gained momentum with the formation of the Zamindari Abolition Committee in 1946 under Govind Ballabh Pant. Charan Singh played an instrumental role in formulating the bill, which culminated in the UP Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act of 1950, enforced in July 1952 to establish tenures like Bhumidhar, Sirdar, and Asami.

21. (A) Govind Ballabh Pant
Following the elections of 1937 conducted under the Government of India Act 1935, the Indian National Congress secured an absolute majority in the United Provinces. Govind Ballabh Pant was selected to lead the premier Congress Ministry, introducing significant agrarian reforms, educational expansions, and civil liberties protections prior to resigning in 1939 over war policy.

22. (D) Uttarapatha
Uttarapatha was the major ancient trans-subcontinental trade highway that traversed northern India, connecting Taxila in the far northwest to Tamralipti in the Bengal delta. Passing through major urban and commercial trade centers such as Mathura, Kanyakubja, and Varanasi, it facilitated overland commerce, cultural exchanges, and military movements across the fertile Gangetic plains.

23. (B) Sher Shah Suri
Sher Shah Suri introduced significant administrative and economic reforms during his brief reign in the sixteenth century. He standardized the monetary system by issuing the pure silver coin termed Rupiya and uniform copper Paisa. He also implemented accurate land measurement techniques using the Sikandari Gaz across the Doab region to streamline agrarian taxation.

24. (C) Salt
The Inland Customs Line was a massive physical barrier established by British colonial authorities across central India and Uttar Pradesh to levy high customs duties on salt transport. Spanning thousands of miles, the line featured thorny hedge barriers and customs checkposts designed to protect British salt revenue monopolies and restrict untaxed salt traffic.

25. (A) Mutiny at Meerut → Proclamation of Nana Saheb at Kanpur → Siege of Lucknow Residency → Fall of Jhansi
The Revolt of 1857 unfolded in a distinct chronological order in Uttar Pradesh. It began with the initial military mutiny at Meerut on 10 May 1857, followed by Nana Saheb's declaration as Peshwa at Kanpur in June. The prolonged Siege of Lucknow Residency intensified during autumn 1857, while the Fall of Jhansi occurred in April 1858.

26. (A) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh
Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, established in 1875 by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, served as the intellectual cradle for Western education and political consciousness among Indian Muslims. Leaders associated with the Aligarh Movement spearheaded discussions leading to the Simla Deputation of 1906, demanding separate electorates, which were subsequently incorporated into the 1909 Morley-Minto Reforms.

27. (B) Hardoi, Sitapur, Bahraich
The Eka Movement, or Unity Movement, emerged towards late 1921 across Northern Awadh districts including Hardoi, Sitapur, and Bahraich. Led by Madari Pasi, peasant participants took religious oaths to resist extortionate rent demands, refuse unpaid labor, and protest against arbitrary land evictions imposed by powerful taluqdars, remaining active alongside the broader national non-cooperation struggle.

28. (B) V.K.R.V. Rao
Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao conducted the first comprehensive scientific estimate of India's national income for the financial year 1931-1932 using robust statistical methods. His empirical research highlighted severe inter-regional disparities, low rural per capita income, and widespread agrarian stagnation across heavily populated provinces such as the United Provinces during the colonial era.

29. (A) 1869
The High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces was constituted at Agra in 1866 pursuant to the High Courts Act of 1861.

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To facilitate better central administration and administrative coordination, the seat of the High Court was relocated from Agra to Allahabad in 1869, where it subsequently developed into one of Asia's largest judicial institutions.

30. (C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
During the ancient Sixth Century BCE Mahajanapada period, several principalities existed in modern Uttar Pradesh. The Kuru kingdom was centered around Hastinapur, the Surasena kingdom was ruled from Mathura along the Yamuna River, the Panchala kingdom maintained its northern capital at Ahichchhatra, and the Malla republic established its primary capital at Kushinagar.

31. (D) Hindustan Republican Association
On 9 August 1925, revolutionaries belonging to the Hindustan Republican Association executed the Kakori Train Action near Lucknow. Led by Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Chandrashekhar Azad, and Rajendra Lahiri, the group intercepted a passenger train carrying government treasury money to secure funds for acquiring arms for their revolutionary fight against British rule.

32. (C) Birjis Qadr
During the Revolt of 1857, Begum Hazrat Mahal, wife of deposed Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, assumed leadership of the uprising in Awadh. She proclaimed her minor son Birjis Qadr as the legitimate Nawab of Awadh at Lucknow, establishing a rebel administration and organizing fierce military resistance against British forces attempting to reclaim control.

33. (B) Gorakhpur
The Chauri Chaura incident occurred on 4 February 1922 in Chauri Chaura, located in the Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. A violent clash broke out between non-cooperation protesters and police, resulting in the burning of a police station and deaths of twenty-two policemen, which led Mahatma Gandhi to suspend the nationwide Non-Cooperation Movement.

34. (D) Shiqdar
Under the administrative framework of the Delhi Sultanate, provinces were subdivided into smaller administrative districts designated as Shiqs. The executive head of a Shiq was the Shiqdar, who held responsibility for maintaining law and order, providing military assistance, supervising local revenue collections, and executing administrative directives from the imperial central government.

35. (A) I and II only
Colonial infrastructure projects in Uttar Pradesh were primarily undertaken to serve British strategic, military, and raw material export priorities. The inaugural railway line connected Allahabad to Kanpur in 1859, while electric telegraph operations between Agra and Kolkata began in 1854. However, railway expansion was intended to transport raw cotton rather than encourage domestic handlooms.

36. (C) Treaty of Faizabad
The Treaty of Faizabad was signed in 1775 between Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula of Awadh and the British East India Company under Governor-General Warren Hastings. Through this treaty, sovereign territorial and revenue rights over the prosperous region of Banaras were surrendered to the Company, significantly extending British political control across eastern Uttar Pradesh.

37. (A) Rapti
Ancient Sravasti, represented by the archaeological site of Sahet-Mahet, was situated on the banks of the Rapti River in northern Uttar Pradesh. Serving as the historic capital of the ancient Kosala Mahajanapada, Sravasti emerged as a prosperous urban trading center where Gautama Buddha spent twenty-four rainy retreats preaching key Buddhist doctrines.

38. (D) Local Self-Government
Under the Dyarchy system introduced by the Government of India Act 1919 in the United Provinces, administrative subjects were divided into Reserved and Transferred departments. Reserved subjects like police and land revenue were retained by the Governor, while Transferred subjects such as Local Self-Government, public health, and education were administered by elected ministers.

39. (B) Amal-Guzar
In the administrative framework of the Mughal Empire, each province was divided into Sarkar units corresponding to modern districts. The principal revenue assessment and collection officer at the Sarkar level was designated as the Amal-Guzar, who worked to maintain accurate

land survey registers, assess crop yields, and oversee fiscal revenue collections.

40. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Traditional urban handicraft centers in Uttar Pradesh experienced severe deindustrialization during the nineteenth century under British rule. As British industrial policy enabled duty-free entry of cheap machine-made textiles into Indian markets while imposing heavy protective tariffs against Indian handloom exports in Britain, indigenous artisans and weavers lost domestic and foreign markets.

41. (D) Nawab Faizullah Khan
The princely state of Rampur in the Rohilkhand region of Uttar Pradesh was formally established in 1774 by Nawab Faizullah Khan. Following the First Rohilla War, the treaty concluded between Nawab Faizullah Khan and the Nawab of Awadh under British patronage recognized Rampur as an autonomous princely enclave under British suzerainty.

42. (A) Taluqdars
In colonial Awadh, powerful landholders who held large hereditary estates and collected agricultural revenues across clusters of villages were designated as Taluqdars. Following the Revolt of 1857, the British colonial government restored and institutionalized taluqdari land rights through the Oudh Estates Act, turning them into a loyal landed agrarian aristocracy.

43. (B) Richard Strachey
Following severe widespread famines across North India during 1876-1878, the British imperial administration appointed the Famine Commission of 1880 under the chairmanship of General Sir Richard Strachey. The commission's recommendations led to the creation of the Famine Code, establishing standardized guidelines for relief administration, food grain distribution, and agricultural loan assistance.

44. (B) Akbar
An ancient Ashokan sandstone pillar bearing Royal Edicts was originally erected at Kaushambi during the Mauryan period. During the reign of Mughal Emperor Akbar, this monumental pillar was relocated to the newly constructed Allahabad Fort. The pillar also contains the famous Prayag Prashasti inscription of Samudragupta and later epigraphs of Jahangir.

45. (C) I, II and IV only
Permanent Settlement was introduced in the Banaras Division in 1793 by Jonathan Duncan, making Banaras the only major administrative region in modern Uttar Pradesh where revenue was fixed permanently. Under this system, local zamindars were recognized as proprietary landholders responsible for revenue, while actual peasant cultivators lacked direct land ownership rights.

46. (C) Polaj
In the Mughal land classification system formulated during Akbar's reign, agricultural land was categorized into four distinct classes based on cultivation continuity. Polaj was the most fertile category, referring to land that was cultivated continuously for every harvest without ever being left fallow, generating maximum annual revenue for the state.

47. (B) 1580 AD
Raja Todar Mal introduced the Ain-i-Dahsala or ten-year land revenue system in 1580 AD under Akbar. Implemented across provinces including Agra, Awadh, and Allahabad, it calculated land revenue by averaging crop yields and market prices over the preceding ten years (1570-1579 AD), establishing a standardized, predictable agrarian revenue collection structure.

48. (C) Misgovernance and internal maladministration
In February 1856, Governor-General Lord Dalhousie annexed the Kingdom of Awadh on official grounds of persistent misgovernance and administrative maladministration by Nawab Wajid Ali Shah. Based on reports prepared by Colonel Sleeman and James Outram, the British administration deposed the Nawab, provoking widespread outrage among native soldiers and regional taluqdars.

49. (B) Agra
Prior to the formal creation of the North-Western Provinces in 1836, the territories of the upper Ganga valley ceded or conquered by the East India Company were administered from Agra. Agra served as the primary administrative capital, hosting government boards, revenue offices, and high judicial courts before

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administrative reorganization relocated several offices.

50. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
The chronological rule of the major Nawabs of Awadh began with Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk (1722-1739), who established autonomous rule. He was succeeded by Safdarjung (1739-1754), followed by Shuja-ud-Daula (1754-1775), who fought in the Battle of Buxar. Asaf-ud-Daula (1775-1797) subsequently shifted the royal capital from Faizabad to Lucknow in 1775 AD.

51. (A) Peshwa
In the Ashtapradhan, the advisory council of eight ministers instituted by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in Maratha governance, the Peshwa served as the Prime Minister. The Peshwa held overall executive charge of general administration, coordinated state affairs, supervised financial collection, and ensured military and civil harmony across the expanding Maratha state.

52. (C) Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
Dadabhai Naoroji comprehensively expounded the Drain of Wealth theory in his landmark work, Poverty and Un-British Rule in India. He demonstrated how systematic unilateral transfer of economic resources and tax revenues from British India to Great Britain without adequate economic returns impoverished the Indian agrarian economy and hindered capital accumulation.

53. (A) Bundelkhand
The Treaty of Salbai in 1782 concluded the First Anglo-Maratha War between the British East India Company and Mahadaji Shinde. The treaty restored territorial status quo while enabling British diplomatic influence in northern central regions, establishing strategic stability along the southern borders of Uttar Pradesh adjoining Bundelkhand for nearly two decades.

54. (B) 15
The Indian Councils Act 1892 expanded the composition and functions of central and provincial legislative councils across British India. For the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the statutory maximum number of additional non-official members permitted was fixed at fifteen, introducing indirect nomination procedures through local municipal bodies.

55. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Colonial financial policies structured agrarian revenue collection across India. Permanent Settlement fixed land revenue permanently with zamindars, Ryotwari made direct settlements with individual ryots, Mahalwari assessed revenue on whole village communities or Mahals, and the Inland Customs Line was constructed as a physical barrier to levy salt transit revenue taxes.

56. (C) Bareilly
The ancient city site of Ahichchhatra is located in the Aonla tehsil of Bareilly district in Uttar Pradesh. Ahichchhatra served as the capital of Northern Panchala Mahajanapada. Archaeological excavations uncovered massive mud fortifications, punch-marked silver coins, terracotta art, and urban market structures spanning from the Vedic to the Gupta historical periods.

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57. (B) 134
In the 1937 provincial legislative elections held under the Government of India Act 1935, the Indian National Congress achieved a decisive victory in the United Provinces. Out of the 228 total seats in the Legislative Assembly, the Congress secured 134 seats, enabling it to form a clear majority government led by Govind Ballabh Pant.

58. (A) Sarojini Naidu
Upon India attaining independence on 15 August 1947, Sarojini Naidu was appointed as the Governor of the United Provinces (later renamed Uttar Pradesh). She was the first woman to hold the office of Governor in independent India, serving with distinction until her death in office in March 1949 at Lucknow.

59. (B) Suba Awadh
Suba Awadh was celebrated during the Mughal period for its rich alluvial soil, abundant agricultural production, and strategic riverine trade routes along the Ganga and Ghaghara rivers. Owing to its high grain yields and economic prosperity, the province was frequently described in historical accounts as the Granary of the Empire or Shiraz-i-Hind.

60. (A) I and II only
During the Mahajanapada and post-Mauryan eras, silver punch-marked coins (Karshapana) were widely used across the Gangetic plain for commercial transactions. Mathura developed into an important economic hub at the junction of Uttarapatha and Dakshinapatha routes. Furthermore, overland trade flourished, rather than ceased, under the Kushana Empire due to active Silk Road linkages.

61. (A) Seven-year statutory security of tenure
The Oudh Rent Act of 1886 was enacted by the British administration to address severe agrarian unrest and land insecurity in Awadh. The act provided statutory tenant farmers with seven years of security of tenure and capped rent increases during this statutory period, offering partial protection against immediate arbitrary eviction by local taluqdars.

62. (C) Bank of Bengal
The Imperial Bank of India was formed in 1921 through the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks: Bank of Bengal, Bank of Bombay, and Bank of Madras. The Bank of Bengal had previously established extensive commercial banking branches across major trading centers of Uttar Pradesh, including Kanpur and Allahabad, during the nineteenth century.

63. (D) Board of Control
Pitt's India Act of 1784 established a dual system of control for British administration in India. While commercial matters remained under the Court of Directors, political, civil, and military administration was placed under a newly created British parliamentary body known as the Board of Control, headed by a Chancellor of the Exchequer.

64. (C) Allahabad
Maulvi Liaquat Ali was a prominent freedom fighter and religious leader who spearheaded the anti-British revolt at Allahabad during 1857. Establishing his operational headquarters at Khusro Bagh, he organized local troops and declared independence, holding out against British forces under General Neill before the city was recaptured after intense fighting.

65. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Government of India Act 1935 introduced full Provincial Autonomy by abolishing the dual governance framework of Dyarchy in the provinces. Popularly elected provincial ministers were entrusted with executive charge of all provincial departments, functioning as responsible cabinets, though subject to special overriding discretionary powers reserved for the provincial Governor.

66. (D) Koldihwa
Koldihwa is a key prehistoric archaeological site located in the Belan River Valley in the Prayagraj district of Uttar Pradesh. Excavations at Koldihwa yielded pioneering Neolithic evidence of domesticated rice cultivation, charred rice grains, cord-marked pottery, and animal domestication, establishing it as one of North India's earliest Neolithic agrarian settlements.

67. (A) Amil
In the administrative setup of the Mughal Empire, a Pargana represented a sub-district cluster of villages. The Amil (or Amalguzar at sub-district level) served as the chief executive revenue officer responsible for measuring cultivated lands, assessing crop yields, maintaining agrarian land records, and collecting imperial taxes from local peasant cultivators.

68. (C) Kanpur
The Hindustan Republican Association was founded in October 1924 at Kanpur by revolutionary leaders including Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismil, and Jogesh Chandra Chatterji. The organization aimed to overthrow British colonial rule through armed revolution and establish a Federal Republic of the United States of India across the entire subcontinent.

69. (A) Warren Hastings
Enacted by the British Parliament, the Regulating Act of 1773 elevated the Governor of Bengal to Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal, centralizing administrative authority over the presidencies of Bombay and Madras. Warren Hastings became the first individual to hold this newly created supreme executive governance position in British India.

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70. (A) I, II and III only
The Revolt of 1857 commenced on 10 May 1857 at Meerut when Indian sepoys mutinied. Nana Saheb proclaimed himself Peshwa at Kanpur, and Rani Laxmibai fought against British forces under Sir Hugh Rose at Jhansi. Most Taluqdars of Awadh actively resisted the British during the siege of Lucknow rather than supporting them.

71. (B) Kanpur
The Lal Imli woollen mill, formally known as the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, was established at Kanpur in 1876. It grew into one of India's premier textile industrial units, manufacturing high-quality woollen garments and army blankets, significantly contributing to Kanpur's emergence as the primary industrial manufacturing hub in Northern India during the colonial era.

72. (B) 1911
Banaras State was formally constituted as an autonomous princely state under British paramountcy in 1911 during the reign of Maharaja Prabhu Narayan Singh. The British Crown recognized Banaras as a distinct princely territory with its own administrative structure, separate from the directly administered British districts of the United Provinces administration.

73. (D) Gauri Shankar Mishra
The UP Kisan Sabha was established in February 1918 through the active initiative of Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Narain Dwivedi, and Madan Mohan Malaviya. The organization worked to organize tenant farmers across Uttar Pradesh, advocating for peasant rights, legal protection against arbitrary land evictions, and reduction of excessive agrarian rents.

74. (A) Rigid land revenue demands despite monsoon failure
Severe agricultural distress and widespread famines in Bundelkhand during 1877-1878 were exacerbated by rigid colonial land revenue collection policies. Despite monsoon failures and crop destructions, British revenue authorities strictly enforced full land revenue demands without granting timely remissions, forcing peasants into debt traps and distress sales of agricultural land assets.

75. (A) Regulating Act → Pitt's India Act → Indian Councils Act 1861 → Government of India Act 1919
The constitutional statutes enacted by the British Parliament for governing India follow a precise chronological sequence: the Regulating Act of 1773, followed by Pitt's India Act of 1784, the Indian Councils Act of 1861, and the Government of India Act of 1919, progressively modifying executive and legislative governance structures across British India.

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76. (B) Kharaj
Under the financial and administrative system of the Delhi Sultanate, agricultural land tax assessed on non-Muslim peasant producers was designated as Kharaj. Kharaj was typically collected as a fixed proportion of agricultural yield in grain or cash, serving as the primary source of state revenue to maintain the military and imperial bureaucracy.

77. (A) Tanda
During the early nineteenth century, traditional handloom weaving hubs like Tanda in eastern Uttar Pradesh suffered severe economic decline. Monopolistic purchasing agreements imposed by East India Company commercial agents, known as Gomastas, restricted weavers' profit margins, suppressed independent local trade, and disrupted traditional artisanal textile production across the entire region.

78. (C) Allahabad
The UP Board of Revenue was established in 1831 at Allahabad to function as the highest executive and judicial authority for regional land revenue administration. The board was entrusted with supervising land survey records, overseeing fiscal revenue collection, directing settlement operations, and adjudicating agrarian land disputes across the North-Western Provinces.

79. (D) Vishaya
In the administrative hierarchy of the Gupta Empire, the empire was divided into major provinces called Bhuktis, administered by Uparikas. Each Bhukti was further subdivided into smaller administrative districts known as Vishayas, headed by officers designated as Vishayapatis, who oversaw revenue administration, local security, and local municipal administrative governance boards.

80. (C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Historical sites across Uttar Pradesh mark distinct political and economic milestones. Sarnath contained Ashoka's Lion Capital pillar edict, Kanpur developed into a major colonial cotton textile hub, Jaunpur flourished as the capital seat of the Sharqi Sultanate, and Chopani Mando provided early archaeological evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic ceramic cultures.

81. (B) Akbar
Mughal Emperor Akbar commissioned the construction of Fatehpur Sikri near Agra in 1569 AD to serve as his new imperial capital city. Designed with grand architectural monuments including the Buland Darwaza and Panch Mahal, the city consolidated Akbar's political authority and religious synthesis before water scarcity forced its relocation back to Agra.

82. (D) Lambardar
Under the Mahalwari land revenue system operational in Western Uttar Pradesh, the Lambardar was the designated village headman or estate representative. The Lambardar acted as the primary intermediary between colonial revenue officers and the village community, holding legal responsibility for collecting land revenue taxes from peasant landholders and remitting them to the treasury.

83. (A) Minister for Communications
Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was a prominent Indian independence activist and political leader from the United Provinces. Following Indian independence on 15 August 1947, he was appointed as the first Minister for Communications in Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's cabinet, where he spearheaded major postal reforms and nationalization of domestic aviation services.

84. (C) Assignment of revenue from a specific territory in lieu of salary
In the Jagirdari system of the Mughal Empire, a Jagir represented a conditional territorial assignment of revenue collection rights conferred upon state officials, known as Jagirdars, in lieu of cash salaries. Jagirdars collected land revenue from assigned areas to maintain military contingents, but they did not hold proprietary land ownership rights.

85. (A) I and II only
The Indian Councils Act 1909, known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, introduced communal separate electorates for Muslim voters in legislative councils and permitted council members to ask supplementary questions. However, while it created non-official majorities in provincial councils, the Imperial Legislative Council retained an official government majority rather than an elected non-official majority.

86. (D) Battle of Buxar
The Battle of Buxar was fought on 22 October 1764 between the forces of the British East India Company under Hector Munro and a combined allied army of Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh, Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, and Mir Qasim of Bengal. The decisive British victory firmly established imperial supremacy across northern India.

87. (B) Banaras
Raja Chet Singh was the ruler of Banaras who staged an armed rebellion against Governor-General Warren Hastings in 1781. When Hastings personally visited Banaras and attempted to arrest Chet Singh for delaying exorbitant, non-contractual war subsidy demands, local troops revolted, forcing Hastings to flee before British reinforcements suppressed the rebellion.

88. (C) Viceroy
Following the enactment of the Government of India Act 1858, administrative power was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown. Lord Canning, who was serving as Governor-General, became the first executive to concurrently hold the title of Viceroy, representing the British Sovereign directly in governing the Indian empire.

89. (D) Jaunpur
Founded in 1359 AD by Firoz Shah Tughlaq and later ruled by the independent Sharqi Dynasty during the fifteenth century, Jaunpur emerged as a prominent center of Islamic learning, literature, and architectural patronage. Adorned with monumental structures like the Atala Mosque, Jaunpur earned the prestigious historic honorific title of Shiraz-i-Hind.

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90. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Dadabhai Naoroji demonstrated that the drain of wealth systematically depleted India of capital needed for domestic industrialization and economic growth. Annual fiscal payments made from Indian revenues to Britain, termed Home Charges, included military expenditures, civil pensions, guaranteed railway interest, and administrative dividends, transferring domestic wealth without direct economic returns.

91. (B) Rohilkhand and the Lower Doab
Under the Subsidiary Treaty of 1801, Governor-General Lord Wellesley forced Nawab Saadat Ali Khan II to cede over half of Awadh's territory to the East India Company. The ceded regions comprised Rohilkhand and the fertile Lower Doab, expanding Company revenues and creating a territorial buffer surrounding Awadh under British administration.

92. (B) Sreni
In ancient India, guild organizations of merchants, traders, and craft artisans were known as Srenis. Srenis functioned as autonomous economic institutions that regulated product quality, established market prices, trained apprentices, provided credit loans, operated merchant banks, and maintained civic and legal regulations within urban commercial centers across the Gangetic plains.

93. (A) I, II and III only
Under Dyarchy in the United Provinces created by the Government of India Act 1919, administrative departments were partitioned into Reserved and Transferred subjects. Reserved subjects like Land Revenue and Finance were assigned to the Governor's Executive Council, whereas Transferred subjects like Education and Health were managed by Indian Ministers, though the Governor retained overriding veto authority.

94. (C) Prayagraj
The Mankuwar Stone Image Inscription of Buddha was discovered at Mankuwar in the Prayagraj (formerly Allahabad) district of Uttar Pradesh. Dated to the reign of Gupta Emperor Kumaragupta I, this epigraph provides valuable historical, religious, and administrative information regarding fifth-century Gupta rule and Buddhist devotional practices in the Gangetic region.

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95. (D) Rural economy and agricultural development measures
The Royal Commission on Agriculture was appointed in 1926 under the chairmanship of Marquess of Linlithgow to investigate the conditions of rural economy and agricultural production in British India. Its comprehensive report submitted in 1928 led to the establishment of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to promote agrarian scientific research.

96. (C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Key medieval administrative terms structured revenue and governance frameworks. Iqta represented land revenue assignments granted to officers under the Delhi Sultanate, Mansab was a official military-administrative rank under Mughals, Zamindar referred to hereditary rural rights holders over land revenue collection, and Dahsala was Akbar's ten-year average crop yield assessment system.

97. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Revolt of 1857 exposed the operational, military, and political shortcomings of the British East India Company's administration across Northern India. Recognizing that commercial company governance was incapable of securing imperial order and political stability, the British Parliament enacted the Government of India Act 1858, liquidating Company rule and establishing direct British Crown control.

98. (A) I and II only
Panchala Mahajanapada was geographically divided into Northern Panchala with its capital at Ahichchhatra and Southern Panchala with its capital at Kampilya. Surasena Mahajanapada was centered around Mathura along the Yamuna River. However, Kosala Mahajanapada had its principal capital at Sravasti (and Ayodhya), whereas Taxila was the capital of Gandhara Mahajanapada.

99. (A) I, II and III only
The Government of India Act 1935 proposed an All-India Federation of provinces and princely states, established Provincial Autonomy in place of Dyarchy, and led to the creation of the

Federal Court in 1937. However, it established a bicameral provincial legislature in the United Provinces consisting of an assembly and council.

100. (C) Shift to commercial cash cropping at the expense of food grains

The commercialization of agriculture in colonial Uttar Pradesh during the late nineteenth century driven by British industrial needs led to a major crop shift toward market cash crops such as indigo, sugarcane, cotton, and opium. This displacement of food grain cultivation reduced local food security and heightened vulnerability to regional famines.

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CHAPTER 03

Indian National Movement and the Freedom Struggle

1. Who among the following presided over the fourth session of the Indian National Congress held at Allahabad in 1888?
(A) W.C. Bonnerjee
(B) George Yule
(C) Sir William Wedderburn
(D) Alfred Webb

2. Which prominent leader from Uttar Pradesh established the newspaper Abhyudaya in 1907 to spread nationalist consciousness during the early phase of the freedom struggle?
(A) Motilal Nehru
(B) Purushottam Das Tandon
(C) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
(D) Madan Mohan Malaviya

3. In 1888, who along with Raja Shiv Prasad of Benares established the United Indian Patriotic Association to counter the influence of the Indian National Congress in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
(B) Nawab Abdul Latif
(C) Badruddin Tyabji
(D) Theodore Beck

4. Which session of the Indian National Congress, held in Uttar Pradesh, formally endorsed the Swadeshi and Boycott resolutions against the 1905 Partition of Bengal?
(A) Allahabad Session 1892
(B) Lucknow Session 1899
(C) Benares Session 1905
(D) Allahabad Session 1910

5. Who was the President of the Benares Session of the Indian National Congress held in 1905?
(A) G. K. Gokhale
(B) Rash Behari Ghosh
(C) Dadabhai Naoroji
(D) Lala Lajpat Rai

6. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:

List I: (INC Session in UP)
P. Allahabad (1888)
Q. Lucknow (1899)
R. Benares (1905)
S. Kanpur (1925)

List II: (President)
1. Romesh Chunder Dutt
2. George Yule
3. Sarojini Naidu
4. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

7. Which revolutionary Urdu newspaper, advocating radical ideology and anti-British struggle, was published from Allahabad during the Extremist phase of the national movement?
(A) Pratap
(B) Swarajya
(C) Al-Hilal
(D) Independent

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Benares Session of the Indian National Congress (1905):
I. It was the 21st annual session of the Congress, presided over by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
II. The session strongly condemned the Partition of Bengal and Lord Curzon's reactionary policies.
III. The session unanimously called for an immediate armed rebellion across the United Provinces.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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9. Following the Surat Split of 1907, which leader from Uttar Pradesh played a pivotal role in bridging the rift between Moderates and Extremists prior to the 1916 Lucknow Session?
(A) Motilal Nehru
(B) Hasrat Mohani
(C) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
(D) M. M. Malaviya

10. Who among the following nationalist figures founded the influential Hindi daily Pratap from Kanpur in 1913, which served as a major voice against colonial oppression and peasant exploitation in Awadh?
(A) G. S. Vidyarthi
(B) Shiv Prasad Gupta
(C) Acharya Narendra Deva
(D) Ram Manohar Lohia

11. In which city of Uttar Pradesh was the Home Rule League branch founded under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and Motilal Nehru in 1916?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Allahabad
(C) Kanpur
(D) Varanasi

12. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Sir Syed Ahmed Khan formed the United Indian Patriotic Association in 1888.
Reason (R): He aimed to counter the growing political influence of the Indian National Congress and discourage Muslims from joining its demands in Uttar Pradesh.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

13. Who presided over the historical Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress in 1916, where the Lucknow Pact was signed?
(A) Ambica Charan Mazumdar
(B) Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha
(C) Annie Besant
(D) Madan Mohan Malaviya

14. Which major historic agreement was signed during the 1916 Lucknow Session to present joint political demands to the British government?
(A) Poona Pact
(B) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
(C) Lucknow Pact
(D) Shimla Pact

15. Consider the following statements regarding the Lucknow Pact of 1916:
I. It was signed between the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League at Lucknow.
II. Extremist leaders led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak were readmitted into the Indian National Congress during this session.
III. Ambica Charan Mazumdar presided over this historic session of the Congress.
IV. The Congress accepted the provision of separate electorates for Muslims in provincial legislatures.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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16. How did the Montagu Declaration of 1917 impact nationalist politics in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) It led to the immediate demand for creating an entirely sovereign state in Awadh.
(B) It triggered the immediate arrest of all prominent Congress leaders in Allahabad.
(C) It led Moderate leaders to welcome proposals for gradual self-governing institutions.
(D) It resulted in the complete abolition of the provincial legislative council of United Provinces.

17. Where in Uttar Pradesh did a major protest take place against the Rowlatt Act in April 1919, leading to public hartals and widespread political agitation?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Allahabad
(C) Ballia
(D) Jhansi

18. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of Indian National Congress sessions held in Uttar Pradesh cities?
(A) Allahabad (1888) → Lucknow (1899) → Benares (1905) → Kanpur (1925)
(B) Lucknow (1899) → Allahabad (1888) → Kanpur (1925) → Benares (1905)
(C) Benares (1905) → Allahabad (1888) → Lucknow (1899) → Kanpur (1925)

(D) Allahabad (1888) → Benares (1905) → Lucknow (1899) → Kanpur (1925)

19. In June 1920, an All-Party Conference was held in which city of Uttar Pradesh that officially adopted the program of Non-Cooperation and requested Mahatma Gandhi to lead it?
(A) Allahabad
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Agra

20. Which Muslim scholar and freedom fighter from UP, famous for coining the slogan Inquilab Zindabad, was a prominent leader of the Khilafat Movement in Kanpur?
(A) Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari
(B) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
(C) Hasrat Mohani
(D) Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman

21. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Kakori Conspiracy Martyr)
P. Ram Prasad Bismil
Q. Ashfaqulla Khan
R. Roshan Singh
S. Rajendra Lahiri
List II: (Jail in UP where executed)
1. Faizabad Jail
2. Gorakhpur Jail
3. Gonda Jail
4. Malaka Jail (Allahabad)
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

22. The UP Kisan Sabha, established in February 1918 to organize peasant resistance against oppressive taluqdars, was founded through the active efforts of:
(A) Baba Ramchandra, Swami Sahajanand Saraswati and local peasant leaders
(B) Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and prominent national movement leaders
(C) Acharya Narendra Deva, Ram Manohar Lohia and Congress Socialist leaders
(D) Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Narain Dwivedi and Madan Mohan Malaviya

23. In October 1920, the Awadh Kisan Sabha was formally established in which district of Uttar Pradesh to lead peasant agitations against illegal cesses?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Pratapgarh
(C) Rae Bareli
(D) Barabanki

24. Consider the following statements regarding the Awadh Kisan Sabha established in 1920:
I. It was formed at Pratapgarh by Baba Ramchandra, Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders.
II. It urged peasants to refuse performing bedar (forced labor) and paying illegal cesses to taluqdars.
III. It demanded the complete overthrow of the British Crown through armed rebellion.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

25. The peasant movement known as the Eka Movement (1921–22), which spread across Hardoi, Sitapur, Bahraich and Barabanki districts of UP, was led by:
(A) Baba Ramchandra
(B) Sahajanand Saraswati
(C) Kunwar Ji
(D) Madari Pasi

26. The Chauri Chaura incident, which led to the sudden suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement by Mahatma Gandhi, occurred in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Deoria
(C) Azamgarh
(D) Ballia

27. On which exact date did the Chauri Chaura incident take place in Gorakhpur district, Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 12 February 1922
(B) 4 February 1922
(C) 13 April 1919
(D) 9 August 1925

28. Where was Mahatma Gandhi present when he decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement following the violence at Chauri Chaura in UP?

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(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Bardoli
(C) Sabarmati
(D) Allahabad

29. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Mahatma Gandhi abruptly suspended the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922.
Reason (R): A violent mob set fire to a police station at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur district, resulting in the death of 22 policemen.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

30. In January 1923, the Swaraj Party was formally founded at which residence in Allahabad?
(A) Swaraj Bhawan
(B) Alfred Park
(C) Anand Bhawan
(D) Bharathi Bhawan

31. Who among the following served as the Secretary of the Swaraj Party formed at Allahabad in 1923?
(A) Chittaranjan Das
(B) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(C) Subhas Chandra Bose
(D) Motilal Nehru

32. Which revolutionary organisation was established in Kanpur in October 1924 by Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismil and Jogesh Chandra Chatterji?
(A) Abhinav Bharat Society
(B) Anushilan Samiti
(C) Hindustan Republican Association
(D) Ghadar Party

33. Consider the following statements regarding the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA):
I. It was founded at Kanpur in October 1924.
II. Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismil, and Jogesh Chandra Chatterji were among its principal founders.
III. Its official manifesto titled The Revolutionary was drafted by Sachindra Nath Sanyal.
IV. It aimed to establish a Federal Republic of the United States of India through armed revolution.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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34. The famous Kakori Train Action (Kakori Conspiracy) occurred on 9 August 1925 near Lucknow on which railway route?
(A) Lucknow - Kanpur railway line
(B) Lucknow - Varanasi railway line
(C) Lucknow - Gorakhpur railway line
(D) Lucknow - Saharanpur line

35. Which revolutionary leader involved in the Kakori incident was martyred at Gorakhpur Jail on 19 December 1927?
(A) Ram Prasad Bismil
(B) Ashfaqulla Khan
(C) Roshan Singh
(D) Rajendra Lahiri

36. Arrange the following martyrs of the Kakori Conspiracy in the correct chronological order of their execution in December 1927:
1. Rajendra Lahiri (Gonda Jail)
2. Ram Prasad Bismil (Gorakhpur Jail)
3. Ashfaqulla Khan (Faizabad Jail)
4. Roshan Singh (Malaka Jail, Allahabad)
Select the correct code:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

37. In which jail of Uttar Pradesh was the revolutionary hero Ashfaqulla Khan hanged on 19 December 1927?
(A) Faizabad Jail
(B) Gorakhpur Jail
(C) Naini Jail
(D) Bareilly Jail

38. Which revolutionary leader born in Bulandshahr district of UP established the Provisional Government of India in Kabul in 1915?
(A) Maulana Obeidullah Sindhi
(B) Rash Behari Bose
(C) Champakaraman Pillai
(D) Raja Mahendra Pratap

39. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:

List I: (Freedom Leader from UP)
P. Motilal Nehru
Q. Madan Mohan Malaviya
R. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
S. Hasrat Mohani
List II: (Journal / Publication)
1. Pratap
2. Abhyudaya
3. Independent
4. Urdu-e-Moalla
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

40. When the Simon Commission visited Lucknow in November 1928, which two prominent leaders were severely lathi-charged while leading peaceful demonstrations?
(A) Motilal Nehru and Purushottam Das Tandon
(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri and Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru and Govind Ballabh Pant
(D) Acharya Narendra Deva and Ram Manohar Lohia

41. In 1928, the All Parties Conference met in which city of Uttar Pradesh to finalize the constitutional draft known as the Nehru Report?
(A) Allahabad
(B) Kanpur
(C) Banaras
(D) Lucknow

42. Consider the following statements regarding the Nehru Report (1928):
I. The drafting committee was chaired by Motilal Nehru at Allahabad.
II. It demanded complete independence (Purna Swaraj) immediately as its primary constitutional demand.
III. It recommended Dominion Status for India and joint electorates with reservation of seats for minorities.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

43. Which session of the Indian National Congress, held on the banks of River Ravi in 1929, was presided over by Allahabad-born leader Jawaharlal Nehru where Purna Swaraj was declared as the goal?
(A) Karachi Session
(B) Lahore Session
(C) Calcutta Session
(D) Lucknow Session

44. During the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930, since Uttar Pradesh was landlocked, how was the Salt Law symbolically broken in districts like Allahabad and Kanpur?
(A) By importing seawater from Bombay by railway trains
(B) By manufacturing salt from saline soil and earth
(C) By refusing to pay municipal water taxes and local revenue
(D) By boycotting government salt godowns without making salt

45. In late 1930, during the Civil Disobedience Movement, a major No-Tax and No-Rent campaign was launched in UP under the leadership of Congress. The No-Rent campaign was directed against whom?
(A) Zamindars and Taluqdars
(B) British Army officers
(C) British Salt Commissioners
(D) Municipal revenue collectors

46. Which historic prison in Allahabad housed major national leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Motilal Nehru and Purushottam Das Tandon during the Civil Disobedience Movement?
(A) Central Jail Agra
(B) Bareilly Jail
(C) Naini Jail
(D) Gorakhpur Jail

47. Who presided over the 40th Session of the Indian National Congress held at Kanpur in 1925, becoming the first Indian woman to hold the presidency?
(A) Annie Besant
(B) Nellie Sengupta
(C) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
(D) Sarojini Naidu

48. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Swaraj Party was formed at Allahabad in January 1923.
Reason (R): Pro-Changers within the Congress

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wished to enter legislative councils to wreck the reforms of 1919 from within.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

49. On 27 February 1931, revolutionary hero Chandra Shekhar Azad fought single-handedly against British police force and sacrificed his life at which park in Allahabad?
(A) Minto Park
(B) Alfred Park
(C) Begum Hazrat Mahal Park
(D) Anand Bhawan Gardens

50. Which revolutionary party was reorganized at Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi in September 1928 under the leadership of Chandra Shekhar Azad of UP along with Bhagat Singh?
(A) Hindustan Republican Association
(B) Anushilan Samiti
(C) Abhinav Bharat Society
(D) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)

51. Which leader from UP, founder of the Congress Socialist Party in 1934 at Patna, served as the Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University and Banaras Hindu University?
(A) Acharya Narendra Deva
(B) Ram Manohar Lohia
(C) Jayaprakash Narayan
(D) Purushottam Das Tandon

52. Consider the following statements regarding the Civil Disobedience Movement in Uttar Pradesh (1930–31):
I. Jawaharlal Nehru spearheaded the movement in Allahabad and surrounding districts.
II. A non-payment of rent campaign was launched for tenant farmers against landlords, while zamindars were urged not to pay land revenue to government.
III. Salt laws were broken across UP by manufacturing salt from saline soil.
IV. Women in UP participated in large numbers in picketing liquor shops and foreign cloth shops.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

53. Following the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of March 1931, which session of the Congress was held in Karachi where delegates from UP supported the resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy?
(A) 45th Session
(B) 46th Session
(C) 47th Session
(D) 48th Session

54. Following the Communal Award of 1932 and the Poona Pact, Mahatma Gandhi established the All India Anti-Untouchability League. Which leader from UP was actively involved in its UP branch activities?
(A) Baba Ramchandra
(B) Govind Ballabh Pant
(C) Swami Prasad
(D) P. D. Tandon

55. What is the correct chronological order of the following revolutionary events connected with Uttar Pradesh?
1. Formation of HRA at Kanpur
2. Kakori Train Action
3. Reorganization of HSRA at Delhi
4. Martyrdom of Chandra Shekhar Azad at Allahabad

Select the correct code:
(A) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4
(B) 2 → 1 → 4 → 3
(C) 1 → 3 → 2 → 4
(D) 3 → 1 → 2 → 4

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56. In the 1937 Provincial Elections held under the Government of India Act 1935, how many total seats did the Indian National Congress win out of 228 seats in the United Provinces Legislative Assembly?
(A) 100
(B) 150
(C) 134
(D) 168

57. Who became the Premier (Chief Minister) of the first Congress Ministry formed in the United Provinces (UP) in July 1937?
(A) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
(B) Kailash Nath Katju
(C) Sampurnanand
(D) Govind Ballabh Pant

58. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Portfolio in 1937 UP Congress Ministry)
P. Premier (Chief Minister)
Q. Revenue and Finance Minister
R. Law and Justice Minister
S. Education Minister
List II: (Minister)
1. Govind Ballabh Pant
2. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
3. Kailash Nath Katju
4. Sampurnanand
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

59. In October 1939, why did the Congress Ministry in United Provinces headed by Govind Ballabh Pant submit its resignation?
(A) Widespread disagreements over provincial land reform bills and peasant agrarian policies
(B) Unilateral declaration of India's entry into World War II without consulting Indians
(C) Massive public protests against the implementation of the communal award system in UP
(D) Severe conflict with the Governor over administrative control and police appointments

60. Who was chosen by Mahatma Gandhi as the second individual satyagrahi during the Individual Satyagraha of 1940, leading to his arrest in Gorakhpur, UP?
(A) Vinoba Bhave
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Brahma Datt
(D) Govind Ballabh Pant

61. In 1936, the 49th Session of the Indian National Congress was held in Lucknow. Who presided over this session which stressed socialism as the solution to India's problems?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Subhas Chandra Bose
(C) Acharya Narendra Deva
(D) Rajendra Prasad

62. In April 1936, the All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) was founded at which historic venue in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Allahabad
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Varanasi

63. Consider the following statements regarding the All India Kisan Sabha founded in 1936:
I. It was established during the Lucknow session of the Congress in April 1936.
II. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati was elected as its first President and N.G. Ranga as General Secretary.
III. It demanded the total abolition of zamindari system and reduction of land revenue.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

64. Which literary luminary presided over the first session of the All India Progressive Writers' Association held at Lucknow in April 1936?
(A) Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala'
(B) Rahul Sankrityayan
(C) Munshi Premchand
(D) Mahadevi Varma

65. During the Quit India Movement in August 1942, in which district of Uttar Pradesh was a parallel government (Jatiya Sarkar) set up under Chittu Pandey?
(A) Azamgarh
(B) Ballia
(C) Ghazipur
(D) Deoria

66. How long did the parallel government established by Chittu Pandey in Ballia district of UP manage to function before military suppression?
(A) Six months
(B) One year
(C) Two years
(D) One week

67. During the Quit India Movement in 1942, students of which premier educational institution in UP took a leading role in cutting telegraph lines and stopping trains across eastern UP?
(A) Banaras Hindu University
(B) Allahabad University
(C) Lucknow University
(D) Aligarh Muslim University

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68. Which place in Ghazipur district of UP witnessed severe mass uprising during the 1942 Quit India Movement where several freedom fighters were martyred while trying to hoist the Tricolour on the tehsil building?
(A) Saidpur
(B) Zamania
(C) Mohammadabad
(D) Dildarnagar

69. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Ballia district in eastern Uttar Pradesh is historically called Chittu Pandey's Ballia or Baaghi Ballia.
Reason (R): Local populace under Chittu Pandey overthrew colonial administration in August 1942, released political prisoners, and declared independence.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

70. Which prominent female freedom fighter born in UP played a pioneering role in the Indian National Army (INA) as the Commander of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment?
(A) Aruna Asaf Ali
(B) Sucheta Kripalani
(C) Sarojini Naidu
(D) Lakshmi Sahgal

71. When the historic INA Trials were conducted at the Red Fort in 1945–46, which eminent lawyer and leader from Allahabad led the INA Defence Committee alongside Jawaharlal Nehru?
(A) Kailash Nath Katju
(B) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
(C) Motilal Nehru
(D) Madan Mohan Malaviya

72. In February 1946, the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Mutiny in Bombay triggered widespread sympathy strikes, demonstrations and student rallies in which major industrial city of UP?
(A) Agra
(B) Bareilly
(C) Kanpur
(D) Meerut

73. Which annual session of the Indian National Congress was held at Meerut in November 1946 under the presidency of Acharya J.B. Kripalani?
(A) 52nd Session
(B) 56th Session
(C) 58th Session
(D) 54th Session

74. Consider the following statements regarding the Quit India Movement (1942) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Mass uprisings occurred across eastern districts including Ballia, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, and Banaras.
II. Chittu Pandey established an independent government in Ballia after taking control of the district administration.
III. Communication links including railways and telegraphs were heavily disrupted by nationalist youth.
IV. The British administration used aerial bombing and heavy army deployment to suppress the rebellion in UP.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

75. Who was the President of the Indian National Congress at the time of India's Independence in August 1947, who presided over the Meerut Session of 1946?
(A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(B) Acharya J.B. Kripalani
(C) Pattabhi Sitaramayya
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

76. Under the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946, the United Provinces (UP) was placed under which regional grouping of provinces?
(A) Group B
(B) Group A
(C) Group C
(D) Group D

77. In June 1947, when the Mountbatten Plan was presented, who among the following Congress leaders from UP voiced strong support for accepting the plan to avoid further communal bloodshed?
(A) Govind Ballabh Pant
(B) Purushottam Das Tandon
(C) Ram Manohar Lohia
(D) Jayaprakash Narayan

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78. Which act of the British Parliament formally declared India independent on 15 August 1947 and led to the creation of the Dominion of India?
(A) Government of India Act 1935
(B) Indian Councils Act 1909
(C) Indian Independence Act 1947
(D) Cabinet Mission Act 1946

79. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (INC Session held in UP)
P. 4th Session (Allahabad)
Q. 15th Session (Lucknow)
R. 21st Session (Benares)
S. 54th Session (Meerut)
List II: (Year)
1. 1888
2. 1899
3. 1905
4. 1946
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

80. Which newspaper was launched from Lucknow in 1937 by Jawaharlal Nehru, which played a crucial role in mobilizing public opinion during the freedom movement in UP?
(A) The Pioneer
(B) The Leader
(C) National Herald
(D) Aaj

81. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in the freedom struggle:
I. Its foundation was laid in 1916 through the dedicated efforts of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
II. Mahatma Gandhi gave his first public address in India at the opening ceremony of BHU in February 1916.
III. BHU students actively participated in the Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India movements.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

82. Who among the following leaders from UP started the English newspaper The Leader from Allahabad in 1909?
(A) Motilal Nehru
(B) Tej Bahadur Sapru
(C) C. Y. Chintamani
(D) M. M. Malaviya

83. Which prominent nationalist leader from UP was known as Rajarshi and served as the Speaker of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly from 1937 to 1950?
(A) P. D. Tandon
(B) Govind Ballabh Pant
(C) Sampurnanand
(D) Chandra Bhanu Gupta

84. Which famous socialist leader born in Akbarpur (now in Ambedkar Nagar district, UP) played a major role in running underground radio operations during the Quit India Movement 1942?
(A) Acharya Narendra Deva
(B) Chandra Shekhar
(C) Ram Manohar Lohia
(D) Raj Narain

85. In 1920, Baba Ramchandra organized peasant marches from Awadh to which city in UP to draw national attention to rural distress?
(A) Allahabad
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Ayodhya

86. Which agreement signed in March 1931 led to the release of political prisoners in UP who were not convicted of violence during the Civil Disobedience Movement?
(A) Lucknow Pact
(B) Poona Pact
(C) Delhi Pact
(D) Gandhi-Irwin Pact

87. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The All India Khilafat Conference held at Allahabad in June 1920 urged Indians to adopt non-cooperation against the British government.
Reason (R): Nationalist leaders viewed the Khilafat cause as a unique opportunity to forge Hindu-Muslim unity against imperial rule.

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(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

88. Which journal was edited by Hasrat Mohani from Aligarh and Kanpur to advocate radical nationalism and boycott of British goods?
(A) Al-Hilal
(B) Hamdard
(C) Urdu-e-Moalla
(D) Comrade

89. Which town in UP witnessed the famous Kauri Ram revolutionary episode during the Non-Cooperation Movement?
(A) Ghazipur
(B) Ballia
(C) Jaunpur
(D) Gorakhpur

90. Who among the following was the principal founder of the Aaj daily newspaper in Varanasi in 1920, which served as an important mouthpiece for the national movement in UP?
(A) Shiv Prasad Gupta
(B) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
(C) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(D) Sampurnanand

91. Consider the following statements regarding the Red Fort INA Trials (1945–46) and UP leaders:
I. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Jawaharlal Nehru were members of the INA Defence Committee.
II. Massive public demonstrations and hartals took place in Kanpur, Allahabad, and Lucknow supporting INA soldiers.
III. The UP Provincial Congress Committee organized an INA Relief Fund to support families of INA soldiers.
IV. Captain Lakshmi Sahgal, who commanded the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, had strong family connections with UP.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

92. In 1892, the 8th Session of the Indian National Congress was held at Allahabad. Who presided over this session?
(A) Dadabhai Naoroji
(B) W.C. Bonnerjee
(C) Pherozeshah Mehta
(D) Alfred Webb

93. In 1910, the 25th Session of the Indian National Congress was held in Allahabad. Who was its President?
(A) Sir William Wedderburn
(B) Rash Behari Ghosh
(C) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
(D) Bishan Narayan Dar

94. Which Congress leader from UP presided over the 1911 Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress where Jana Gana Mana was sung for the first time?
(A) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(B) Ambica Charan Mazumdar
(C) Bishan Narayan Dar
(D) Nawab Syed Mohammed Bahadur

95. Which freedom fighter from UP, popular for his administrative skill, served as the Minister for Communications in the post-independence Union Cabinet led by Nehru?
(A) Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari
(B) Hasrat Mohani
(C) Asaf Ali
(D) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai

96. During the 1888 Allahabad INC session, who was the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces who attempted to obstruct the holding of the Congress session?
(A) Lord Dufferin
(B) Lord Curzon
(C) Sir Auckland Colvin
(D) Sir Antony MacDonnell

97. Which patriotic prince purchased the Lowther Castle property in Allahabad to host the 1888 INC session after British authorities refused to grant public land?
(A) The Ruling Raja of Benares
(B) Maharaja of Darbhanga
(C) The Reigning Nawab of Awadh
(D) The Ruling Raja of Rampur

98. What was the main objective of the Swarajya newspaper started by Pandit Sundar Lal in Allahabad in 1907?

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(A) To support colonial administrative reforms and British governance policies
(B) To promote communal representation across provincial legislative councils
(C) To systematically oppose the Swadeshi Movement and boycott resolutions
(D) To propagate revolutionary thoughts and complete independence

99. Which prominent female leader, wife of Hasrat Mohani, actively organized peasant women and labor demonstrations in Kanpur during the Non-Cooperation Movement?
(A) Nishat-un-Nisa Begum
(B) Begum Hazrat Mahal
(C) Sucheta Kripalani
(D) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

100. Who was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh when the state was formally renamed from United Provinces to Uttar Pradesh on 24 January 1950?
(A) Sampurnanand
(B) Chandra Bhanu Gupta
(C) Govind Ballabh Pant
(D) Sucheta Kripalani

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ANSWERS

1. (B) George Yule
The fourth annual session of the Indian National Congress took place in Allahabad in December 1888. George Yule, a prominent British merchant and former president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, served as the president during this historic session. He was the first foreigner to preside over an Indian National Congress session. His leadership helped broaden its support.

2. (D) Madan Mohan Malaviya
Madan Mohan Malaviya started the Hindi weekly newspaper Abhyudaya in May 1907 from Prayagraj to promote nationalist ideology and civic consciousness. The publication played a fundamental role in articulating public grievances against colonial rule and educating citizens on political rights during the early phase of the national movement. It subsequently converted into a daily newspaper in 1915.

3. (A) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, in collaboration with Raja Shiv Prasad of Benares, established the United Indian Patriotic Association in August 1888. The main objective of this organization was to counter the political propaganda of the Indian National Congress and demonstrate loyalty to the British Crown. It sought to persuade landlords against supporting nationalist political demands across Northern India.

4. (C) Benares Session 1905
The 21st annual session of the Indian National Congress took place in Benares in December 1905. Under the chairmanship of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, this session formally condemned the partition of Bengal carried out by Lord Curzon. It passed resolutions endorsing the Swadeshi and Boycott movements, marking a turning point by incorporating these strategies into national politics.

5. (A) G. K. Gokhale
Gopal Krishna Gokhale presided over the 21st session of the Indian National Congress held in Benares in December 1905. In his presidential address, he severely criticized the reactionary measures of Viceroy Lord Curzon, particularly the Partition of Bengal. He advocated moderate constitutional methods while extending support to Swadeshi initiatives to foster national economic independence across the nation.

6. (D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The 4th session at Allahabad in 1888 was presided over by George Yule. The 15th session at Lucknow in 1899 was chaired by Romesh Chunder Dutt. The 21st session at Benares in 1905 was led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale. The 40th session at Kanpur in 1925 was presided over by Sarojini Naidu, the first Indian woman president.

7. (B) Swarajya
The Urdu newspaper Swarajya was founded in November 1907 in Allahabad by Pandit Sundar Lal during the height of the Extremist movement. It gained widespread renown for publishing radical articles and promoting nationalist ideology against imperialist policies. Because of its strong stance against colonial rule, several of its editors were arrested and sentenced to long prison terms.

8. (A) I and II only
The 1905 Benares session of the Indian National Congress was its 21st annual meeting, presided over by Gopal Krishna Gokhale. The assembly strongly denounced the Partition of Bengal and the repressive policies implemented by Lord Curzon. However, as the organization was led by Moderate leaders, it focused on constitutional agitation rather than calling for armed rebellion.

9. (D) M. M. Malaviya
Madan Mohan Malaviya was a prominent leader from Uttar Pradesh who actively worked to reconcile the differences between Moderates and Extremists following the 1907 Surat Split. Recognizing that political disunity weakened the national movement, he used his wide respect across factions to facilitate dialogue, paving the path toward Congress reunification at the Lucknow session in 1916.

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10. (A) G. S. Vidyarthi
Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi established the Hindi weekly newspaper Pratap from Kanpur in November 1913. The journal became an influential platform for highlighting agrarian distress, landlord exploitation, and colonial oppression in Awadh. Through his courageous journalism, Vidyarthi championed the cause of oppressed peasants and political workers, playing a pivotal role in raising political consciousness in North India.

11. (B) Allahabad
In 1916, a branch of the All India Home Rule League was established at Allahabad under the leadership of Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru. They actively organized public meetings, distributed nationalist literature, and mobilized youth across the region to demand self governance for India, significantly energizing political activity throughout the United Provinces during this period.

12. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the United Indian Patriotic Association in August 1888 at Aligarh to counter the influence of the Indian National Congress. He believed that Congress demands like competitive examinations and representative councils would harm Muslim interests. Therefore, he mobilized landlords and elites to voice loyalty to British rule and dissuade Muslims from joining Congress.

13. (A) Ambica Charan Mazumdar
Ambica Charan Mazumdar presided over the 31st annual session of the Indian National Congress held in Lucknow in December 1916. This historical session was landmarked by the readmission of Extremist leaders back into Congress after nine years of separation and the signing of the Lucknow Pact between Congress and the All India Muslim League organization.

14. (C) Lucknow Pact
The Lucknow Pact was a joint agreement signed between the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League during their respective annual sessions held in Lucknow in December 1916. It presented a unified set of political demands to the British government, including self government proposals, expansion of legislative councils, and acceptance of separate Muslim electorates.

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15. (D) I, II, III and IV
The 1916 Lucknow Session, presided over by Ambica Charan Mazumdar, saw the historic readmission of Extremist leaders into the Congress fold through the efforts of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant. Furthermore, Congress signed a pact with the All India Muslim League, agreeing to separate electorates for Muslims in order to forge Hindu Muslim political unity.

16. (C) It led Moderate leaders to welcome proposals for gradual self-governing institutions.
The Montagu Declaration of August 1917 stated that British policy in India aimed at increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration and gradual development of self governing institutions. Moderate leaders in Uttar Pradesh welcomed this declaration as a step forward, leading to divergence with radical leaders who demanded immediate full self government across India.

17. (B) Allahabad
In April 1919, Allahabad became a central hub of political agitation in Uttar Pradesh against the repressive Rowlatt Act. Prominent leaders organized general hartals, massive public processions, and peaceful protest meetings across the city. The widespread public participation demonstrated growing anti colonial sentiment and laid the foundation for mass mobilization in the region.

18. (A) Allahabad (1888) → Lucknow (1899) → Benares (1905) → Kanpur (1925)
The Indian National Congress held several key annual sessions in Uttar Pradesh. The 4th session took place at Allahabad in 1888 under George Yule. The 15th session was organized at Lucknow in 1899 under Romesh Chunder Dutt. The 21st session was convened at Benares in 1905 under Gopal Krishna Gokhale, followed by Kanpur in 1925.

19. (A) Allahabad
An All Party Conference of Hindu and Muslim leaders was convened at Allahabad in June 1920 to discuss joint action on the Khilafat and Punjab issues. The conference officially adopted the Non Cooperation program, including boycott of schools, colleges, and law courts, and formally

requested Mahatma Gandhi to assume leadership of the nationwide mass movement.

20. (C) Hasrat Mohani
Maulana Hasrat Mohani was a prominent Islamic scholar, freedom fighter, and poet from Mohan in Unnao, Uttar Pradesh. He coined the iconic revolutionary slogan Inquilab Zindabad in 1921. Operating primarily from Kanpur and Aligarh, he played a crucial role in leading the Khilafat Movement and demanded complete independence for India at national political forums.

21. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The martyrs of the Kakori Train Action were executed in different prisons across Uttar Pradesh in December 1927. Ram Prasad Bismil was hanged in Gorakhpur Jail. Ashfaqulla Khan was martyred in Faizabad Jail. Roshan Singh was executed at Malaka Jail in Allahabad, while Rajendra Lahiri was hanged two days earlier in Gonda Jail.

22. (D) Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Narain Dwivedi and Madan Mohan Malaviya
The Uttar Pradesh Kisan Sabha was established in February 1918 through the active initiatives of Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Narain Dwivedi, and Madan Mohan Malaviya. The organization aimed to educate rural peasants about their legal rights, resist exorbitant rent demands by taluqdars, and voice agrarian grievances against landlord oppression across the United Provinces.

23. (B) Pratapgarh
The Awadh Kisan Sabha was formally established at Pratapgarh district in October 1920 under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra, Jawaharlal Nehru, and other peasant leaders. It was created to mobilize tenant farmers, consolidate agrarian resistance, and fight against illegal cesses, forced labor, and high rents imposed by powerful landlords in Awadh.

24. (A) I and II only
The Awadh Kisan Sabha was established in October 1920 at Pratapgarh through the leadership of Baba Ramchandra and Jawaharlal Nehru. The organization advised tenant farmers to withhold unpaid forced labor, resist eviction, and refuse payment of unauthorized cesses. It worked through peaceful agitation and legal appeals, rather than calling for armed overthrow of the government.

25. (D) Madari Pasi
The Eka Movement, or Unity Movement, arose towards the end of 1921 across the northern districts of Hardoi, Sitapur, Bahraich, and Barabanki. Led by Madari Pasi and other local leaders, the movement united small tenants and peasant cultivators to pledge non payment of extra rents beyond recorded rates and refuse forced labor demanded by landlords.

26. (A) Gorakhpur
The Chauri Chaura incident occurred in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. On February 4, 1922, a peaceful procession of Non Cooperation movement volunteers was provoked by local police actions. The clash turned violent, resulting in the crowd surrounding and setting fire to the local police station, which led Mahatma Gandhi to suspend the national movement.

27. (B) 4 February 1922
The violent incident at Chauri Chaura took place on 4 February 1922 in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. After police opened fire on a crowd of peaceful protesters, angry marchers retaliated by besieging the police station and setting it ablaze. The tragedy resulted in the deaths of 22 policemen and prompted the withdrawal of Non Cooperation.

28. (B) Bardoli
Mahatma Gandhi was present at Bardoli in Gujarat when news reached him regarding the violent outbreak at Chauri Chaura in February 1922. Distressed by the violation of non violence principles, Gandhi convened the Congress Working Committee at Bardoli on February 12, 1922, where the resolution formally suspending the Non Cooperation Movement was passed.

29. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mahatma Gandhi halted the nationwide Non Cooperation Movement in February 1922 following the violent event at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur district. An agitated mob burned down a police station, killing 22 police personnel inside. Gandhi firmly believed that the country was not yet adequately prepared for non violent resistance and insisted on peaceful methods.

30. (C) Anand Bhawan
The Congress Khilafat Swarajya Party, popularly known as the Swaraj Party, was formally

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established in January 1923 at Anand Bhawan in Allahabad. Formed by leaders who advocated entering legislative councils to challenge colonial policies from within, the residence served as the initial headquarters and organizational base for planning council entry campaigns across British India.

31. (D) Motilal Nehru
When the Swaraj Party was established in January 1923 at Allahabad, Chittaranjan Das was elected as its President and Motilal Nehru assumed the role of Secretary. Together, they led the political movement demanding entry into central and provincial legislative assembly councils to oppose imperial legislation and demand constitutional reforms from within the system.

32. (C) Hindustan Republican Association
The Hindustan Republican Association was founded in Kanpur in October 1924 by Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterji, and other revolutionaries. The organization aimed to overthrow British colonial rule through armed revolution and establish a Federal Republic of the United States of India based on universal suffrage and socialist principles.

33. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Hindustan Republican Association was established at Kanpur in October 1924 by Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismil, and Jogesh Chandra Chatterji. Sanyal authored its official manifesto titled The Revolutionary, which was distributed across northern Indian cities. The manifesto outlined the goal of establishing a Federal Republic of the United States of India through organized armed struggle.

34. (D) Lucknow - Saharanpur line
The Kakori Train Action occurred on August 9, 1925, near Kakori, a village near Lucknow on the Lucknow Saharanpur railway line. Revolutionaries belonging to the Hindustan Republican Association stopped the 8 Down passenger train to seize government treasury funds being transported in the guard van to finance revolutionary activities against British imperial rule.

35. (A) Ram Prasad Bismil
Ram Prasad Bismil was a prominent leader of the Hindustan Republican Association and the principal planner of the Kakori Train Action. Arrested following an extensive manhunt, he was tried in the Kakori Conspiracy case and sentenced to death. He was executed at Gorakhpur Jail on December 19, 1927, leaving behind iconic patriotic poetry.

36. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Rajendra Lahiri was executed first on 17 December 1927 at Gonda Jail, two days ahead of the scheduled date due to authority fears. On 19 December 1927, Ram Prasad Bismil was hanged at Gorakhpur Jail, Ashfaqulla Khan was executed at Faizabad Jail, and Roshan Singh was martyred at Malaka Jail in Allahabad.

37. (A) Faizabad Jail
Ashfaqulla Khan was a key revolutionary leader of the Hindustan Republican Association involved in the Kakori Train Action. He evaded arrest for over a year before being captured in Delhi. Tried under the Kakori Conspiracy case, he was sentenced to capital punishment and was executed at Faizabad Jail on 19 December 1927.

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38. (D) Raja Mahendra Pratap
Raja Mahendra Pratap was born in Bulandshahr district of Uttar Pradesh. A dedicated freedom fighter and international diplomat, he established the Provisional Government of India in Kabul, Afghanistan, on December 1, 1915, during World War I. Serving as its President, he sought foreign military and diplomatic backing to liberate India from British rule.

39. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Motilal Nehru launched the English daily Independent from Allahabad in 1919. Madan Mohan Malaviya established the Hindi journal Abhyudaya in 1907. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi published the nationalist paper Pratap from Kanpur starting in 1913. Hasrat Mohani edited the political magazine Urdu e Moalla from Aligarh and Kanpur to advocate complete national independence.

40. (C) Jawaharlal Nehru and Govind Ballabh Pant
When the Simon Commission visited Lucknow in November 1928, anti Simon demonstrations were organized by nationalist leaders. Jawaharlal Nehru and Govind Ballabh Pant led a peaceful

protest rally against the all British commission. Police launched a brutal lathi charge on the demonstrators, inflicting severe physical injuries on both leaders as they stood their ground.

41. (D) Lucknow
The All Parties Conference convened in Lucknow in August 1928 to discuss and adopt the draft constitution for India prepared by the committee chaired by Motilal Nehru. Known as the Nehru Report, this landmark document proposed Dominion Status, a federal governance structure, joint electorates, and fundamental rights for citizens across the country.

42. (A) I and III only
The Nehru Report was prepared in 1928 by a committee chaired by Motilal Nehru at Allahabad. It recommended Dominion Status within the British Commonwealth rather than immediate complete independence. Additionally, it rejected separate communal electorates in favor of joint electorates with reservation of seats for minority communities in areas where they were outnumbered.

43. (B) Lahore Session
The 44th annual session of the Indian National Congress was held on the banks of River Ravi in Lahore in December 1929 under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru. The historic session formally adopted Purna Swaraj, or complete independence, as the ultimate goal of the Indian national movement, authorizing the launch of Civil Disobedience.

44. (B) By manufacturing salt from saline soil and earth
During the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930, landlocked districts of Uttar Pradesh like Allahabad, Kanpur, and Agra could not access sea water to make salt. Nationalist volunteers symbolically broke the British salt monopoly by collecting saline efflorescence or salt bearing soil from local fields, boiling it with water, and manufacturing contraband salt publicly.

45. (A) Zamindars and Taluqdars
In late 1930, Congress initiated an agrarian movement in Uttar Pradesh combining a No Tax campaign for zamindars against government revenue demands and a No Rent campaign for tenant farmers. The No Rent agitation encouraged cultivators to stop paying exorbitant rents and illegal cesses directly to oppressive zamindars and taluqdars during economic depression.

46. (C) Naini Jail
Naini Central Jail in Allahabad served as a major detention center for top nationalist leaders in the United Provinces during the Civil Disobedience Movement. Leaders like Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Purushottam Das Tandon, and Govind Ballabh Pant were imprisoned there, where Jawaharlal Nehru penned many famous historical letters to his young daughter.

47. (D) Sarojini Naidu
Sarojini Naidu presided over the 40th Session of the Indian National Congress held at Kanpur in December 1925. This made her the first Indian woman to attain the presidency of the Congress organization. In her presidential address, she emphasized unity, constructive work, women empowerment, and national liberation from British imperial control across India.

48. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Swaraj Party was established in Allahabad in January 1923 by Congress leaders known as Pro Changers, led by Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru. They disagreed with No Changers and sought to contest elections under the Government of India Act 1919 to enter legislative councils and obstruct imperial governance from within the system.

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49. (B) Alfred Park
On 27 February 1931, revolutionary commander Chandra Shekhar Azad was surrounded by armed British police at Alfred Park in Allahabad following an informant tip. Fighting courageously with his revolver, he managed to shoot several police officers and keep the force at bay until, reserving his final bullet, he shot himself to maintain his freedom.

50. (D) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)
In September 1928, revolutionary delegates from across northern India gathered at Feroz Shah Kotla in Delhi to reorganize the Hindustan Republican Association. Under the leadership of Chandra Shekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, and Sukhdev, the organization added Socialist to its name, establishing the Hindustan Socialist

Republican Association with a renewed socialist revolutionary ideology.

51. (A) Acharya Narendra Deva
Acharya Narendra Deva was a premier socialist theorist, freedom fighter, and educational leader from Uttar Pradesh. He co founded the Congress Socialist Party at Patna in 1934 and served as its President. A distinguished scholar, he later contributed immensely to higher education by serving as Vice Chancellor of Lucknow University and Banaras Hindu University.

52. (D) I, II, III and IV
During the Civil Disobedience Movement in Uttar Pradesh, Jawaharlal Nehru led local political agitations around Allahabad. A dual tax resistance campaign was launched, urging tenants to stop rent payments to landlords while asking zamindars to withhold land revenue. Salt was manufactured from saline soil, and women turned out in vast numbers to picket foreign cloth shops.

53. (A) 45th Session
The 45th Session of the Indian National Congress was held at Karachi in March 1931 under the presidency of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Convened shortly after the signing of the Gandhi Irwin Pact, the session endorsed the agreement and adopted groundbreaking resolutions on Fundamental Rights and the National Economic Program with regional delegate backing.

54. (D) P. D. Tandon
Following the Poona Pact in September 1932, Mahatma Gandhi established the All India Anti Untouchability League, later renamed Harijan Sevak Sangh. Prominent leader Purushottam Das Tandon took an active leadership role in driving its Uttar Pradesh branch activities, working extensively to eradicate untouchability, promote social reform, and secure temple entry for depressed classes.

55. (A) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$
The revolutionary movement in Uttar Pradesh followed a distinct chronological sequence. The Hindustan Republican Association was formed at Kanpur in October 1924. This was followed by the Kakori Train Action in August 1925. The organization was reorganized as HSRA at Delhi in September 1928, culminating in the martyrdom of Chandra Shekhar Azad in February 1931.

56. (C) 134
In the provincial elections held in early 1937 under the Government of India Act 1935, the Indian National Congress achieved a decisive absolute majority in the United Provinces Legislative Assembly. Out of a total of 228 assembly seats, Congress candidates secured 134 seats, enabling the party to form a single party ministry in the province.

57. (D) Govind Ballabh Pant
Govind Ballabh Pant became the Premier of the first Congress Ministry formed in the United Provinces in July 1937. Leading an administration that included distinguished figures like Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Kailash Nath Katju, Pant initiated significant agrarian reforms, tenancy legislation, rural development, and civil liberty protections across the province until resigning in October 1939.

58. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The 1937 United Provinces Congress Ministry distributed key cabinet portfolios among eminent leaders. Govind Ballabh Pant served as the Premier. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was allocated Revenue and Finance. Kailash Nath Katju held the portfolio of Law and Justice, while Sampurnanand served as Education Minister, overseeing important administrative and educational reform initiatives.

59. (B) Unilateral declaration of India's entry into World War II without consulting Indians
In October 1939, the Congress Ministry in United Provinces headed by Govind Ballabh Pant tendered its resignation in protest against Viceroy Lord Linlithgow's unilateral decision to declare India a belligerent party in World War II. The decision was made without consulting Indian elected leaders or representatives, violating democratic principles and political consent.

60. (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
During the Individual Satyagraha launched in October 1940 to assert the right to free speech against war involvement, Mahatma Gandhi chose Acharya Vinoba Bhave as the first satyagrahi and Jawaharlal Nehru as the second. Nehru offered satyagraha in Uttar Pradesh, resulting in his arrest near Gorakhpur and subsequent long prison sentence.

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61. (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the 49th Session of the Indian National Congress held at Lucknow in April 1936. In his presidential address, Nehru strongly advocated socialism as the key to solving India's deep economic problems and agrarian distress, emphasizing the need for land reforms and mass political mobilization across the country.

62. (C) Lucknow
The All India Kisan Sabha was established in Lucknow in April 1936 alongside the annual Congress session. Created to unite regional peasant associations into a national movement, it sought to protect tenant rights, fight against landlord exploitation, demand debt relief, and work toward the abolition of the zamindari system across India.

63. (D) I, II and III
The All India Kisan Sabha was founded during the Lucknow session of the Congress in April 1936. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati was elected as its first President and N.G. Ranga served as General Secretary. The organization issued a Kisan Manifesto demanding the total abolition of zamindari, reduction of land revenue, and relief for farmers.

64. (C) Munshi Premchand
Munshi Premchand, the legendary Hindi and Urdu novelist, presided over the inaugural session of the All India Progressive Writers' Association held at Lucknow in April 1936. In his address, he called upon writers to embrace social realism and use literature as a tool for social transformation, political awakening, and human freedom.

65. (B) Ballia
During the Quit India Movement in August 1942, Ballia district in eastern Uttar Pradesh witnessed a massive uprising. Nationalist leader Chittu Pandey led local marchers in taking control of the district administration, releasing political prisoners from jail, and establishing a parallel national government that temporarily severed British administrative control over the district.

66. (D) One week
The independent parallel government established by Chittu Pandey at Ballia in August 1942 functioned for approximately one week during the peak uprising. After marchers seized government offices and treasuries, British authorities dispatched heavily armed military forces to restore colonial control, suppressing the local rebellion through severe military force and widespread arrests across the entire district.

67. (A) Banaras Hindu University
During the Quit India Movement in 1942, students from Banaras Hindu University played a crucial vanguard role in eastern Uttar Pradesh. They organized massive strike actions, disrupted communication channels by cutting telegraph lines, stopped railway trains, and spread revolutionary literature, making BHU a central nerve center of youth resistance against colonial authority.

68. (C) Mohammadabad
Mohammadabad tehsil in Ghazipur district witnessed a tragic and heroic episode during the 1942 Quit India Movement. On August 18, 1942, a large unarmed crowd marched to hoist the national flag on the tehsil building. Colonial police opened fire, resulting in the martyrdom of eight patriotic freedom fighters on the spot.

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69. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ballia district earned the popular title Baaghi Ballia, or Rebellious Ballia, due to its rebellious spirit during the 1942 Quit India Movement. Under the leadership of Chittu Pandey, local activists successfully overthrew the colonial administration in August 1942, took control of government institutions, freed political prisoners, and declared short lived local independence.

70. (D) Lakshmi Sahgal
Captain Lakshmi Sahgal was a prominent freedom fighter born in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Joining Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's Indian National Army, she was appointed Commander of the women Rani of Jhansi Regiment in 1943. She played a pioneering role in organizing female combatants to fight against British imperial forces during World War II.

71. (B) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, an eminent lawyer and Liberal statesman based in Allahabad, headed the INA Defence Committee during the famous Red Fort Trials in 1945 and 1946. Despite failing health, Sapru led a legal panel comprising

Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai, and Kailash Nath Katju to defend Indian National Army officers.

72. (C) Kanpur
The Royal Indian Navy mutiny in February 1946 ignited widespread sympathy across industrial centers in North India. In Kanpur, a major industrial hub, textile factory workers, transport employees, and university students staged massive general strikes, street demonstrations, and rallies to express solidarity with the naval ratings who mutinied against British officers.

73. (D) 54th Session
The 54th Session of the Indian National Congress was held at Meerut in November 1946 under the presidency of Acharya J.B. Kripalani. Held during a critical transition period leading up to independence, the session addressed communal tensions, reviewed constitutional proposals, and outlined strategies for transferring power from British rule to Indian hands.

74. (D) I, II, III and IV
During the 1942 Quit India Movement, eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh experienced intense popular rebellion. Chittu Pandey established a temporary independent government in Ballia. Protesters systematically damaged rail tracks and cut telegraph lines to disable communications, prompting colonial authorities to deploy troops, impose martial law, and conduct air strikes to suppress resistance.

75. (B) Acharya J.B. Kripalani
Acharya J.B. Kripalani was elected President of the Indian National Congress at the Meerut Session in November 1946 and continued in office during India's transition to freedom in August 1947. As Congress President at independence, he steered organizational policy, liaised with the interim government, and oversaw key transition discussions with British authorities.

76. (B) Group A
Under the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946, British Indian provinces were divided into three regional groupings for framing provincial and group constitutions. The United Provinces was grouped alongside Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces, Bombay, and Madras in Group A, which comprised the Hindu majority provinces in Central and Southern India during constitutional negotiations.

77. (A) Govind Ballabh Pant
During the All India Congress Committee session in June 1947, Premier Govind Ballabh Pant moved the resolution accepting the Mountbatten Plan for the partition of India. Pant argued pragmatically that accepting partition was a necessary measure to prevent further escalating communal violence and secure immediate independence for the Indian national state.

78. (C) Indian Independence Act 1947
The Indian Independence Act 1947 was passed by the British Parliament in July 1947 and received royal assent on July 18, 1947. The legislation formally ended British colonial rule in India, partitioning British India into two independent sovereign dominions, India and Pakistan, effective from August 15, 1947 across the former provinces.

79. (D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The Indian National Congress held landmark sessions in Uttar Pradesh across different years. The 4th session was held at Allahabad in 1888. The 15th session met at Lucknow in 1899. The 21st session took place at Benares in 1905, while the 54th session was organized at Meerut in November 1946 before independence.

80. (C) National Herald
The National Herald was an influential English newspaper launched from Lucknow in September 1938 by Jawaharlal Nehru. Functioning as a strong voice for the Indian National Congress, the publication actively promoted nationalist policies, documented political struggles, and mobilized public opinion against British colonial rule throughout the entire United Provinces region.

81. (D) I, II and III
Banaras Hindu University was established in 1916 through the dedicated leadership of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. During its opening ceremony in February 1916, Mahatma Gandhi delivered his first major public address in India, calling for national awakening. BHU students and faculty actively participated in Non Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India movements.

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82. (D) M. M. Malaviya
Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya founded the influential English daily newspaper The Leader at Allahabad in October 1909. With C.Y. Chintamani serving as its chief editor for decades, the publication advocated moderate nationalist views, constitutional political reforms, civic rights, and social development while constructively critiquing British administrative policies across the entire region.

83. (A) P. D. Tandon
Purushottam Das Tandon, revered with the title Rajarshi, was a prominent freedom fighter, scholar, and cultural leader from Allahabad. He served as the Speaker of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly continuously from July 1937 until 1950. A staunch defender of Hindi language promotion, he contributed significantly to national parliamentary democratic traditions.

84. (C) Ram Manohar Lohia
Ram Manohar Lohia was a prominent socialist thinker and freedom fighter born in Akbarpur in modern Ambedkar Nagar district, Uttar Pradesh. During the Quit India Movement in 1942, he went underground and collaborated with Usha Mehta and other leaders to operate the clandestine Congress Radio, broadcasting revolutionary news across colonial India.

85. (A) Allahabad
In June 1920, Baba Ramchandra organized a massive march of around 500 rural peasants from Pratapgarh in Awadh to Allahabad. Walking along the banks of the Ganges, the march aimed to meet national leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and draw national political attention to landlord oppression and severe rural economic distress across Awadh.

86. (D) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
The Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed on March 5, 1931, between Mahatma Gandhi and Viceroy Lord Irwin. Under the terms of this bilateral agreement, the British administration agreed to release all political prisoners arrested during the Civil Disobedience Movement who were not convicted of violent crimes, leading to releases across Uttar Pradesh.

87. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In June 1920, the Central Khilafat Committee held an All Party Conference at Allahabad. The meeting unanimously decided to adopt a non cooperation movement against the British government to address the Khilafat grievance and Punjab atrocities. Leaders viewed combining the Khilafat movement with national agitation as an opportunity to forge Hindu Muslim unity.

88. (C) Urdu-e-Moalla
The Urdu monthly journal Urdu e Moalla was started and edited by Maulana Hasrat Mohani from Aligarh and Kanpur in 1903. The publication became renowned for its vocal critique of British colonial economic policy, its support for Swadeshi and boycott, and its early advocacy for total national political independence for India.

89. (D) Gorakhpur
Kauri Ram, located in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh, witnessed significant mass participation and revolutionary activity during the Non Cooperation Movement in the early 1920s. Local nationalist volunteers organized widespread anti tax demonstrations, boycotted government auctions, and actively disrupted colonial revenue administration, highlighting deep seated rural unrest in the Gorakhpur region.

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90. (A) Shiv Prasad Gupta
Shiv Prasad Gupta, a nationalist philanthropist and patriot, founded the prominent Hindi daily newspaper Aaj at Varanasi in September 1920. Operating with the editorial assistance of Sri Prakasa and Baburao Vishnu Paradkar, the newspaper functioned as a vital organ for promoting nationalist consciousness, anti imperialist views, and non cooperation principles throughout Northern India.

91. (D) I, II, III and IV
During the Red Fort INA Trials in 1945 and 1946, Allahabad leaders Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Jawaharlal Nehru served on the defence committee. Public rallies erupted across major UP cities supporting INA officers, while the UP Provincial Congress Committee established an INA Relief Fund to aid returning veterans and their families across the province.

92. (B) W.C. Bonnerjee
The 8th annual session of the Indian National Congress was held at Allahabad in December 1892. Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee, who had previously served as the first President of Congress in 1885, presided over this session. The delegates discussed expanding provincial legislative councils, improving judicial administration, and securing higher representation for Indians in government service.

93. (A) Sir William Wedderburn
Sir William Wedderburn presided over the 25th annual session of the Indian National Congress held at Allahabad in December 1910. A retired British civil servant and advocate of Indian reforms, Wedderburn sought to reduce communal friction between Hindus and Muslims and foster constructive political engagement following the enactment of legislative reforms.

94. (C) Bishan Narayan Dar
Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar, an eminent lawyer and scholar from Lucknow, presided over the 26th annual session of the Indian National Congress held at Calcutta in December 1911. During this historic session, Rabindranath Tagore's iconic composition Jana Gana Mana was publicly sung for the very first time on December 27, 1911.

95. (D) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was a distinguished freedom fighter and administrator from Barabanki district, Uttar Pradesh. Following independence, he joined the Union Cabinet under Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru as Minister for Communications. In this role, he implemented administrative innovations, including the Night Air Mail service and cheaper postal tariffs across the nation.

96. (C) Sir Auckland Colvin
Sir Auckland Colvin served as the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces during 1888. Hostile to the growing influence of the nationalist organization, Colvin attempted to prevent the Indian National Congress from holding its fourth annual session at Allahabad by refusing permission to use public grounds for the political meeting.

97. (B) Maharaja of Darbhanga
Maharaja Lakshmeshwar Singh of Darbhanga, a patriotic princely patron, intervened when colonial authorities attempted to prevent the holding of the 1888 Congress session in Allahabad. He purchased Lowther Castle near Government House with his personal funds and placed the property at the disposal of Congress leaders to host the historic national session.

98. (D) To propagate revolutionary thoughts and complete independence
The Urdu newspaper Swarajya was launched at Allahabad in November 1907 by Pandit Sundar Lal during the Extremist era. Its primary objective was to propagate radical revolutionary thought, criticize British administrative injustices, inspire anti colonial resistance among youth, and openly campaign for complete national independence for India from British imperial rule.

99. (A) Nishat-un-Nisa Begum
Nishat un Nisa Begum, popularly known as Begum Hasrat Mohani, was a courageous freedom fighter and political activist. Married to Maulana Hasrat Mohani, she broke traditional seclusion to actively organize textile factory workers, peasant women, and local demonstrations in Kanpur during the Non Cooperation Movement, picketing foreign cloth stores and advocating Swadeshi principles.

100. (C) Govind Ballabh Pant
Govind Ballabh Pant was serving as the Premier and Chief Minister of the province when the region was officially renamed from United Provinces to Uttar Pradesh on 24 January 1950. He continued to lead the state government as Chief Minister until 1954, overseeing administrative reorganization, land reforms, and economic rehabilitation across Uttar Pradesh.

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CHAPTER 04

Rise of Nationalism and Attainment of Independence

1. In which city of Uttar Pradesh was the Scientific Society founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1864 before it was shifted to Aligarh?
(A) Ghazipur
(B) Agra
(C) Lucknow
(D) Varanasi

2. Which of the following pairs of Congress sessions held in Uttar Pradesh and their respective presidents is correctly matched?
(A) 1899 Lucknow - George Yule
(B) 1916 Lucknow - Motilal Nehru
(C) 1905 Banaras - Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(D) 1925 Kanpur - Jawaharlal Nehru

3. Consider the following statements regarding the newspaper 'Pratap':
Statement I: It was founded and edited by Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi from Kanpur.
Statement II: It played a significant role in highlighting peasant struggles, including the Bijolia movement and local agrarian grievances in UP.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

4. The United Provinces Kisan Sabha was established in February 1918 primarily through the efforts of which group of leaders?
(A) Baba Ramchandra, Madari Pasi and Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Chittu Pandey, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Govind Ballabh Pant
(C) Ram Prasad Bismil, Sachindra Nath Sanyal and Ashfaqulla Khan
(D) Gauri Shankar Misra, Indra Narain Dwivedi and Madan Mohan Malaviya

5. Which of the following statements regarding the 1916 Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress is incorrect?
(A) Ambica Charan Mazumdar presided over the session.
(B) Mahatma Gandhi announced the launch of the Non-Cooperation Movement from this platform.
(C) The Lucknow Pact brought about an alliance between the Congress and the Muslim League.
(D) Moderate and Extremist factions were reunited at this session.

6. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Mahatma Gandhi abruptly suspended the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922.
Reason (R): A violent incident took place at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur district, where a mob set fire to a police station.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

Where was the foundation of the Swaraj Party laid in January 1923 by Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Allahabad

8. Which of the following revolutionaries associated with the Kakori Train Action (1925) was NOT executed in a jail located within Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Khudiram Bose
(B) Ram Prasad Bismil

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(C) Ashfaqulla Khan
(D) Rajendra Lahiri

9. In which district of Uttar Pradesh was the Oudh Kisan Sabha formally organized in October 1920 under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra?
(A) Rae Bareli
(B) Pratapgarh
(C) Barabanki
(D) Gorakhpur

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Eka Movement (1921–1922) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It originated in the northern districts of Awadh, such as Hardoi, Bahraich, and Sitapur.
II. Madari Pasi was a prominent leader of this agrarian movement.
III. The movement advocated complete refusal to pay any land revenue to the British government.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

11. The Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was officially founded in October 1924 at which city in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Allahabad
(C) Varanasi
(D) Agra

12. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Revolutionary Leader)
P. Ram Prasad Bismil
Q. Ashfaqulla Khan
R. Roshan Singh
S. Rajendra Lahiri
List II: (Jail where Executed after Kakori Case)
1. Faizabad
2. Gorakhpur
3. Gonda
4. Allahabad (Naini)
Select the correct code:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

13. Which Hindu social and educational reformer founded the Central Hindu College at Varanasi in 1898, which later became the nucleus of Banaras Hindu University?
(A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati
(B) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(C) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
(D) Annie Besant

14. In August 1942, during the Quit India Movement, a parallel government (Prati Sarkar) was established under Chittu Pandey in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ghazipur
(B) Azamgarh
(C) Ballia
(D) Deoria

15. Consider the following statements regarding the 1936 Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress:
I. It was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru.
II. Nehru advocated socialism as the key to solving India's economic and social problems.
III. The All India Kisan Sabha was established in Lucknow during the same period.
IV. The session resolved to launch the Quit India Movement immediately.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

16. The daily newspaper 'Aaj', which played an influential role in spreading national consciousness across Hindi-speaking regions, was started from Varanasi in 1920 by:
(A) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
(B) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(C) Purushottam Das Tandon
(D) Shiv Prasad Gupta

17. Which of the following pairs of nationalist journals published from Uttar Pradesh and their respective founders/editors is incorrectly matched?
(A) Abhyudaya - Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Leader - Madan Mohan Malaviya
(C) Independent - Motilal Nehru
(D) Kavi Vachan Sudha - Bharatendu Harishchandra

18. Chandra Shekhar Azad attained martyrdom fighting British police forces at Alfred Park in Allahabad on which date?

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(A) 23 March 1931
(B) 9 August 1925
(C) 27 February 1931
(D) 15 August 1942

19. Which among the following places in Uttar Pradesh was NOT a major center of peasant protest during the Non-Cooperation and Awadh Peasant Movement era (1920–1922)?
(A) Piprahwa (Siddharthnagar)
(B) Fursatganj (Rae Bareli)
(C) Munshiganj (Rae Bareli)
(D) Chauri Chaura (Gorakhpur)

20. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The 1925 Kanpur session of the Indian National Congress holds a landmark status in Indian political history.
Reason (R): Sarojini Naidu became the first Indian woman to preside over an Indian National Congress session at Kanpur.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

21. Who among the following leaders from Uttar Pradesh served as the President of the All India Kisan Sabha at its inaugural session in Lucknow in April 1936?
(A) N.G. Ranga
(B) Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
(C) Baba Ramchandra
(D) Narendra Deva

22. Arrange the following Congress sessions held in Uttar Pradesh in correct chronological order:
1. Kanpur Session (Sarojini Naidu)
2. Varanasi Session (G.K. Gokhale)
3. Meerut Session (J.B. Kripalani)
4. Lucknow Session (A.C. Mazumdar)

Select the correct answer:
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

23. In which district of Uttar Pradesh was the historic 'No-Rent Campaign' actively organized by Jawaharlal Nehru and local leaders during the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–32)?
(A) Meerut
(B) Jhansi
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Allahabad

24. Consider the following statements about Hasrat Mohani:
Statement I: He was a prominent freedom fighter, poet, and leader who moved the resolution for 'Purna Swaraj' at the Ahmedabad Congress in 1921.
Statement II: He hailed from Unnao in Uttar Pradesh and represented UP in the Constituent Assembly.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

25. Consider the following statements regarding the integration of princely states within the geographic boundaries of Uttar Pradesh post-1947:
I. The princely state of Rampur formally merged with Uttar Pradesh in December 1949.
II. The princely state of Tehri Garhwal merged with Uttar Pradesh in August 1949.
III. The princely state of Banaras merged with Uttar Pradesh in October 1949.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

26. Who was sworn in as the first Governor of the United Provinces (later Uttar Pradesh) after India attained independence on 15 August 1947?
(A) Govind Ballabh Pant
(B) Sarojini Naidu
(C) Bidhan Chandra Roy
(D) K.M. Munshi

27. Which of the following pairs of freedom fighters from Uttar Pradesh and their associated activity or movement is incorrectly matched?
(A) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai - Central Provinces Home Rule League
(B) Baba Ramchandra - Awadh Kisan Sabha

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(C) Chittu Pandey - Ballia Parallel Government
(D) Sachindra Nath Sanyal - Bandi Jeevan publication

28. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Leader/Personality)
P. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
Q. Motilal Nehru
R. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
S. Acharya Narendra Deva
List II: (Associated Journal/Organization in UP)
1. Scientific Society
2. Congress Socialist Party
3. Pratap
4. Independent
Select the correct code:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

29. The Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929) was initiated by the British colonial government primarily against which group of political activists?
(A) Peasant movement leaders of Awadh
(B) Religious reform leaders of Banaras
(C) Revolutionary leaders of HRA
(D) Communist and trade union leaders

30. Who among the following female leaders played an important role in managing underground operations during the Quit India Movement in UP and later became the first woman Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sarojini Naidu
(B) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
(C) Sucheta Kripalani
(D) Begum Aizaz Rasul

31. The famous poem 'Sarfaroshi Ki Tamanna Ab Hamaare Dil Mein Hai', popularized by Ram Prasad Bismil of Shahjahanpur, was originally written by which poet?
(A) Hasrat Mohani
(B) Bismil Azimabadi
(C) Muhammad Iqbal
(D) Firaq Gorakhpuri

32. Consider the following statements regarding the official renaming and formation of Uttar Pradesh post-independence:
I. Prior to 24 January 1950, the state was known as the United Provinces.
II. Govind Ballabh Pant served as the Chief Minister when the state was renamed Uttar Pradesh.
III. The proposal to name the state 'Uttar Pradesh' was discussed and approved in the state legislature and Constituent Assembly.
IV. 24 January is now celebrated annually as UP Diwas (Uttar Pradesh Foundation Day).
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) III and IV only

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33. The Indian National Congress held its 1888 annual session at Allahabad. Who was the President of this session?
(A) George Yule
(B) Sir William Wedderburn
(C) W.C. Bonnerjee
(D) Alfred Webb

34. In which city of Uttar Pradesh was the Congress Socialist Party formally established at its first all-India conference in October 1934 under the presidency of Acharya Narendra Deva?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Patna
(C) Lucknow
(D) Varanasi

35. Which of the following pairs of freedom struggle events in Uttar Pradesh and their years is correctly matched?
(A) Kakori Train Action - 1925
(B) Chauri Chaura Incident - 1930
(C) Formation of UP Kisan Sabha - 1928
(D) Meerut Congress Session - 1936

36. Who among the following leaders from Uttar Pradesh served as the Minister of Local Self-Government and Health in the first United Provinces ministry formed under the Government of India Act 1935 in 1937?
(A) Govind Ballabh Pant
(B) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
(C) Kailash Nath Katju
(D) Vijayalakshmi Pandit

37. Which location in Allahabad is historically famous for the official public reading of Queen Victoria's Proclamation on 1 November 1858, transferring India's administration from the East India Company to the British Crown?
(A) Alfred Park

(B) Minto Park
(C) Anand Bhawan
(D) Khusro Bagh

38. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Gorakhpur became an important focal point during the Non-Cooperation Movement in early 1922.
Reason (R): The tragic death of policemen in the Chauri Chaura violence led directly to Mahatma Gandhi ending the Non-Cooperation movement.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

39. Which of the following statements about Purushottam Das Tandon is incorrect?
(A) He was popularly known as 'Rajarshi'.
(B) He served as the Speaker of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly for a long duration.
(C) He strongly advocated for Hindi to be recognized as an official language of India.
(D) He opposed the Kisan Sabha movement and refused to work with agrarian reformers in UP.

40. Consider the following statements about the role of Banaras Hindu University (BHU) during the freedom movement:
I. It was established in 1916 by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya with assistance from Annie Besant and others.
II. Mahatma Gandhi delivered one of his earliest major public speeches in India at the opening ceremony of BHU in February 1916.
III. BHU students actively participated in the Quit India Movement of 1942, leading to temporary government closure of the campus.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

41. The iconic national song 'Vande Mataram' gained widespread public popularity across Uttar Pradesh during the anti-partition agitation of 1905. Who translated this song into Hindi prose and verse for regional distribution in UP?
(A) Jayashankar Prasad
(B) Bharatendu Harishchandra
(C) Munshi Premchand
(D) Ramchandra Shukla

42. Which pair of revolutionary organisation and its prominent UP-based member is correctly matched?
(A) Anushilan Samiti - Baba Ramchandra
(B) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association - Chandra Shekhar Azad
(C) Abhinav Bharat - Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
(D) Ghadar Party - Govind Ballabh Pant

43. After Mahatma Gandhi's assassination in January 1948, a portion of his ashes was immersed with full national honors at which holy confluence in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Triveni Sangam, Allahabad
(B) Assi Ghat, Varanasi
(C) Rajghat, Gorakhpur
(D) Bithoor, Kanpur

44. Arrange the following events related to the freedom movement in Uttar Pradesh in chronological sequence from earliest to latest:
1. Chauri Chaura Incident
2. Kakori Train Action
3. Formation of Oudh Kisan Sabha
4. Parallel Government in Ballia
Select the correct sequence:
(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

45. Who among the following was the only Muslim woman elected to the Constituent Assembly of India from the United Provinces (Uttar Pradesh)?
(A) Begum Hazrat Mahal
(B) Abadi Bano Begum (Bi Amma)
(C) Aruna Asaf Ali
(D) Begum Aizaz Rasul

46. Consider the following statements regarding the 1946 Meerut Session of the Indian National Congress:
Statement I: It was the last Congress session held before India achieved independence in August 1947.

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Statement II: J.B. Kripalani presided over this historic session held at Meerut.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

47. Which nationalist newspaper was launched from Lucknow in 1938 with Jawaharlal Nehru as its first chairman of the board of directors?
(A) Pioneer
(B) National Herald
(C) Hindustan Times
(D) Searchlight

48. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Freedom Fighter from UP)
P. Baba Ramchandra
Q. Chittu Pandey
R. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
S. Maulana Mohammad Ali
List II: (Associated District / Center of Activity)
1. Kanpur
2. Rampur
3. Pratapgarh
4. Ballia
Select the correct code:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

49. Which of the following places in Uttar Pradesh was NOT a major session venue for the Indian National Congress prior to 1947?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Banaras
(C) Kanpur
(D) Meerut

50. In 1928, the historic All Parties Conference to discuss the Nehru Report was held in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Allahabad
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Varanasi

51. Anand Bhawan and Swaraj Bhawan, which served as major nerve centers of Congress party planning and political activity during the freedom struggle, are located in which district of UP?
(A) Allahabad
(B) Lucknow
(C) Agra
(D) Varanasi

52. Consider the following statements regarding the Non-Cooperation Movement in the United Provinces:
I. Peasants in Awadh integrated their agrarian demands against taluqdars with the national Non-Cooperation movement.
II. Jawaharlal Nehru extensively toured rural districts like Pratapgarh and Rae Bareli to organize peasants.
III. The movement saw widespread boycott of government schools, law courts, and foreign cloth in cities like Banaras and Allahabad.
IV. The movement ended following the violent incident at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

53. Which prominent leader from UP was appointed Communications Minister in India's first post-independence Cabinet formed under Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in 1947?
(A) Govind Ballabh Pant
(B) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
(C) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(D) Kailash Nath Katju

54. Which of the following pairs of historic revolutionary event in UP and associated leader is correctly matched?
(A) Ballia Revolt of 1942 - Ram Prasad Bismil
(B) Kakori Train Action - Chittu Pandey
(C) Foundation of HRA at Kanpur - Sachindra Nath Sanyal
(D) Eka Movement - Baba Ramchandra

55. Who among the following literary figures from Varanasi made significant contributions to cultural nationalism through works like 'Bharat Durdasha'?
(A) Munshi Premchand
(B) Jaishankar Prasad
(C) Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi
(D) Bharatendu Harishchandra

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56. Which among the following newspapers was NOT published from Allahabad during the nationalist movement?
(A) Pratap
(B) Independent
(C) Leader
(D) Abhyudaya

57. The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) held its famous 1928 session in which industrial town of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agra
(B) Kanpur
(C) Bareilly
(D) Aligarh

58. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Congress ministry in the United Provinces resigned in October 1939.
Reason (R): The British government unilaterally declared India a party to World War II without consulting Indian representatives.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

59. Who was the Premier (Chief Minister) of the United Provinces when the Congress formed its first provincial government in 1937?
(A) Govind Ballabh Pant
(B) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
(C) Kailash Nath Katju
(D) Motilal Nehru

60. Consider the following statements regarding the Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Strike calls and protest meetings were widely observed in Allahabad, Lucknow, Kanpur, and Banaras.
II. Motilal Nehru and Madan Mohan Malaviya strongly opposed the Rowlatt Act in public meetings across the state.
III. Peasant organizations in Awadh refused to participate in any form of anti-Rowlatt protest.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) I, II and III

61. Consider the following statements regarding the Swaraj Party in UP:
Statement I: It was founded in Allahabad in 1923 following the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
Statement II: Motilal Nehru served as its General Secretary while Chittaranjan Das served as its President.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

62. Which famous revolutionary was killed in a police encounter at Alfred Park in Allahabad on 27 February 1931?
(A) Bhagat Singh
(B) Sukhdev
(C) Chandra Shekhar Azad
(D) Rajguru

63. Which of the following pairs of Congress sessions in UP and their years is incorrectly matched?
(A) 1st Allahabad Session - 1888
(B) Meerut Session - 1936
(C) Lucknow Session - 1916
(D) Kanpur Session - 1925

64. Arrange the following INC sessions held in Allahabad in chronological order:
1. Session presided over by W.C. Bonnerjee
2. Session presided over by Sir William Wedderburn
3. Session presided over by George Yule
Select the correct sequence:
(A) 3, 1, 2
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 2, 1

65. The Hindi daily 'Swadesh', which actively promoted non-cooperation and nationalist sentiments, was published from which district of UP?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Lucknow

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66. Which of the following statements about the Partition and Refugee Crisis in UP post-1947 is correct?
(A) No refugees were permitted to settle anywhere in Uttar Pradesh after the partition of 1947.
(B) The United Provinces government officially refused to allocate land for refugee rehabilitation.
(C) Uttar Pradesh established major refugee relief camps at Mathura, Dehradun, and Kanpur.
(D) Relief operations in UP were managed entirely by international agencies without state participation.

67. Who among the following freedom fighters from UP was popularly known as 'Deenbandhu's associate' and founded the Sewa Samiti at Allahabad in 1914?
(A) Hriday Nath Kunzru
(B) Purushottam Das Tandon
(C) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(D) Sundar Lal

68. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Event/Movement in UP)
P. Chauri Chaura Incident
Q. Formation of UP Kisan Sabha
R. Kakori Train Action
S. First Congress Ministry under G.B. Pant
List II: (Key Associated Year)
1. 1918
2. 1922
3. 1937
4. 1925
Select the correct code:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

69. In January 1921, police opened fire on a large gathering of protesting peasants at Munshiganj bridge. In which district of Uttar Pradesh is Munshiganj situated?
(A) Pratapgarh
(B) Rae Bareli
(C) Sultanpur
(D) Ayodhya

70. Which of the following leaders from Uttar Pradesh was NOT a member of the Drafting Committee or major advisory committees of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Govind Ballabh Pant
(B) Hriday Nath Kunzru
(C) Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
(D) Purushottam Das Tandon

71. The 'Bandi Jeevan', a book written by revolutionary Sachindra Nath Sanyal that served as a textbook for young revolutionaries across India, was written primarily while he was linked with activities in which UP town?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Meerut
(C) Moradabad
(D) Varanasi

72. Consider the following statements regarding the role of women from Uttar Pradesh in the Indian National Movement:
I. Begum Hazrat Mahal led the 1857 resistance against the British from Lucknow.
II. Vijayalakshmi Pandit became the first woman cabinet minister in the United Provinces government in 1937.
III. Sarojini Naidu presided over the Kanpur Congress session in 1925.
IV. Sucheta Kripalani actively organized underground freedom activities during the Quit India Movement in UP.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

73. Which UP district witnessed violent clashes during the Civil Disobedience Movement in May 1930, where salt laws were broken along the Yamuna riverbank at Shringverpur and Allahabad?
(A) Banda
(B) Allahabad
(C) Agra
(D) Mathura

74. Which of the following pairs of organization formed in UP and its year of establishment is correctly matched?
(A) Hindustan Republican Association - 1930
(B) Oudh Kisan Sabha - 1920
(C) Congress Socialist Party - 1920
(D) Central Hindu College - 1916

75. Who among the following leaders represented the United Provinces in the Constituent Assembly

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and served as the President of the Servants of India Society after Gopal Krishna Gokhale?
(A) Hriday Nath Kunzru
(B) Govind Ballabh Pant
(C) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
(D) Sampurnanand

76. Consider the following statements about the Quit India Movement in Azamgarh and Ghazipur districts:
Statement I: Rural masses disrupted rail communications, telegraph lines, and government offices extensively in August 1942.
Statement II: Local public anger was fueled by news of British repression and arrests of national leaders following the Bombay AICC resolution.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

77. In 1905, who presided over the Banaras Session of the Indian National Congress where the anti-partition agitation and boycott of foreign goods were endorsed?
(A) Dadabhai Naoroji
(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(C) Lala Lajpat Rai
(D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

78. Which of the following pairs of freedom fighters from UP and their native place or main workplace is incorrectly matched?
(A) Ram Prasad Bismil - Shahjahanpur
(B) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi - Kanpur
(C) Hasrat Mohani - Gorakhpur
(D) Chittu Pandey - Ballia

79. The historic 'Lucknow Pact' of 1916 was signed between the Indian National Congress and which other political organization?
(A) Hindu Mahasabha
(B) All India Muslim League
(C) Unionist Party
(D) Justice Party

80. Consider the following statements about the Simon Commission protests in Uttar Pradesh (1928):
I. Jawaharlal Nehru and Govind Ballabh Pant led a massive demonstration against the Commission at Lucknow.
II. Both Nehru and Pant were severely lathi-charged by British police during the Lucknow demonstration.
III. The boycott of Simon Commission was completely ignored by students and youth in UP cities.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

81. Who among the following scholars and politicians from UP served as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh from 1955 to 1960 and was a renowned Sanskrit scholar?
(A) Sampurnanand
(B) Govind Ballabh Pant
(C) Chandra Bhanu Gupta
(D) Sucheta Kripalani

82. In 1916, Mahatma Gandhi delivered a speech at the opening of Banaras Hindu University. Who was the chief organizer and founder of the university present on the stage?
(A) Motilal Nehru
(B) Tej Bahadur Sapru
(C) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(D) Bhagwan Das

83. Which of the following statements about the Individual Satyagraha (1940–41) in Uttar Pradesh is correct?
(A) Prominent UP leaders offered individual satyagraha and were arrested.
(B) No satyagrahi was chosen from the United Provinces by Mahatma Gandhi during the entire campaign.
(C) Individual Satyagraha was strictly confined to the Madras Presidency and avoided in northern provinces.
(D) The movement in UP took a violent armed form immediately after its announcement by national leaders.

84. Which institution was established in Varanasi in 1920 by Shiv Prasad Gupta and Bhagwan Das to promote national education during the Non-Cooperation Movement?
(A) Gujarat Vidyapith
(B) Jamia Millia Islamia
(C) Bihar Vidyapith
(D) Kashi Vidyapith

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85. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Kanpur emerged as a premier radical center for both working-class movements and revolutionary activities in the 1920s.
Reason (R): Kanpur was a major industrial hub with textile mills, attracting trade union organizers and underground revolutionary youth.
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

86. Who among the following liberal leaders from Allahabad played a leading role in drafting the Tej Bahadur Sapru Committee Report (1945) on constitutional proposals?
(A) Motilal Nehru
(B) Madan Mohan Malaviya
(C) Tej Bahadur Sapru
(D) Purushottam Das Tandon

87. During the 1857 Revolt and subsequent national awakening, Bithoor near Kanpur was closely associated with which major anti-colonial figure?
(A) Kunwar Singh
(B) Khan Bahadur Khan
(C) Maulvi Ahmadullah
(D) Nana Saheb

88. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Nationalist Institution / Body in UP)
P. Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College (Aligarh)
Q. Central Hindu College (Varanasi)
R. Kashi Vidyapith (Varanasi)
S. United Provinces Kisan Sabha
List II: (Founding Year)
1. 1875
2. 1898
3. 1920
4. 1918
Select the correct code:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

89. Which of the following districts of UP was NOT part of the core area affected by the Eka Movement of 1921–22?
(A) Hardoi
(B) Lalitpur
(C) Sitapur
(D) Bahraich

90. The famous slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad' was first used in a public speech by Hasrat Mohani at a conference held in which state?
(A) Punjab
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Bengal
(D) Maharashtra

91. Who was the editor of the nationalist Urdu paper 'Al-Hilal', who had strong connections with religious scholars at Deoband in UP?
(A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(B) Hasrat Mohani
(C) Shibli Nomani
(D) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

92. Consider the following statements regarding the Home Rule League Movement (1916) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Branches of the Home Rule League were established in Allahabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, and Banaras.
II. Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Tej Bahadur Sapru joined the All-India Home Rule League in Allahabad.
III. The movement helped spread political awareness among educated youth in UP cities.
IV. The colonial authorities in UP welcomed the Home Rule League and provided official support.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

93. Which pair of freedom movement publication in UP and language is correctly matched?
(A) Leader - Urdu
(B) Independent - Hindi
(C) Pratap - English
(D) Abhyudaya - Hindi

94. In February 1921, Mahatma Gandhi visited Gorakhpur and addressed a mammoth public

gathering. Which local nationalist worker organized the reception and edited 'Swadesh'?
(A) Baba Ramchandra
(B) Chittu Pandey
(C) Dashrath Prasad Dwivedi
(D) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi

95. Consider the following statements regarding the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) discussions in UP political circles:
Statement I: UP leaders in the Congress strongly opposed the grouping clause that threatened national integrity.
Statement II: The Muslim League's demand for Pakistan was actively contested by nationalist Muslim leaders from UP such as Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

96. Who among the following freedom fighters from UP was elected as the President of the Indian National Congress at its 1950 Nashik session?
(A) Govind Ballabh Pant
(B) Acharya Narendra Deva
(C) J.B. Kripalani
(D) Purushottam Das Tandon

97. The historic 'Garhmukteshwar Fair' in Meerut district became a scene of communal tension and political mobilization during which major period of power transfer in India?
(A) November 1946
(B) August 1942
(C) March 1930
(D) January 1922

98. Which of the following pairs of Freedom Fighter from UP and key leadership role post-1947 is incorrectly matched?
(A) Govind Ballabh Pant - Chief Minister of UP
(B) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai - Union Cabinet Minister
(C) Chandra Shekhar Azad - First Governor of UP
(D) Lal Bahadur Shastri - Prime Minister of India

99. In which district of Uttar Pradesh was the historic Darul Uloom islamic seminary located, which played an active role in anti-colonial political mobilization through the Silk Letter Movement (Reshmi Rumal Tehreek)?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Bareilly
(C) Aligarh
(D) Azamgarh

100. On 15 August 1947, the national flag was hoisted with official celebration at the Vidhan Bhawan in Lucknow by which Premier of the United Provinces?
(A) Sampurnanand
(B) Chandra Bhanu Gupta
(C) Sucheta Kripalani
(D) Govind Ballabh Pant

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ANSWERS

1. (A) Ghazipur
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the Scientific Society in Ghazipur in 1864. Its primary aim was to translate Western scientific works into Urdu to make modern knowledge accessible to the Indian population. The society was later shifted to Aligarh in 1867, where it became a foundational step toward establishing the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875.

2. (C) 1905 Banaras - Gopal Krishna Gokhale
The 1905 annual session of the Indian National Congress was held at Banaras under the presidency of Gopal Krishna Gokhale. This historic session officially endorsed the anti-partition agitation of Bengal and supported the Swadeshi movement. Other matched pairs in historical records place Romesh Chunder Dutt at Lucknow in 1899 and Ambica Charan Mazumdar at Lucknow in 1916.

3. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
The revolutionary Hindi newspaper Pratap was founded in 1913 by Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi in Kanpur. It served as a powerful instrument of social reform, nationalist propaganda, and agrarian activism. The publication aggressively exposed imperial atrocities, championed working-class rights, and brought national focus to local peasant uprisings, including the famous Bijolia movement in Rajasthan and rural conflicts in Awadh.

4. (D) Gauri Shankar Misra, Indra Narain Dwivedi and Madan Mohan Malaviya
The United Provinces Kisan Sabha was established in February 1918 through the dedicated effort of Gauri Shankar Misra, Indra Narain Dwivedi, and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The organization played a central role in mobilizing rural populations against excessive landlord exactions, arbitrary evictions, and illegal cesses across Awadh, creating an organized framework for subsequent agrarian resistance in northern India.

5. (B) Mahatma Gandhi announced the launch of the Non-Cooperation Movement from this platform.
Ambica Charan Mazumdar presided over the 1916 Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress. This historic session witnessed the landmark reunification of Moderates and Extremists, alongside the signing of the Lucknow Pact with the Muslim League. However, Mahatma Gandhi did not launch the Non-Cooperation Movement at this venue; that campaign was formally adopted later during special sessions conducted in 1920.

6. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
On 4 February 1922, a violent clash occurred at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur district, resulting in a mob burning a police station and killing twenty-two policemen. Deeply committed to non-violence, Mahatma Gandhi believed that the country was not yet prepared for peaceful mass resistance. Consequently, he abruptly suspended the national Non-Cooperation Movement following the Working Committee meeting at Bardoli.

7. (D) Allahabad
The Swaraj Party was formally established in January 1923 at Allahabad by Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru. Following the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement, these leaders advocated entering legislative councils to obstruct imperial administration from within. C.R. Das served as the president while Motilal Nehru took the position of secretary, guiding council entry strategies throughout British India.

8. (A) Khudiram Bose
Four prominent revolutionaries were sentenced to death following the Kakori Train Action of August 1925, and all four were executed in jails situated across Uttar Pradesh. Ram Prasad Bismil was hanged at Gorakhpur, Ashfaqulla Khan at Faizabad, Rajendra Lahiri at Gonda, and Roshan Singh at Allahabad. In contrast, Khudiram Bose was executed in Muzaffarpur Jail in 1908.

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9. (B) Pratapgarh
The Oudh Kisan Sabha was established in October 1920 at Pratapgarh under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra, supported by Jawaharlal Nehru and local leaders. The Sabha organized tenant farmers against arbitrary tenant evictions, high rents, and uncompensated compulsory labor. Within weeks, hundreds of branches sprouted across the rural districts of Awadh, creating a powerful agrarian campaign.

10. (A) I and II only
The Eka Movement emerged toward late 1921 in the northern Awadh districts of Hardoi, Bahraich, Sitapur, and Kheri, under the leadership of Madari Pasi. Participating peasants took a religious vow to pay only recorded rents, refuse illegal levies, and resist forced labor. They did not demand a complete refusal of land revenue, but insisted on paying legal dues on time.

11. (A) Kanpur
The Hindustan Republican Association was officially founded in October 1924 at a conference held in Kanpur. Revolutionary leaders including Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, and Chandrashekhar Azad gathered to create an organized armed resistance movement across northern India aimed at overthrowing colonial rule and establishing a federal republic.

12. (C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Following the historic Kakori Train Action trial of 1925, four key revolutionary leaders were executed in different prisons across the United Provinces in December 1927. Ram Prasad Bismil was hanged at Gorakhpur Jail, Ashfaqulla Khan at Faizabad Jail, Roshan Singh at Naini Jail in Allahabad, and Rajendra Lahiri at Gonda Jail, marking pivotal martyrdoms in the national freedom struggle.

13. (D) Annie Besant
The Central Hindu College was established at Varanasi in July 1898 by Annie Besant as part of her educational and social reform efforts in India. The institution offered a synthesis of Indian moral culture and Western scientific education. In 1916, this college was handed over to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to become the core foundation of Banaras Hindu University.

14. (C) Ballia
During the Quit India Movement in August 1942, Ballia became one of the first districts in India to successfully overthrow colonial administrative control. Led by local freedom fighter Chittu Pandey, popular masses stormed government centers, released political prisoners, and established a short-lived parallel government before British military forces reoccupied the town.

15. (A) I, II and III only
The 1936 Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru, who articulated socialist principles as crucial for resolving India's socio-economic problems. Simultaneously, the All India Kisan Sabha was established in Lucknow. However, the resolution to launch the historic Quit India Movement was passed much later in August 1942 at Bombay.

16. (D) Shiv Prasad Gupta
The prominent Hindi daily newspaper Aaj was launched from Varanasi on 5 September 1920 by philanthropist and freedom fighter Shiv Prasad Gupta along with scholar Gyanendra Mohan Das. Designed to spread national consciousness and democratic ideals among Hindi readers, the paper played an instrumental role in publicizing nationalist movements across northern India.

17. (A) Abhyudaya - Jawaharlal Nehru
The Hindi weekly journal Abhyudaya was founded in 1907 by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to foster nationalist ideology in northern India. Jawaharlal Nehru was not its founder or editor; he later established the English daily National Herald in 1938. The other listed publications correctly associate Leader with Malaviya, Independent with Motilal Nehru, and Kavi Vachan Sudha with Bharatendu Harishchandra.

18. (C) 27 February 1931
Chandra Shekhar Azad attained martyrdom on 27 February 1931 at Alfred Park in Allahabad. Encircled by British police officers after being betrayed by an informer, Azad engaged in a fierce gun battle. True to his vow never to be captured alive by colonial forces, he used his final bullet on himself.

19. (A) Piprahwa (Siddharthnagar)
Piprahwa in Siddharthnagar is celebrated historically and archaeologically as a major

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ancient Buddhist site, but was not a center of agrarian protests during the 1920–1922 era. Conversely, Fursatganj and Munshiganj in Rae Bareli saw intense peasant demonstrations and police firings, while Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur became the epicenter of Non-Cooperation agitation.

20. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 1925 Kanpur session of the Indian National Congress represents a historic milestone because Sarojini Naidu presided over it, becoming the first Indian woman to head the party. While Annie Besant was the first woman Congress president in 1917, Naidu was the first Indian woman to achieve this leadership role, inspiring women's participation nationwide.

21. (B) Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
The inaugural conference of the All India Kisan Sabha took place in Lucknow in April 1936. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, a renowned peasant leader from Bihar, was chosen as its first President, while N.G. Ranga served as General Secretary. The session brought together diverse rural movements across India under a unified socio-economic charter.

22. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The Indian National Congress held sessions in Uttar Pradesh across various landmark years. The Varanasi session presided over by G.K. Gokhale occurred in 1905, followed by the Lucknow session under A.C. Mazumdar in 1916. Later, Sarojini Naidu presided at Kanpur in 1925, and J.B. Kripalani led the Meerut session in 1946.

23. (D) Allahabad
During the Civil Disobedience Movement between 1930 and 1932, Allahabad served as the focal point for the historic No-Rent and No-Revenue campaign organized by Jawaharlal Nehru and local leaders. The campaign urged agricultural tenants to withhold land rent from zamindars and revenue payments from colonial officials amidst the global economic depression.

24. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
Hasrat Mohani was a notable freedom fighter, nationalist poet, and political leader born in Unnao district, United Provinces. At the 1921 Ahmedabad session of the Indian National Congress, he moved the resolution demanding complete independence (Purna Swaraj). Later, he represented the United Provinces in the Constituent Assembly, contributing significantly to post-independence constitutional debates.

25. (D) I, II and III
Following Indian independence in 1947, three princely states located geographically within the boundaries of the United Provinces were integrated into the state in 1949. Tehri Garhwal merged in August 1949, Banaras merged in October 1949, and Rampur completed its accession in December 1949, consolidating the administrative territorial boundaries of modern Uttar Pradesh.

26. (B) Sarojini Naidu
Sarojini Naidu was sworn in as the first Governor of the United Provinces on 15 August 1947, making her the first female governor of an Indian state. She served in this constitutional post until her death in March 1949, playing a critical leadership role during the early post-independence transition period.

27. (A) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai - Central Provinces Home Rule League
Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was a prominent nationalist leader from Awadh who organized political campaigns and peasant initiatives primarily in the United Provinces, rather than the Central Provinces. The other pairings accurately describe Baba Ramchandra guiding the Awadh Kisan Sabha, Chittu Pandey leading Ballia's parallel government in 1942, and Sachindra Nath Sanyal publishing Bandi Jeevan.

28. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Key political leaders and reformers in Uttar Pradesh launched notable publications and organizations during the freedom era. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi edited the radical journal Pratap, Motilal Nehru published Independent, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the Scientific Society at Ghazipur, and Acharya Narendra Deva emerged as a core leader of the Congress Socialist Party.

29. (D) Communist and trade union leaders
The Meerut Conspiracy Case of 1929 was launched by the British colonial state against thirty-one labor organizers, trade unionists, and communist leaders, including both Indian

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and British activists. The trial aimed to curb growing socialist influence, suppress labor strikes in industrial centers like Kanpur and Bombay, and disrupt organized radical trade unionism.

30. (C) Sucheta Kripalani
Sucheta Kripalani played a crucial role in coordinating underground political communications and relief operations alongside Aruna Asaf Ali during the Quit India Movement in 1942. Following independence, she continued her active public service and in October 1963 became the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, achieving the distinction of being India's first female Chief Minister.

31. (B) Bismil Azimabadi
The Patriotic poem Sarfaroshi Ki Tamanna Ab Hamaare Dil Mein Hai was originally authored in 1921 by Bismil Azimabadi, a poet from Patna. It gained national popularity and became an iconic anthem of freedom struggle through revolutionary leader Ram Prasad Bismil of Shahjahanpur, who frequently recited it during trial proceedings and before his execution.

32. (C) I, II, III and IV
On 24 January 1950, the state of United Provinces was officially renamed Uttar Pradesh following constituent assembly and legislative approvals under Chief Minister Govind Ballabh Pant. To commemorate this transition in governance and regional identity, 24 January is celebrated annually as Uttar Pradesh Diwas, highlighting the rich history and legal origin of the state.

33. (A) George Yule
The fourth annual session of the Indian National Congress was held at Allahabad in December 1888. George Yule, a prominent Scottish merchant, presided over the gathering, becoming the first non-Indian president of the organization. His presidency demonstrated the early broad-based support for administrative and political reforms across diverse communities in India.

34. (C) Lucknow
The Congress Socialist Party held its first all-India conference at Lucknow in October 1934, presided over by Acharya Narendra Deva with Jayaprakash Narayan as General Secretary. The party aimed to give a socialist orientation to the national freedom struggle, working within the broader organizational framework of the Indian National Congress.

35. (A) Kakori Train Action - 1925
The Kakori Train Action took place on 9 August 1925 near Lucknow, where revolutionaries belonging to the Hindustan Republican Association intercepted a train to seize British government treasury funds. In contrast, the Chauri Chaura incident occurred in 1922, the UP Kisan Sabha was formed in 1918, and the Meerut Congress session was held in 1946.

36. (D) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
Following the 1937 provincial elections held under the Government of India Act 1935, Vijayalakshmi Pandit was appointed Minister of Local Self-Government and Health in the United Provinces ministry led by Premier Govind Ballabh Pant. This milestone made her the first Indian woman to hold a cabinet ministry position in pre-independence governance.

37. (B) Minto Park
Lord Canning read Queen Victoria's Proclamation at a grand durbar convened at Minto Park in Allahabad on 1 November 1858. This historic proclamation marked the official termination of East India Company rule and formally transferred the governance of India directly to the British Crown, establishing the formal British Raj structure.

38. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Gorakhpur district gained national significance during the Non-Cooperation Movement when local agitators clashed with colonial police at Chauri Chaura on 4 February 1922. The setting on fire of the police station and the resultant deaths of police personnel distressed Mahatma Gandhi, leading directly to his decision to withdraw the national Non-Cooperation campaign.

39. (D) He opposed the Kisan Sabha movement and refused to work with agrarian reformers in UP.
Purushottam Das Tandon, reverently called Rajarshi, was a dedicated advocate of Hindi language and served as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the United Provinces. Far from opposing rural reforms, he actively supported agrarian causes and worked alongside Kisan Sabha leaders, advocating for peasant rights and land reforms throughout northern India.

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40. (D) I, II and III
Banaras Hindu University was founded in 1916 by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Annie Besant. During its inaugural ceremonies in February 1916, Mahatma Gandhi delivered a historic address critiquing elite detachment from the masses. Later, during the 1942 Quit India Movement, student protests led colonial authorities to enforce a temporary closure.

41. (B) Bharatendu Harishchandra
Bharatendu Harishchandra, known as the father of modern Hindi literature, promoted patriotically charged literature from Varanasi. He translated nationalist poems and patriotic verses including Vande Mataram into accessible Hindi prose and poetry, popularizing swadeshi ideals and cultural national consciousness across the United Provinces during the emerging anti-colonial political freedom movement.

42. (B) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association - Chandra Shekhar Azad
Chandra Shekhar Azad was a central commander of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, reorganization of the HRA taking place in 1928. Azad operated extensively across Uttar Pradesh. In contrast, Baba Ramchandra led Awadh agrarian protests, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai was associated with Congress politics, and Govind Ballabh Pant served in Congress leadership.

43. (A) Triveni Sangam, Allahabad
Following Mahatma Gandhi's assassination on 30 January 1948, a portion of his sacred ashes was brought to Allahabad. On 12 February 1948, the urn was carried in a national procession and immersed with full state honors at Triveni Sangam, the holy confluence of the Ganga, Yamuna, and mythical Saraswati rivers.

44. (A) 3, 1, 2, 4
The major historical events occurred in precise chronological sequence: the Oudh Kisan Sabha was established in October 1920, the Chauri Chaura incident occurred in February 1922, the Kakori Train Action took place in August 1925, and the parallel government under Chittu Pandey was established in Ballia during August 1942 in Uttar Pradesh.

45. (D) Begum Aizaz Rasul
Begum Aizaz Rasul was the only Muslim female member elected to the Constituent Assembly of India, representing the United Provinces region. She played an influential role during constituent assembly debates, strongly opposing separate electorates for religious minorities and advocating for democratic national integration within the modern post-independence Indian constitutional framework.

46. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
The 54th plenary session of the Indian National Congress took place in Meerut in November 1946 under the presidency of Acharya J.B. Kripalani. This session marked the final annual Congress gathering held before India achieved independence in August 1947, framing critical policies regarding national unity, economic reform, and the impending transfer of power.

47. (B) National Herald
The English language daily newspaper National Herald was founded in Lucknow in September 1938 by Jawaharlal Nehru, who served as its first chairman of the board of directors. Published by Associated Journals Limited, the newspaper functioned as an authoritative mouthpiece for nationalist ideals and Congress party policy during the freedom movement.

48. (D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Prominent political leaders of Uttar Pradesh were rooted in specific operational centers during the anti-colonial struggle. Baba Ramchandra organized peasant resistance in Pratapgarh, Chittu Pandey established a parallel administration in Ballia, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi published his nationalist paper from Kanpur, and Maulana Mohammad Ali was politically active in Rampur district.

49. (A) Jhansi
Prior to Indian independence in 1947, the Indian National Congress organized several annual sessions in major cities across Uttar Pradesh, including Banaras in 1905, Kanpur in 1925, and Meerut in 1946, alongside multiple sessions in Allahabad and Lucknow. However, Jhansi never hosted an official annual plenary session of the party.

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50. (C) Lucknow
In August 1928, the All Parties Conference convened in Lucknow to evaluate and adopt the constitutional proposals detailed in the landmark Nehru Report. Chaired by Motilal Nehru, the conference sought to formulate an agreed-upon Dominion Status constitution for India as an answer to the British challenge questioning Indian constitutional agreement.

51. (A) Allahabad
Anand Bhawan and Swaraj Bhawan, located in Allahabad, served as principal organizational hubs and strategic centers for the Indian National Congress. Swaraj Bhawan served as the official headquarters of the All India Congress Committee during the 1930s, hosting critical strategy sessions involving Mahatma Gandhi, Motilal Nehru, and Jawaharlal Nehru himself.

52. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Non-Cooperation Movement in the United Provinces saw deep synergy between urban political protests and rural peasant grievances. Jawaharlal Nehru toured rural Awadh to organize tenants, while major urban centers saw boycotts of foreign goods, government schools, and law courts. The movement concluded after the outbreak of violence at Chauri Chaura.

53. (B) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, a prominent nationalist and administrative strategist from Barabanki, served as the first Communications Minister in independent India's cabinet under Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in 1947. He initiated major administrative reforms in postal services and telecommunications, including the introduction of night airmail services across major Indian commercial hubs.

54. (C) Foundation of HRA at Kanpur - Sachindra Nath Sanyal
The Hindustan Republican Association was formally established at Kanpur in October 1924 by revolutionary activists including Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismil, and Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee. In contrast, Chittu Pandey led Ballia's 1942 movement, Ram Prasad Bismil directed the Kakori action, and Madari Pasi led the Eka agrarian uprising in Awadh.

55. (D) Bharatendu Harishchandra
Bharatendu Harishchandra of Varanasi made significant contributions to Hindi literature and national awakening. Through plays such as Bharat Durdasha and journals like Kavi Vachan Sudha, he exposed economic exploitation under British imperial rule and inspired early civic consciousness, earning recognition as the father of modern Hindi literature and political drama.

56. (A) Pratap
The radical Hindi daily paper Pratap was founded and published from Kanpur by Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi in 1913. It was not published from Allahabad. In contrast, major nationalist journals such as Independent founded by Motilal Nehru, Leader established by Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Abhyudaya were all published from Allahabad city.

57. (B) Kanpur
The All India Trade Union Congress held its eighth annual conference in Kanpur in November 1928, presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru. Kanpur served as an ideal venue due to its recognized status as a premier industrial hub filled with textile mills, leather factories, and an active, organized working-class labor movement.

58. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Congress ministry in the United Provinces resigned in October 1939 alongside other provincial Congress ministries across British India. This collective resignation was a protest against Viceroy Lord Linlithgow's decision to declare India a belligerent party in World War II without consulting elected Indian representatives or provincial popular elected governments.

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59. (A) Govind Ballabh Pant
Following the provincial legislative elections held under the Government of India Act 1935, the Congress formed its administration in the United Provinces in July 1937. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant was selected as the Premier (Chief Minister), leading a ministry that implemented major agrarian tenancy reforms and social welfare provincial legislation.

60. (A) I and II only
The Rowlatt Satyagraha of 1919 witnessed widespread hartals, protest assemblies, and demonstrations in major cities of the United

Provinces including Allahabad, Lucknow, Kanpur, and Banaras. Prominent nationalist leaders like Motilal Nehru and Madan Mohan Malaviya publicly condemned the repressive act. Agrarian groups in Awadh also actively participated in anti-Rowlatt protest meetings.

61. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
The Swaraj Party was established in January 1923 at Allahabad following political debates after the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement. Chittaranjan Das served as the party President while Motilal Nehru assumed the post of General Secretary. The party aimed to contest upcoming elections and enter legislative councils to oppose government policies internally.

62. (C) Chandra Shekhar Azad
Revolutionary leader Chandra Shekhar Azad attained martyrdom on 27 February 1931 during a fierce confrontation with British police forces at Alfred Park in Allahabad. After firing his ammunition to hold off advancing officers and ensuring his comrade escaped, Azad used his remaining bullet to end his life, fulfilling his oath remaining untamed.

63. (B) Meerut Session - 1936
The Meerut session of the Indian National Congress was held in November 1946 under the presidency of Acharya J.B. Kripalani, not in 1936. In contrast, the 1936 Congress session in Uttar Pradesh was held in Lucknow under Jawaharlal Nehru. The other listed dates and venues reflect correct historical events in Congress session history.

64. (A) 3, 1, 2
The Indian National Congress convened three annual sessions in Allahabad during the early nationalist era in chronological order: the fourth session presided over by George Yule took place in 1888, the eighth session under W.C. Bonnerjee occurred in 1892, and the twenty-fifth session led by Sir William Wedderburn was held in 1910.

65. (A) Gorakhpur
The Hindi daily newspaper Swadesh was founded and published from Gorakhpur by Dashrath Prasad Dwivedi during the Non-Cooperation Movement era. The paper served as a prominent regional voice for nationalist news, criticizing colonial administration policies and encouraging widespread peasant mobilization and popular public support for Mahatma Gandhi's national freedom campaigns.

66. (C) Uttar Pradesh established major refugee relief camps at Mathura, Dehradun, and Kanpur. Following the partition of India in 1947, the United Provinces government actively accommodated displaced families arriving from West Pakistan. The provincial government established large-scale refugee relief, medical, and rehabilitation camps at major urban centers including Mathura, Dehradun, Kanpur, and Allahabad, providing shelter, food supplies, land allotments, and occupational rehabilitation support.

67. (A) Hriday Nath Kunzru
Hriday Nath Kunzru was a prominent liberal leader and social reformer from Allahabad who founded the Sewa Samiti in 1914. The organization focused on social service, disaster relief, education, and promoting scout activities, reflecting the constructive social work tradition associated with Liberal party figures and the Servants of India Society.

68. (D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Historical developments in Uttar Pradesh align precisely with their respective landmark years. The United Provinces Kisan Sabha was established in 1918, the Chauri Chaura incident occurred in 1922, the Kakori Train Action took place in 1925, and the first Congress ministry led by Govind Ballabh Pant took office in 1937.

69. (B) Rae Bareli
In January 1921, police opened fire on a non-violent gathering of protesting tenant farmers at Munshiganj bridge in Rae Bareli district. The farmers were gathering to demonstrate against oppressive landlord exactions and demand the release of jailed peasant leaders, an event that drew national condemnation and visits from Jawaharlal Nehru.

70. (C) Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar was a distinguished legal expert who represented the Madras Presidency in the Constituent Assembly of India. In contrast, leaders like Govind Ballabh Pant, Hriday Nath Kunzru, and Purushottam Das Tandon represented the United Provinces, actively steering constitutional, legislative,

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and committee deliberations that framed the Constitution of India.

71. (D) Varanasi
Revolutionary leader Sachindra Nath Sanyal authored his highly influential book Bandi Jeevan while operating extensively from Varanasi. The work detailed revolutionary philosophy, underground political organization, and personal sacrifice, serving as an inspirational manual and foundational reading for freedom fighters across India, including Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad during the 1920s.

72. (D) I, II, III and IV
Women leaders from Uttar Pradesh played crucial historical roles across different phases of the anti-colonial struggle. Begum Hazrat Mahal led Awadh forces in 1857, Vijayalakshmi Pandit became a cabinet minister in 1937, Sarojini Naidu presided over the 1925 Kanpur Congress session, and Sucheta Kripalani directed underground Quit India operations in 1942.

73. (B) Allahabad
During the Civil Disobedience Movement in May 1930, Allahabad district witnessed widespread public agitations and civil defiance. Activists and political volunteers gathered at Shringverpur along the banks of the Yamuna and Ganga rivers to manufacture illegal salt, defying British monopoly laws, leading to large-scale arrests and clashes with local police forces.

74. (B) Oudh Kisan Sabha - 1920
The Oudh Kisan Sabha was formally established in October 1920 at Pratapgarh under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra and Jawaharlal Nehru. In contrast, the Hindustan Republican Association was founded in 1924, the Congress Socialist Party in 1934, and the Central Hindu College in 1898, confirming the historic accuracy of the 1920 founding date.

75. (A) Hriday Nath Kunzru
Hriday Nath Kunzru was a prominent liberal politician and public administrator from Uttar Pradesh who served as President of the Servants of India Society following Gopal Krishna Gokhale's passing in 1915. He represented the United Provinces in the Constituent Assembly, contributing significantly to debates on constitutional rights, defense, and administration.

76. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
During the Quit India Movement in August 1942, Azamgarh and Ghazipur experienced widespread civil unrest. Public outrage was sparked by news of the arrests of national leaders following the Bombay AICC session. Local masses disrupted telegraph links, damaged railway tracks, and captured administrative buildings to dismantle colonial rule across rural eastern Uttar Pradesh.

77. (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
Gopal Krishna Gokhale presided over the 21st annual plenary session of the Indian National Congress held at Banaras in December 1905. Under his presidency, the session formally condemned Lord Curzon's partition of Bengal, expressed official support for the Swadeshi movement, and called for boycotting foreign merchandise across all British India.

78. (C) Hasrat Mohani - Gorakhpur
Hasrat Mohani was born in Mohan, Unnao district, and conducted his primary political and journalistic work in Aligarh and Kanpur, rather than Gorakhpur. The remaining option pairs accurately reflect historical affiliations: Ram Prasad Bismil hailed from Shahjahanpur, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi operated from Kanpur, and Chittu Pandey led the freedom movement in Ballia.

79. (B) All India Muslim League
The historic Lucknow Pact was finalized during December 1916 through joint annual sessions of the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League. Promoted by leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the agreement established political unity, agreed upon joint demands for self-government, and established separate electorates for provincial representation.

80. (A) I and II only
During November 1928, anti-Simon Commission demonstrations broke out in Lucknow led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Govind Ballabh Pant. Both leaders suffered severe physical police violence during peaceful protest marches. Youth and students in UP played an active, leading role in boycotting the Commission, contradicting claims of public indifference or disinterest.

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81. (A) Sampurnanand
Dr. Sampurnanand was an eminent scholar, educator, and political leader from Varanasi who served as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh from 1955 to 1960. A scholar of Sanskrit, philosophy, and political science, he contributed significantly to educational expansion, administrative policy, and cultural preservation across the state throughout his executive governance tenure.

82. (C) Madan Mohan Malaviya
Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was the chief architect, founder, and fundraiser who established Banaras Hindu University in 1916. During the grand opening ceremony held in February 1916, Malaviya shared the stage with national figures, including Mahatma Gandhi, who delivered a landmark inaugural address advocating social responsibility and national civic self-reliance.

83. (A) Prominent UP leaders offered individual satyagraha and were arrested.
During the Individual Satyagraha campaign launched by Mahatma Gandhi between 1940 and 1941, prominent leaders from the United Provinces, including Jawaharlal Nehru, Govind Ballabh Pant, and Sampurnanand, offered individual satyagraha. They courted arrest by delivering public speeches opposing Indian participation in the World War, leading to widespread colonial police arrests.

84. (D) Kashi Vidyapith
Kashi Vidyapith was established at Varanasi in November 1920 by Shiv Prasad Gupta and Bhagwan Das during the Non-Cooperation Movement era. Founded to provide national alternative education outside British colonial control, the institution nurtured several prominent political leaders and freedom fighters, contributing significantly to nationalist education and civic social consciousness.

85. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
During the 1920s, Kanpur developed into a major industrial city in northern India, featuring extensive textile and leather factories that attracted large working-class populations. This industrial concentration fostered active trade union mobilization and provided fertile ground for radical socialist political thought, underground revolutionary activities, and organizations like the Hindustan Republican Association.

86. (C) Tej Bahadur Sapru
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was an eminent jurist, legal scholar, and liberal political leader based in Allahabad who chaired the Sapru Committee in 1945. The committee published a landmark comprehensive report addressing future constitutional reforms, minority protection rights, communal harmony, and institutional mechanisms for the impending transition to Indian self-governance and national independence.

87. (D) Nana Saheb
Bithoor near Kanpur served as the personal domain and headquarters of Nana Saheb (Dhondu Pant), the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. During the Indian Revolt of 1857, Bithoor emerged as a principal center of anti-British military strategy and resistance led by Nana Saheb, Tatya Tope, and Azimullah Khan.

88. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Prominent educational institutions and socio-political bodies in Uttar Pradesh were established during distinct phases of cultural reform and national struggle. The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh was founded in 1875, Central Hindu College in Varanasi in 1898, Kashi Vidyapith in 1920, and the United Provinces Kisan Sabha in February 1918.

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89. (B) Lalitpur
The Eka Movement of 1921–1922 was centered in northern Awadh districts, specifically including Hardoi, Bahraich, Sitapur, and Kheri. Lalitpur, situated in the southern Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, was geographically located far outside the operational core area where agrarian tenant resistance and Madari Pasi's leadership were concentrated during this movement.

90. (B) Uttar Pradesh
Hasrat Mohani first coined and publicly voiced the famous nationalist slogan Inquilab Zindabad (Long Live the Revolution) during a speech delivered at a trade union conference in Uttar Pradesh. The slogan was later adopted and popularized nationwide by Bhagat Singh and the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, becoming an iconic rally call.

91. (A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad launched and edited the highly influential Urdu nationalist weekly newspaper Al-Hilal in 1912. Azad maintained

close personal and political relationships with Islamic scholars at the Darul Uloom seminary in Deoband, Uttar Pradesh, utilizing his publication to promote anti-colonial sentiments, Hindu-Muslim unity, and active national movement participation.

92. (A) I, II and III only
During 1916, the Home Rule League Movement established active branches across urban centers in Uttar Pradesh including Allahabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, and Banaras. Prominent leaders such as Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Tej Bahadur Sapru actively participated. Colonial authorities strongly opposed the movement and enforced restrictions rather than providing official support.

93. (D) Abhyudaya - Hindi
The weekly journal Abhyudaya was launched and published in the Hindi language starting in 1907 by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. In contrast, Leader was an English-language daily newspaper, Independent was published in English by Motilal Nehru, and Pratap was a prominent Hindi-language journal established by Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi in Kanpur.

94. (C) Dashrath Prasad Dwivedi
Dashrath Prasad Dwivedi was a prominent local nationalist worker and journalist based in Gorakhpur who edited the popular Hindi newspaper Swadesh. In February 1921, he played a central role in organizing the historic massive public reception for Mahatma Gandhi during his visit to Gorakhpur, mobilizing public support for the Non-Cooperation Movement.

95. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
During the Cabinet Mission Plan discussions in 1946, Congress leaders from the United Provinces strongly opposed compulsory provincial grouping clauses, arguing they threatened national unity and integrity. Simultaneously, nationalist Muslim leaders in UP, including Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, actively contested the Muslim League's demand for partition and advocated for unified democratic governance.

96. (D) Purushottam Das Tandon
Purushottam Das Tandon was elected President of the Indian National Congress at its 56th session held in Nashik in September 1950. A prominent freedom fighter and political leader from the United Provinces, Tandon defeated Acharya Kripalani in a closely contested election, serving as party president during a critical post-independence transition.

97. (A) November 1946
In November 1946, the annual Garhmukteshwar Fair in Meerut district became the site of severe communal violence and political tension during the delicate power transfer period preceding India's partition and independence. The event reflected heightened political polarization and communal mobilization that deeply affected several parts of northern India during late 1946.

98. (C) Chandra Shekhar Azad - First Governor of UP
Chandra Shekhar Azad was a revolutionary leader who died fighting British police forces at Alfred Park in Allahabad in February 1931, years before independence. He never served as Governor of Uttar Pradesh. Post-independence leadership roles are accurately described for Govind Ballabh Pant as Chief Minister, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai as Union Minister, and Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister.

99. (A) Saharanpur
The Darul Uloom Islamic seminary is located at Deoband in Saharanpur district, Uttar Pradesh. Founded in 1866, the seminary played an active anti-colonial political role, particularly through prominent scholars like Maulana Mahmud Hasan during the Silk Letter Movement (Reshmi Rumal Tehreek), mobilizing anti-imperial support against British colonial rule across India.

100. (D) Govind Ballabh Pant
On 15 August 1947, Govind Ballabh Pant, serving as the Premier of the United Provinces, officially hoisted the national flag at Vidhan Bhawan in Lucknow during public celebrations marking Indian independence. He guided the state through independence and later became the first Chief Minister of renamed Uttar Pradesh in 1950.

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CHAPTER 05
Physical Geography of India

1. What is the latitudinal extent of the state of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 21°20' N to 28°30' N
(B) 23°52' N to 31°28' N
(C) 25°10' N to 33°15' N
(D) 20°45' N to 29°50' N

2. Which narrow physical belt in northernmost Uttar Pradesh lies immediately along the foot of the Shiwalik range and is characterized by deposits of coarse gravels and pebbles?
(A) Tarai region
(B) Bangar region
(C) Khadar region
(D) Bhabar region

3. Consider the following two statements regarding the alluvial plains of Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: Bangar soil represents older alluvial deposits situated above the flood levels of rivers.
Statement II: Khadar soil represents newer alluvial deposits renewed annually by river floods.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

4. At which district does the River Ganga enter the state of Uttar Pradesh from Uttarakhand?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Muzaffarnagar
(C) Bijnor
(D) Moradabad

5. Which of the following local soil types of the Bundelkhand plateau region in Uttar Pradesh is correctly described?
(A) Parwa - Light reddish sandy loam
(B) Maar - Coarse gravelly river bed clay soil
(C) Rakar - High moisture retaining clay soil type
(D) Bhunta - Deep black heavy clay loam soil

6. Which of the following statements regarding the rainfall pattern in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) Uttar Pradesh receives the majority of its annual rainfall from the Bay of Bengal branch of the South-West Monsoon.
(B) Average annual rainfall in Uttar Pradesh decreases generally from east to west and north to south.
(C) Gorakhpur receives the highest average annual rainfall among all districts of Uttar Pradesh.
(D) Mathura receives the highest average annual rainfall among the western districts of Uttar Pradesh.

7. From which district of Uttar Pradesh does the Sharda Canal system originate at the Banbasa barrage on the Sharda river?
(A) Lakhimpur Kheri
(B) Pilibhit
(C) Bareilly
(D) Sitapur

8. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Wildlife Sanctuary / National Park)
P. Dudhwa National Park
Q. Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary
R. Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary
S. Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary
List II: (District)
1. Chandauli
2. Lakhimpur Kheri
3. Chitrakoot
4. Bahraich
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

9. Phulhar Lake, the geographical source of the river Gomti, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?

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(A) Shahjahanpur
(B) Bareilly
(C) Lakhimpur Kheri
(D) Pilibhit

10. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Bundelkhand plateau region of Uttar Pradesh is highly susceptible to sheet and gully erosion.
Reason (R): The region consists predominantly of granitic and gneissic rocks with thin, fragile soil cover subject to torrential seasonal rains.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

11. Which river joins the Yamuna river near Hamirpur in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ken
(B) Betwa
(C) Chambal
(D) Tons

12. Which of the following tree species is NOT typically found in the moist deciduous forests of the Tarai region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sal
(B) Kikar
(C) Sheesham
(D) Mahua

13. In which district of Uttar Pradesh are the major deposits of coal found in the Singrauli coalfield area?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Chandauli
(D) Prayagraj

14. Narora Atomic Power Station, the only nuclear power plant in Uttar Pradesh, is situated in which district?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Mathura
(C) Bulandshahr
(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar

15. Consider the following statements regarding the Tarai region of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It lies immediately south of the Bhabar belt and is characteristically marshy and damp.
II. High humidity and rich alluvial soil make it highly suitable for sugarcane and paddy cultivation.
III. It is completely devoid of forest cover due to dense human settlements.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) I, II and III
(D) I and II only

16. Under Köppen's climate classification, major parts of the Gangetic plain of Uttar Pradesh fall under which climate category?
(A) Aw
(B) BSh
(C) Cwg
(D) Am

17. What is the local name given to the hot, dry, dust-laden summer winds that blow across the plains of Uttar Pradesh in May and June?
(A) Mango Showers
(B) Loo
(C) Nor'westers
(D) Kalbaisakhi

18. Severe gully erosion has created extensive ravines along the banks of which river in the Agra and Etawah districts of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ghaghara and Rapti
(B) Gomti and Sai
(C) Ramganga and Kosi
(D) Yamuna and Chambal

19. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary, designated as a Ramsar site of international importance, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sant Kabir Nagar
(B) Siddharthnagar
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Maharajganj

20. Consider the following statements regarding the Yamuna River in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It enters Uttar Pradesh in Saharanpur district.
II. It flows along the boundary between Uttar Pradesh and Haryana.
III. It merges with the Ganga at Prayagraj (Triveni Sangam).
IV. Chambal, Betwa, and Ken are its major right-bank tributaries in Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) I and IV only

21. Which district of Uttar Pradesh shares its geographical boundary with the maximum number of neighbouring Indian states (four states)?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Saharanpur
(C) Jhansi
(D) Ballia

22. Winter precipitation in western Uttar Pradesh is primarily caused by which of the following atmospheric phenomena?
(A) Retreating South-East Monsoon
(B) Tropical Cyclones from Bay of Bengal
(C) Local Convective Thunderstorms
(D) Western Disturbances

23. Which region of Uttar Pradesh falls under Seismic Zone IV (High Damage Risk Zone) according to the earthquake hazard zoning map of India?
(A) Southern elevated Bundelkhand plateau region
(B) Northern Tarai and Shiwalik foothill belt
(C) Central Gangetic plain region around Lucknow
(D) Vindhyan upland region surrounding Sonbhadra

24. Which geographical region of Uttar Pradesh is most severely affected by recurrent chronic droughts due to low rainfall and hard rock terrain?
(A) Rohilkhand region
(B) Purvanchal region
(C) Bundelkhand region
(D) Bhabar-Tarai region

25. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The intensity and average volume of monsoon rainfall in eastern Uttar Pradesh is generally higher than in western Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Eastern Uttar Pradesh encounters the Bay of Bengal monsoon branch earlier and closer to its path of movement along the Gangetic plain.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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26. The red sandstone historically used in constructing historical monuments at Agra and Fatehpur Sikri belongs to which geological rock system of southern Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Vindhyan System
(B) Gondwana System
(C) Dharwar System
(D) Tertiary System

27. National Waterway 1 (NW-1), utilizing the Ganga river channel, connects Haldia in West Bengal to which city in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Kanpur
(D) Ghazipur

28. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Canal System)
P. Upper Ganga Canal
Q. Agra Canal
R. Belan Canal
S. Sharda Canal
List II: (Source River / Location)
1. Yamuna (Okhla)
2. Belan river
3. Ganga (Haridwar)
4. Sharda (Banbasa)
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

29. Which pair of district in western Uttar Pradesh and its climatic characteristic influenced by proximity to the Thar desert is correctly matched?
(A) Mathura - Lowest average annual rainfall in the state
(B) Gorakhpur - Semi-arid extreme regional desert climate
(C) Jhansi - Highest relative humidity during summer months
(D) Ballia - Arid regional scrubland with mobile sand dunes

30. Select the correct order of left-bank tributaries of the River Ganga as they join it from West to East within or bordering Uttar Pradesh:

(A) Ramganga → Gomti → Ghaghara → Gandak
(B) Gomti → Ramganga → Ghaghara → Gandak
(C) Ghaghara → Ramganga → Gomti → Gandak
(D) Ramganga → Ghaghara → Gomti → Gandak

31. Glass sand (Silica sand) suitable for high quality glass manufacturing is predominantly extracted from the river beds in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Mahoba
(C) Lalitpur
(D) Prayagraj

32. Rihand Hydroelectric Project is constructed across the Rihand river in Sonbhadra district, creating which large reservoir in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jawahar Sagar
(B) Rana Pratap Sagar
(C) Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar
(D) Matatila Reservoir

33. Which pair of lake/wetland and its location district in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Keetham Lake - Agra
(B) Radha Kund - Varanasi
(C) Suraha Tal - Ballia
(D) Ramgarh Tal - Gorakhpur

34. Which is the smallest wildlife sanctuary in terms of geographical area in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary

35. Consider the following statements regarding alluvial soils in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Khadar soils are lighter in color and more fertile than Bangar soils.
II. Bangar soils contain deposits of calcareous concretions locally called 'Kankar'.
III. Alluvial soils of Uttar Pradesh are completely deficient in Potash and Organic matter.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are INCORRECT?
(A) III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

36. The narrow belt of northern Uttar Pradesh where subterranean streams disappearing in the Bhabar region re-emerge on the surface, creating marshy conditions, is known as:
(A) Khadar region
(B) Vindhyan region
(C) Tarai region
(D) Bundelkhand region

37. The Matatila Dam and Rajghat Dam are major multi-purpose water resource projects built across which river in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Betwa
(B) Ken
(C) Chambal
(D) Son

38. Consider the following two statements regarding monsoon timing in Uttar Pradesh:
Statement I: The onset of the South-West monsoon over eastern Uttar Pradesh typically occurs in the third week of June.
Statement II: The retreat of the monsoon from western Uttar Pradesh generally begins by late September.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

39. Which district of Uttar Pradesh forms the southern-most tip of the state, surrounded by Madhya Pradesh on three sides?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Lalitpur
(C) Mahoba
(D) Banda

40. Consider the following statements regarding the natural vegetation of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Tropical Moist Deciduous forests are mostly found in the Tarai and Bhabar regions.
II. Tropical Dry Deciduous forests cover the largest area among forest types in Uttar Pradesh.
III. Tropical Thorny forests are mainly found in the south-western drier districts like Mathura and Agra.

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IV. Sal (Shorea robusta) is a predominant tree species in the moist deciduous belt.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV only

41. Uttar Pradesh shares its administrative border with how many total States and Union Territories of India?
(A) 8
(B) 10
(C) 7
(D) 9

42. The primary inland drainage and river transport network of Uttar Pradesh is anchored along which river basin system?
(A) Ganga-Yamuna Basin
(B) Narmada Basin
(C) Godavari Basin
(D) Mahanadi Basin

43. The confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna rivers, famous as Triveni Sangam, takes place in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Mirzapur
(D) Kanpur Nagar

44. Bauxite, the principal ore of aluminium, is found in Uttar Pradesh primarily in which district?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Banda
(C) Moradabad
(D) Meerut

45. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Afforestation and gully plugging have been extensively undertaken in the Yamuna-Chambal river basin of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Uncontrolled surface runoff in the soft alluvial strata of this region causes severe ravine formation and loss of agricultural land.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

46. Which district of Uttar Pradesh receives the minimum average annual rainfall in the state?
(A) Agra
(B) Aligarh
(C) Mathura
(D) Mainpuri

47. Which is the largest wildlife sanctuary by geographical area in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary

48. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Power Generation Project)
P. Obra
Q. Narora
R. Rihand
S. Harduaganj
List II: (Type / Location)
1. Hydroelectric / Sonbhadra
2. Thermal Power / Aligarh
3. Thermal Power / Sonbhadra
4. Nuclear Power / Bulandshahr
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

49. 'Bela Sagar' lake, a historical artificial water reservoir used for irrigation, is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Mahoba
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Hamirpur

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50. Consider the following rivers flowing through Uttar Pradesh:
1. Ghaghara
2. Ganga
3. Yamuna
4. Son

Which option represents the correct order of these rivers from North to South based on their location in the state?
(A) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$
(B) $2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4$
(C) $3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4$
(D) $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4$

51. Into how many Agro-Climatic Zones has Uttar Pradesh been divided for agricultural planning?
(A) 9
(B) 7
(C) 12
(D) 5

52. Which of the following tributaries of the River Ganga originates entirely within the plains of Uttar Pradesh at Phulhar Lake rather than the Himalayas?
(A) Ramganga
(B) Ghaghara
(C) Gomti
(D) Gandak

53. Which major river system in Uttar Pradesh forms extensive temporary riverine sandbars and char/diara floodplains during post-monsoon low flow?
(A) Ganga and Ghaghara
(B) Ken and Betwa
(C) Chambal and Yamuna
(D) Son and Rihand

54. Which was the first Ramsar Wetland site designated in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary reserve area
(B) Sandi Bird Sanctuary wetland reserve
(C) Samaspur Bird Sanctuary protected area
(D) Upper Ganga River stretch (Brajghat)

55. Consider the following statements regarding the Lower Ganga Canal in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It originates from the Ganga river at Narora in Bulandshahr district.
II. It supplies irrigation water to districts of central and southwestern Uttar Pradesh.
III. It is fed directly by the Yamuna river at Hathnikund.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

56. The Kaimur range extending into south-eastern Uttar Pradesh (Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts) belongs primarily to which geological group?
(A) Gondwana Supergroup
(B) Cuddapah System
(C) Vindhyan Supergroup
(D) Archaean Gneiss

57. In southern Uttar Pradesh (Bundelkhand plateau), deep black soil is locally known by which of the following regional terms?
(A) Khadar and Bangar
(B) Bhur and Reh
(C) Usar and Kallar
(D) Maar and Kabar

58. Which of the following statements regarding regional flood vulnerability in Uttar Pradesh is CORRECT?
(A) Purvanchal experiences high flood frequency from Himalayan rivers like Rapti, Ghaghara, and Gandak.
(B) Bundelkhand region experiences annual catastrophic riverine floods during the cold winter season.
(C) Western Uttar Pradesh is completely free from any river inundation throughout the entire year.
(D) Southern Sonbhadra region is the most flood-prone flat lowland terrain in eastern Uttar Pradesh.

59. The northern hilly boundary fringe of Saharanpur district in Uttar Pradesh represents the low ranges of which mountain system?
(A) Pir Panjal Range
(B) Shiwalik Hills
(C) Zanskar Range
(D) Kaimur Range

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60. Consider the following statements regarding Dudhwa National Park:
I. It is situated in the Lakhimpur Kheri district of Uttar Pradesh.
II. It forms a part of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve along with Kishanpur and Katerniaghat Sanctuaries.
III. It lies in the Tarai belt along the Nepal border.
IV. It is a major habitat for the endangered Swamp Deer (Barasingha).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) II, III and IV only

61. Gorakhpur district in eastern Uttar Pradesh receives an average annual rainfall of approximately:
(A) 184 cm
(B) 54 cm

(C) 95 cm
(D) 250 cm

62. What is the longitudinal extent of the state of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 68°07' E to 77°12' E
(B) 80°15' E to 88°20' E
(C) 77°05' E to 84°38' E
(D) 72°30' E to 81°45' E

63. The Chambal river joins the Yamuna river near Panchnada in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agra
(B) Jalaun
(C) Auraiya
(D) Etawah

64. Which pair of region in Uttar Pradesh and its underlying geological structure is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Southern Uplands - Pre-Cambrian Bundelkhand Gneiss and Vindhyan sandstones
(B) Gangetic Plain - Cenozoic Alluvial deep deposits
(C) Rohilkhand Plain - Deccan Trap basaltic lava flows
(D) Tarai Belt - Unconsolidated boulder and gravel beds

65. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Temperatures in western and southwestern districts of Uttar Pradesh like Jhansi, Agra, and Mathura frequently exceed 45°C during peak May summer.
Reason (R): Proximity to the Thar desert and dry continental easterly and westerly wind circulation cause severe summer heat conditions.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

66. High grade limestone and dolomite mineral deposits in Uttar Pradesh are mainly concentrated in which district?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Bareilly
(C) Rampur
(D) Sonbhadra

67. Harduaganj Thermal Power Station, one of the oldest power plants in Uttar Pradesh, is located in which district?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Varanasi
(D) Kanpur Nagar

68. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Bird Sanctuary)
P. Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
Q. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary
R. Sandi Bird Sanctuary
S. Suraha Tal Sanctuary
List II: (District)
1. Hardoi
2. Unnao
3. Ballia
4. Rae Bareli
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

69. River Ghaghara, known as Karnali in Nepal, enters the plains of Uttar Pradesh in which district?
(A) Bahraich
(B) Pilibhit
(C) Shravasti
(D) Lakhimpur Kheri

70. Select the correct order of border districts of Uttar Pradesh from West to East along the international border with Nepal:
(A) Pilibhit → Lakhimpur Kheri → Bahraich → Shravasti → Balrampur → Siddharthnagar → Maharajganj
(B) Maharajganj → Siddharthnagar → Balrampur → Shravasti → Bahraich → Lakhimpur Kheri → Pilibhit
(C) Lakhimpur Kheri → Pilibhit → Bahraich → Shravasti → Balrampur → Maharajganj → Siddharthnagar
(D) Pilibhit → Bahraich → Lakhimpur Kheri → Shravasti → Siddharthnagar → Balrampur → Maharajganj

71. The Eastern Yamuna Canal, one of the earliest canal developments in Uttar Pradesh, originates from the Yamuna river at which location?
(A) Okhla (Delhi)
(B) Faizabad (Saharanpur)

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(C) Hathnikund
(D) Dakpathar

72. Elevated undulating sandy ridge deposits found along the floodplains of the Ganga and Ramganga rivers in western Uttar Pradesh are locally termed:
(A) Reh
(B) Kallar
(C) Bhur
(D) Khadar

73. Saline and alkaline soil patches in central and western Uttar Pradesh, developed due to over-irrigation and elevated water tables, are locally known as:
(A) Regur
(B) Buntar
(C) Terai
(D) Usar / Reh

74. Chittaura Lake, a historical water body, is located near which district headquarters in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bahraich
(B) Gonda
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Barabanki

75. Consider the following statements regarding Uttar Pradesh's drainage and trade connectivity towards the eastern coast of India:
I. Rivers Ganga and Yamuna carry surface runoff from UP towards the Bay of Bengal.
II. National Waterway 1 provides a navigable water channel connecting UP to Haldia port near the Bay of Bengal.
III. Uttar Pradesh possesses its own coastline along the Arabian Sea.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are INCORRECT?
(A) I and II only
(B) III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

76. The southern plateau region (Bundelkhand and Vindhyan upland) covers approximately what proportion of Uttar Pradesh's total geographical area?
(A) Around 50%
(B) Around 20%
(C) Around 5%
(D) Around 75%

77. The River Son, originating from the Amarkantak plateau, flows through which south-eastern district of Uttar Pradesh before entering Bihar?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Ghazipur

78. What is the primary source of moisture for the summer monsoon rainfall received across Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Arabian Sea branch of South-West Monsoon
(B) North-East Retreating Monsoon
(C) Bay of Bengal branch of South-West Monsoon
(D) Western Disturbances from Mediterranean Sea

79. Which district in Uttar Pradesh is most famous for extensive ravine formation caused by intense gully erosion along the Yamuna and Chambal rivers?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Basti
(C) Sitapur
(D) Etawah

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80. Consider the following statements regarding energy and mineral resources in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Singrauli coalfield in Sonbhadra provides thermal coal to power plants like Anpara and Obra.
II. Uranium reserves in minor quantities have been reported in Lalitpur district.
III. Glass sand is extracted from river beds in the Prayagraj region.
IV. Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer of crude petroleum and natural gas in India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

81. Which protected area was notified as the 4th Tiger Reserve of Uttar Pradesh in late 2022?
(A) Amangarh Tiger Reserve
(B) Ranipur Tiger Reserve
(C) Pilibhit Tiger Reserve
(D) Dudhwa Tiger Reserve

82. The Ken river joins the Yamuna river near Chilla in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Hamirpur

(B) Jalaun
(C) Fatehpur
(D) Banda

83. The average annual rainfall range across the majority of central Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh is:
(A) 75 cm to 100 cm
(B) 150 cm to 200 cm
(C) 20 cm to 40 cm
(D) 250 cm to 300 cm

84. Which of the following statements regarding the Bhabar belt of Uttar Pradesh is CORRECT?
(A) Bhabar consists predominantly of fine clay soils that are highly suitable for intensive waterlogged rice farming.
(B) Bhabar is geographically located along the entire southern border of the Bundelkhand plateau region with Madhya Pradesh.
(C) Bhabar is a porous belt of coarse gravel and boulders along the Shiwalik foothills in northern UP.
(D) Perennial rivers flow continuously on the surface with high navigable depth throughout the entire Bhabar belt region.

85. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Tube-wells constitute the largest single source of net irrigated area in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): The deep alluvial aquifers and relatively high groundwater table in the Gangetic plains facilitate installation of electric and diesel tubewells.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

86. According to annual climatic records, Uttar Pradesh experiences its highest mean temperatures during which month?
(A) March
(B) July
(C) September
(D) May

87. Near which district/city does the Ramganga river join the river Ganga in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Farrukhabad
(B) Kannauj
(C) Kanpur
(D) Fatehgarh

88. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: (Water Body / Lake)
P. Bakhira Lake
Q. Phulhar Lake
R. Sheikh Jheel
S. Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar
List II: (District)
1. Pilibhit
2. Sant Kabir Nagar
3. Sonbhadra
4. Aligarh
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

89. Which soil of the Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh is characterized by coarse reddish gravelly features and low moisture retention capacity on sloping surfaces?
(A) Maar
(B) Kabar
(C) Khadar
(D) Rakar

90. The estimated thickness of alluvial sediment deposition in the Gangetic trough of Uttar Pradesh reaches up to:
(A) 1000 m to 2000 m
(B) 50 m to 100 m
(C) 10000 m to 15000 m
(D) 10 m to 20 m

91. In terms of total geographical area, Uttar Pradesh holds which rank among all States in India?
(A) 1st
(B) 4th
(C) 2nd
(D) 5th

92. Consider the following statements regarding Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary:
I. It is situated in the Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh.
II. It was established in 1957 and is the oldest wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh.
III. It is located in the Tarai marshy wetland along the Nepal border.

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Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

93. Tendu leaves, collected extensively from the dry deciduous forests of southern Uttar Pradesh, serve as raw material for which traditional local industry?
(A) Bidi manufacturing
(B) Paper pulp production
(C) Matchstick industry
(D) Leather tanning

94. Which major Rabi season crop in Uttar Pradesh benefits most from the light winter rainfall caused by Western Disturbances during January and February?
(A) Sugarcane
(B) Rice
(C) Wheat
(D) Maize

95. Consider the following statements regarding major river systems in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Ganga is the longest river flowing through Uttar Pradesh.
II. Yamuna flows parallel to Ganga before meeting it at Prayagraj.
III. Betwa and Ken originate in the Himalayas and flow southward into Uttar Pradesh.
IV. Son river flows through Sonbhadra district in southern Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are INCORRECT?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) III only

96. High diurnal variation of summer temperature is most prominently recorded in which geographic sub-region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Tarai marshy plain (Lakhimpur area)
(B) Eastern Purvanchal plain (Varanasi-Ballia area)
(C) Southwestern semi-arid plain (Agra-Mathura area)
(D) Northeastern foothill belt (Maharajganj area)

97. Prolonged waterlogging in canal command areas of Uttar Pradesh leads to soil degradation, transforming fertile fields into infertile land known as:
(A) Bhabar land
(B) Usar land
(C) Khadar land
(D) Tarai land

98. Matatila Dam, built on the Betwa river in Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh, is also popularly known by which name?
(A) Rihand Dam
(B) Rajghat Dam
(C) Parichha Dam
(D) Rani Laxmibai Dam

99. Reserves of Pyrophyllite and Diaspore minerals in Uttar Pradesh are mainly located in which district of Bundelkhand?
(A) Jhansi and Hamirpur
(B) Ballia and Deoria
(C) Bijnor and Saharanpur
(D) Rampur and Bareilly

100. What is the total geographical area of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 3,28,726 sq km
(B) 1,98,120 sq km
(C) 2,40,928 sq km
(D) 2,85,400 sq km

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ANSWERS

1. (B) 23°52' N to 31°28' N
The state of Uttar Pradesh lies entirely in the Northern Hemisphere, positioned between latitudes 23°52' N and 31°28' N. This latitudinal position places the state predominantly within the sub-tropical climatic zone of India. Consequently, the region experiences distinctive seasonal shifts, characterized by hot summers, monsoon rainfall, and cool dry winters across its extensive territory.

2. (D) Bhabar region
The Bhabar belt is a narrow physical region located immediately south of the Shiwalik foothills in northernmost Uttar Pradesh. It comprises coarse deposits of gravels, pebbles, and unassorted boulders brought down by fast-flowing mountain rivers. Due to the high porosity of these coarse sediments, small rivers and streams frequently sink underground and disappear within this porous terrain.

3. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Alluvial plains in Northern India are categorized into older and newer alluvial deposits based on geomorphological age. Bangar consists of older, higher-lying alluvium that remains unaffected by routine river flooding and often contains calcareous Kankar deposits. In contrast, Khadar represents fresh, highly fertile alluvium situated along river floodplains, renewed regularly through seasonal overflow during flooding periods.

4. (C) Bijnor
River Ganga originates from the Gangotri glacier in Uttarakhand as the Bhagirathi and enters the plains of Uttar Pradesh at Bijnor district. This entry point marks the beginning of its expansive journey across the vast alluvial plains of the state. After entering Bijnor, the river traverses multiple major agricultural and industrial districts before flowing eastward into Bihar.

5. (A) Parwa - Light reddish sandy loam
Parwa soil, prevalent in parts of the Bundelkhand plateau region, is a light reddish sandy loam or loam soil that possesses moderate organic content. In contrast, Maar and Kabar represent dark, fine-textured clay soils with high moisture retention capacity. Rakar is a coarse, stony soil found along sloping surfaces, whereas Bhunta refers to weathered gravelly uplands.

6. (D) Mathura receives the highest average annual rainfall among the western districts of Uttar Pradesh.
Annual rainfall across Uttar Pradesh exhibits a strong geographic gradient, decreasing steadily from east to west and north to south. Mathura district, situated in the far southwestern semi-arid region, receives the lowest average annual rainfall in the state, measuring under 55 cm. Eastern districts such as Gorakhpur experience significantly higher precipitation levels compared to these western areas.

7. (B) Pilibhit
The Sharda Canal system, one of the most extensive canal networks in Uttar Pradesh, originates from the Banbasa barrage constructed across the Sharda river in Pilibhit district. This major irrigation network delivers water to vast agricultural tracts across central and eastern regions of the state, supporting major crop cultivation such as wheat, sugarcane, and paddy crops.

8. (C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Dudhwa National Park is situated in Lakhimpur Kheri district along the Nepal border. Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Chandauli district near Varanasi. Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary lies in the Bahraich district within the Tarai region. Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary is positioned in Chitrakoot district, serving as a critical habitat for wildlife in the southern plateau zone of the state.

9. (D) Pilibhit
Phulhar Lake, also known as Pangaili Fulhar Jheel, is a natural freshwater lake located near Madhotanda in the Pilibhit district of Uttar Pradesh. This lake serves as the primary geographical origin of the Gomti River, a major groundwater-fed tributary of the Ganga that traverses the central plains of the state before joining the Ganga near Varanasi.

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10. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Bundelkhand plateau is comprised of crystalline granitic and gneissic basement rocks overlain by shallow, fragile soils. High-intensity monsoonal downpours cause rapid surface runoff across these gently sloping landforms. Because the sparse vegetation cover offers minimal protection, intense hydraulic force readily carves network channels, making the region exceptionally vulnerable to severe sheet washing and deep gully erosion.

11. (B) Betwa
The Betwa River is a major right-bank tributary of the Yamuna that originates in the Vindhyan Range of Madhya Pradesh. It flows northeastwards through the Bundelkhand plateau before merging with the Yamuna River near Hamirpur district in Uttar Pradesh. This river plays an important role in regional water supply and supports several key multipurpose hydro-irrigation projects.

12. (B) Kikar
Moist deciduous forests flourish in high-humidity zones like the Tarai belt, where species like Sal, Sheesham, and Mahua thrive due to abundant rainfall and rich alluvial moisture. In contrast, Kikar, also known as Acacia nilotica, is a xerophytic thorny species adapted to semi-arid and arid environments, primarily inhabiting drier regions of southwestern Uttar Pradesh rather than moist Tarai belts.

13. (A) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district, situated in the extreme south-eastern corner of Uttar Pradesh, contains the state's primary coal resources within the Singrauli coalfield area. The Gondwana rock formations in this region harbor extensive sub-bituminous coal deposits. These reserves supply fuel to major thermal power stations operating in the area, earning Sonbhadra the designation of energy capital of the state.

14. (C) Bulandshahr
The Narora Atomic Power Station is the sole nuclear power plant located in Uttar Pradesh, situated on the banks of the Ganga River in Bulandshahr district. The facility operates pressurized heavy water reactors that supply electricity to the Northern Grid. Its location provides essential cooling water access while serving energy needs across surrounding industrial and agricultural sectors.

15. (D) I and II only
The Tarai region lies south of the porous Bhabar belt, where emerging subterranean streams create marshy and humid environmental conditions. Rich alluvial soils combined with high moisture levels make it exceptionally suitable for cultivating sugarcane and rice. However, the region retains significant forest tracts and wildlife habitats, including protected reserves, rather than being totally devoid of vegetation cover.

16. (C) Cwg
Under the Köppen climate classification system, the vast Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh are designated under the Cwg category. This climate type represents a humid subtropical monsoon climate characterized by dry winters, hot summers, and a distinct rainy season during the summer monsoon months. The majority of annual precipitation occurs between June and September due to monsoonal activity.

17. (B) Loo
During the peak summer months of May and June, the plains of northern and western India, including Uttar Pradesh, experience extreme heatwaves accompanied by hot, dry, dust-laden winds called Loo. These winds originate from the arid desert regions to the west, causing severe dehydration and extremely high daytime temperatures across the region until the monsoon arrives.

18. (D) Yamuna and Chambal
The Yamuna and Chambal river systems flowing through Agra and Etawah districts have carved out extensive badland topography consisting of deep ravines and gullies. Uncontrolled surface runoff operating on soft alluvial strata, combined with deforestation, has caused severe gully erosion. This process transformed vast agricultural stretches along these river banks into rugged, highly degraded ravine lands.

19. (A) Sant Kabir Nagar
Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary is a major natural freshwater wetland located in the Sant Kabir Nagar district of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Designated as a Ramsar site of international importance, this wetland provides crucial

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wintering habitat for thousands of migratory bird species, while supporting rich aquatic biodiversity and supporting local ecosystem services throughout the surrounding regional landscape.

20. (C) I, II, III and IV
The Yamuna River enters Uttar Pradesh at Saharanpur district, flowing southward along the border between Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. It receives major right-bank tributaries from the peninsular plateau, including the Chambal, Betwa, and Ken rivers. The Yamuna terminates its independent journey by merging with the Ganga at Triveni Sangam in Prayagraj after traversing extensive agricultural plains.

21. (A) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district, located in the southeasternmost tip of Uttar Pradesh, holds the unique distinction of sharing borders with four different Indian states. These neighboring states are Madhya Pradesh to the west, Chhattisgarh to the south, Jharkhand to the southeast, and Bihar to the east. This strategic location makes Sonbhadra a crucial interstate geographic junction for the region.

22. (D) Western Disturbances
Winter rainfall in western Uttar Pradesh is primarily driven by Western Disturbances, which are extra-tropical storms originating over the Mediterranean region. Traveled eastward by the westerlies, these moisture-laden weather systems bring light to moderate rainfall during December, January, and February. This winter precipitation is highly beneficial for the development and yield of standing Rabi crops like wheat.

23. (B) Northern Tarai and Shiwalik foothill belt
According to the earthquake hazard zoning map of India, the northern boundary belt of Uttar Pradesh, including the Shiwalik foothills and adjacent Tarai region, falls under Seismic Zone IV. This designation signifies a high risk of earthquake damage due to its close proximity to the active Himalayan collisional plate boundary, where tectonic stress continually accumulates and releases.

24. (C) Bundelkhand region
The Bundelkhand region of southern Uttar Pradesh is highly susceptible to chronic drought conditions due to low and erratic monsoonal rainfall, high evaporation rates, and hard crystalline basement rocks. The impermeable underlying granitic geology limits deep groundwater storage, while shallow soils fail to retain adequate moisture, creating recurring agricultural distress and severe water scarcity during dry periods.

25. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Eastern Uttar Pradesh receives higher average monsoon rainfall than western districts because the Bay of Bengal branch of the South-West monsoon advances westward along the Gangetic plain from the east. As the rain-bearing winds travel farther inland toward the west, they gradually lose moisture, resulting in lower total seasonal precipitation levels in western regions of the state.

26. (A) Vindhyan System
The red sandstone used in historical monuments at Fatehpur Sikri and Agra originates from the Vindhyan Supergroup geological formations exposed in southern Uttar Pradesh and adjacent Rajasthan. These Precambrian sedimentary rocks consist of fine-grained, durable sandstones that are easily quarried and dressed, making them a primary building material for medieval architectural monuments across northern India.

27. (B) Prayagraj
National Waterway 1 is the longest inland waterway in India, spanning 1,620 kilometers along the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system. It connects Haldia in West Bengal to Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh. This waterway facilitates bulk cargo transportation across eastern India, serving key riverine cities such as Varanasi, Gazipur, and Patna along its inland navigation route.

28. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
The Upper Ganga Canal originates from the Ganga at Haridwar. The Agra Canal diverts water from the Yamuna river at Okhla in Delhi. The Belan Canal utilizes water from the Belan river to serve southern districts like Prayagraj. The Sharda Canal system emerges from the Sharda river at Banbasa barrage near the border of Uttarakhand and Nepal.

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29. (A) Mathura - Lowest average annual rainfall in the state
Mathura district is located in southwestern Uttar Pradesh near the arid borders of Rajasthan. Due to its inland location away from moisture-laden monsoon trajectories, it receives the lowest average annual rainfall in the state, measuring approximately 54 cm. The district experiences semi-arid climatic conditions characterized by hot summers, low humidity, and variable precipitation patterns.

30. (A) Ramganga → Gomti → Ghaghara → Gandak
As the Ganga flows eastward through Uttar Pradesh, several prominent left-bank tributaries join its channel in sequential order. The Ramganga joins first near Kannauj, followed by the Gomti in Ghazipur district, and the Ghaghara in Bihar near Chhapra. The Gandak river joins further east, completing the west-to-east spatial alignment of these left-bank Himalayan and plain tributaries.

31. (D) Prayagraj
High-quality glass sand, or silica sand, is extensively extracted from the river beds of the Yamuna and Ganga rivers in Prayagraj district. The weathered Vindhyan quartzites upstream supply clean, high-grade silica grains to these river stretches. This mineral resource serves as a crucial raw material for glass manufacturing industries established in surrounding industrial zones across the state.

32. (C) Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar
The Rihand Hydroelectric Project, built across the Rihand River in Sonbhadra district, formed the massive Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar reservoir. It is one of the largest artificial reservoirs in India by volume. The stored water generates hydroelectricity, feeds nearby thermal power stations, and supplies irrigation water to southern parts of Uttar Pradesh and neighboring areas.

33. (B) Radha Kund - Varanasi
Radha Kund is a sacred historical water body located near Govardhan in Mathura district, associated with pilgrimage sites of the Braj region, rather than Varanasi. In contrast, Keetham Lake is situated in Agra, Suraha Tal is located in Ballia district, and Ramgarh Tal is a large natural lake situated adjacent to Gorakhpur city in eastern Uttar Pradesh.

34. (D) Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary
Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary, located in Lalitpur district, is the smallest wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh, covering an area of approximately 5.4 square kilometers. Despite its compact size, the protected area conserves dry deciduous flora along with fauna such as leopards, nilgai, wild boars, and various bird species characteristic of the Bundelkhand plateau ecosystem.

35. (A) III only
Alluvial soils of Uttar Pradesh are generally fertile and well-supplied with potash and lime, although they frequently exhibit deficiencies in nitrogen, phosphorus, and organic matter. Khadar soils are lighter and continuously renewed by seasonal floods, making them exceptionally fertile. Bangar soils occupy higher grounds above floodplains and characteristically feature nodular calcareous concretions known as Kankar throughout their profiles.

36. (C) Tarai region
The Tarai region is a narrow, marshy plain situated immediately south of the Bhabar belt in northern Uttar Pradesh. Streams that disappear into the porous boulder beds of Bhabar re-emerge at the surface in Tarai, creating waterlogged, highly humid, and swampy conditions. This continuous moisture fosters dense natural vegetation and creates fertile agricultural land for moisture-loving crops.

37. (A) Betwa
The Matatila and Rajghat dams are major multipurpose water resource projects constructed across the Betwa River in southern Uttar Pradesh. These projects store seasonal runoff to generate hydroelectric power and supply vital canal irrigation across drought-prone districts of the Bundelkhand region, including Lalitpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, and Hamirpur, significantly enhancing agricultural productivity in the plateau belt.

38. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The South-West monsoon enters eastern Uttar Pradesh during the third week of June, delivering initial seasonal rains to Purvanchal before advancing westward across the plains. By late September, the monsoonal trough weakens and begins its retreat from western Uttar Pradesh, marking the end of the main rainy season and

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initiating clear, drier weather conditions across the state.

39. (B) Lalitpur
Lalitpur district forms an elongated southern projection of Uttar Pradesh that extends deep into the central Indian plateau. It is surrounded on three sides—west, south, and east—by districts of Madhya Pradesh, remaining connected to Uttar Pradesh only through a narrow territorial corridor at Jhansi district in the north. The area comprises rocky plateau terrain and river basins.

40. (C) I, II, III and IV
Natural vegetation in Uttar Pradesh varies according to moisture availability. Tropical moist deciduous forests containing Sal grow in the humid Bhabar and Tarai zones. Tropical dry deciduous forests cover the largest total geographic area across the Gangetic plain. In drier southwestern districts like Mathura and Agra, tropical thorny vegetation dominates due to low rainfall and semi-arid climate.

41. (D) 9
Uttar Pradesh shares its administrative boundaries with eight Indian states and one Union Territory, making a total of nine administrative units. The bordering states comprise Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Bihar, along with the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Additionally, Uttar Pradesh shares an international border with Nepal along its northern perimeter.

42. (A) Ganga-Yamuna Basin
The drainage network of Uttar Pradesh is overwhelmingly dominated by the Ganga-Yamuna river basin system. The Ganga and its major tributaries, including the Yamuna, Ramganga, Gomti, and Ghaghara, collect surface runoff from across the state's alluvial plains. This river system supports widespread irrigation canal networks, dense population settlements, and inland water transport infrastructure throughout the region.

43. (B) Prayagraj
The confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna rivers, along with the mythical subterranean Saraswati, takes place at Triveni Sangam in Prayagraj district. This site is considered one of the holiest river confluences in India, attracting millions of pilgrims during major cultural and religious gatherings such as the Kumbh Mela and Magh Mela celebrated along its expansive riverbanks.

44. (B) Banda
Bauxite, the primary mineral ore utilized for aluminum production, is found in Uttar Pradesh mainly within Banda district. The deposits occur as residual weathering cappings over Vindhyan sedimentary formations and plateau landforms. Small-scale mining activities extract this aluminum ore to supply metallurgical processing plants and industrial applications across neighboring industrial regions.

45. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uncontrolled surface runoff in the soft alluvial soil along the Yamuna and Chambal river basin causes intense gully erosion, resulting in severe ravine formation and agricultural land degradation. To combat this destruction, extensive afforestation drives, check-dam construction, and gully plugging projects have been implemented to stabilize topsoil, reduce water velocity, and reclaim degraded ravine landscapes.

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46. (C) Mathura
Mathura district receives the lowest average annual precipitation in Uttar Pradesh, averaging around 54 cm per year. Situated in the far western part of the state near Rajasthan, Mathura lies outside the primary path of moisture-heavy monsoonal winds. Consequently, the district experiences semi-arid climatic conditions, necessitating extensive canal and groundwater irrigation for local agricultural practices.

47. (D) Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary
Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary is the largest wildlife sanctuary by geographical area in Uttar Pradesh, covering over 2,070 square kilometers across Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, and Bulandshahr districts. Established in 1986 along the floodplains of the Ganga River, it conserves diverse wetland habitats, tall grasslands, swamp deer, and numerous migratory waterbirds.

48. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Obra is a thermal power station situated in Sonbhadra district. Narora is the state's single nuclear power plant, located in Bulandshahr

district along the Ganga. Rihand Hydroelectric Project generates power from the Rihand river dam in Sonbhadra. Harduaganj Thermal Power Station is one of the oldest operational coal-fired thermal facilities, located in Aligarh district.

49. (B) Mahoba
Bela Sagar is a large historical artificial lake situated near Kulpahar in the Mahoba district of Uttar Pradesh. Built during the Chandela dynasty rule to harvest rainwater across the rocky plateau terrain, this historic reservoir continues to store surface runoff and supply crucial irrigation water to surrounding agricultural fields in the drought-prone Bundelkhand region.

50. (A) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4
Arranged from north to south across Uttar Pradesh, the Ghaghara River flows through the northern plain belt near the Nepal border. Below it, the Ganga flows through the central plain, while the Yamuna runs further south parallel to the Ganga. The Son River flows through the far southern plateau district of Sonbhadra, completing the geographic north-to-south sequence.

51. (A) 9
Uttar Pradesh is divided into nine distinct Agro-Climatic Zones based on rainfall patterns, soil characteristics, temperature ranges, and topographical variations. These zones include Tarai, Western Plain, Mid-Western Plain, South-Western Semi-Arid, Central Plain, Bundelkhand, North-Eastern Plain, Eastern Plain, and Vindhyan Zone. This classification guides targeted regional agricultural planning, crop selection, and water resource management state-wide.

52. (C) Gomti
Unlike major Himalayan tributaries like the Ramganga, Ghaghara, and Gandak, the Gomti River originates entirely within the plains of Uttar Pradesh. Its geographical source is Phulhar Lake, situated near Madhotanda in Pilibhit district. The river relies heavily on groundwater seepage and seasonal rainfall as it flows southeastward before joining the Ganga near Varanasi.

53. (A) Ganga and Ghaghara
The Ganga and Ghaghara rivers carry enormous volumes of silt and sand from the Himalayas into the flat plains of Uttar Pradesh. During post-monsoon low flow periods, reduced water velocity causes these heavy sediment loads to settle, forming extensive temporary riverine sandbars and floodplains locally known as char or diara lands across their wide channels.

54. (D) Upper Ganga River stretch (Brajghat)
The Upper Ganga River stretch, extending from Brijghat to Narora, was designated in 2005 as the first Ramsar Wetland site in Uttar Pradesh. Covering an extensive riverine stretch, this protected wetland ecosystem supports rich aquatic biodiversity, including the endangered Gangetic dolphin, freshwater turtles, gharials, and numerous resident as well as migratory waterfowl species.

55. (B) I and II only
The Lower Ganga Canal originates from a barrage constructed across the Ganga River at Narora in Bulandshahr district. It serves as a major irrigation system, supplying surface water to agricultural districts across central and southwestern Uttar Pradesh. The canal is fed directly from the Ganga River rather than the Yamuna River, supporting crop production across vast farming areas.

56. (C) Vindhyan Supergroup
The Kaimur range extending across Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts in southeastern Uttar Pradesh is part of the Vindhyan Supergroup. These geological formations consist primarily of Proterozoic sandstones, shales, quartzites, and limestones. They form prominent plateau escarpments and serve as essential sources for high-grade construction stones, cement-grade limestone, and architectural sandstone across northern India.

57. (D) Maar and Kabar
In the Bundelkhand plateau region of southern Uttar Pradesh, deep black clay soils are locally classified as Maar and Kabar. Maar is a highly adhesive, dark black soil rich in organic matter that swells when wet. Kabar is a dark grayish clay soil that becomes extremely hard when dry, making both types structurally similar to black cotton soils.

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58. (A) Purvanchal experiences high flood frequency from Himalayan rivers like Rapti, Ghaghara, and Gandak.
Eastern Uttar Pradesh, or Purvanchal, experiences frequent and severe monsoonal flooding due to heavy discharge from snow-fed Himalayan rivers including the Rapti, Ghaghara, Gandak, and Sarayu. Flat terrain, gentle slopes, and heavy monsoonal precipitation cause these rivers to frequently overflow their banks, inundating large agricultural tracts and rural settlements across eastern districts almost annually.

59. (B) Shiwalik Hills
The northernmost hilly fringe of Saharanpur district represents the low-altitude foothill ranges of the Shiwalik mountain system. These outer Himalayan ridges form the physical boundary between Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Composed of weakly consolidated conglomerates, sandstones, and silt deposits, these hills mark the transition from the rugged Himalayan uplands to the northern Bhabar plains.

60. (B) I, II, III and IV
Dudhwa National Park is located in Lakhimpur Kheri district within the Tarai marshy belt along the Nepal border. Together with Kishanpur and Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuaries, it forms the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve. The park protects tall wet grasslands and dense Sal forests, serving as a vital sanctuary for the endangered Swamp Deer, tiger, and Indian rhinoceros.

61. (A) 184 cm
Gorakhpur district in eastern Uttar Pradesh receives the highest average annual rainfall among all districts in the state, averaging approximately 184 cm annually. Located close to the Himalayan foothills, the district intercept heavy moisture-laden winds from the Bay of Bengal branch of the South-West monsoon, leading to intense and prolonged precipitation during the summer monsoon season.

62. (C) 77°05' E to 84°38' E
The longitudinal extent of Uttar Pradesh spans from 77°05' E in the west to 84°38' E in the east. This spatial distribution covers a broad distance across northern India, stretching over 650 kilometers from its western boundary along Shamli and Saharanpur to its easternmost district of Ballia along the border with Bihar state.

63. (D) Etawah
The Chambal River joins the Yamuna River near Panchnada in Etawah district, close to the border of Auraiya. Panchnada represents a notable river confluence where five rivers—Chambal, Yamuna, Kwari, Pahuj, and Sind—meet. The Chambal brings substantial volume and sediment from the Malwa plateau, contributing significantly to the flow and channel dynamics of the Yamuna.

64. (C) Rohilkhand Plain - Deccan Trap basaltic lava flows
The Rohilkhand plain in northwestern Uttar Pradesh is part of the Indo-Gangetic alluvial trough filled with thick Cenozoic alluvial sediments, rather than basaltic Deccan Trap lava flows. Southern uplands comprise Precambrian Bundelkhand Gneiss and Vindhyan sandstones, while the Tarai belt along the northern margin consists of unconsolidated boulder, gravel, and rich mud deposits.

65. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Western and southwestern districts of Uttar Pradesh experience intense summer heat, with temperatures often surpassing 45°C during May. This extreme temperature is caused by their geographic proximity to the Thar Desert and the arrival of dry, hot westerly winds known as Loo. These continental air masses lower humidity levels and rapidly elevate daytime surface temperatures across the area.

66. (D) Sonbhadra
High-grade limestone and dolomite deposits in Uttar Pradesh are heavily concentrated in Sonbhadra district, particularly around the Kajrahat and Rohtas belts. These sedimentary rocks belong to the Precambrian Vindhyan Supergroup. The mined limestone serves as crucial raw material for large cement manufacturing plants, chemical processing industries, and metallurgical fluxes operating in the surrounding regional industrial industrial zones.

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67. (A) Aligarh
Harduaganj Thermal Power Station, situated at Harduaganj in Aligarh district, is one of the oldest operational coal-fired thermal power plants in Uttar Pradesh. Originally established during the

pre-independence era, the facility has undergone multiple expansion and modernization phases. Operated by the state power generation utility, it supplies electricity to the Northern Regional Power Grid.

68. (C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary is located in Unnao district along the Lucknow-Kanpur highway. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary is situated in Rae Bareli district. Sandi Bird Sanctuary lies within Hardoi district. Suraha Tal Sanctuary, a large natural oxbow lake sanctuary protecting diverse wetland bird species, is positioned in Ballia district in eastern Uttar Pradesh.

69. (A) Bahraich
The Ghaghara River, called Karnali in Nepal, originates in the high Himalayas of Tibet. It cuts through the Shiwalik ranges and enters the plains of Uttar Pradesh at Katerniaghat in Bahraich district. As a major snow-fed left-bank tributary of the Ganga, it carries large water volumes and flows broad channel courses through eastern plains.

70. (A) Pilibhit → Lakhimpur Kheri → Bahraich → Shravasti → Balrampur → Siddharthnagar → Maharajganj
Seven districts of Uttar Pradesh share an international border with Nepal. Arranged in geographical order from west to east along the border, they are Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, and Maharajganj. These districts lie within the Tarai region, featuring moist climate, dense forest patches, and fertile agricultural plains.

71. (B) Faizabad (Saharanpur)
The Eastern Yamuna Canal is one of the oldest perennial canal systems in Uttar Pradesh, originally constructed during the Mughal era and remodeled in the 1820s. It originates from the left bank of the Yamuna River at Faizabad in Saharanpur district. The canal flows southward, irrigating extensive agricultural land across Saharanpur, Shamli, Baghpat, and Ghaziabad.

72. (C) Bhur
Elevated, undulating sandy deposits found along the floodplains of the Ganga and Ramganga rivers in western Uttar Pradesh are locally referred to as Bhur. These landforms were created by wind accumulation of riverbed sand during hot dry summer seasons. Bhur soils feature coarse texture, high porosity, low organic matter, and low water-retention capacity.

73. (D) Usar / Reh
Prolonged canal irrigation, coupled with poor drainage and high water tables in central and western Uttar Pradesh, leads to capillary action that deposits soluble sodium, calcium, and magnesium salts on topsoil. These saline and alkaline encrustations are locally termed Usar or Reh, rendering affected agricultural land infertile and unproductive unless treated with soil ameliorants like gypsum.

74. (A) Bahraich
Chittaura Lake, also known as Ashtwarka Jheel, is a historical natural lake located near Bahraich city in Uttar Pradesh. The lake holds local cultural significance as the site of the historical battle of Bahraich between Maharaja Suheldev and Ghazi Sayyid Salar Masud. It serves as a natural wetland area supported by small river inflows.

75. (B) III only
Uttar Pradesh is entirely landlocked and does not possess a coastline along the Arabian Sea or any ocean. However, its major river systems, including the Ganga and Yamuna, drain surface runoff eastward toward the Bay of Bengal. Additionally, National Waterway 1 utilizes the Ganga river channel to provide navigable water transport connecting the state to Haldia port near the coast.

76. (B) Around 20%
The southern plateau region of Uttar Pradesh, comprising the Bundelkhand plateau and Vindhyan hill tracts, covers approximately 20% of the state's total geographical area. Located south of the Yamuna and Ganga rivers, this region features dissected plateau topography, ancient granitic gneiss formations, thin red and black soils, and lower average annual monsoonal rainfall compared to plains.

77. (A) Sonbhadra
The Son River, originating from the Amarkantak plateau in Madhya Pradesh, flows through the southern portion of Sonbhadra district in southeastern Uttar Pradesh. It flows in an easterly direction through a prominent strike valley bounded by the Kaimur range before

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crossing into Bihar state to join the Ganga River near Patna, serving as a major right-bank tributary.

78. (C) Bay of Bengal branch of South-West Monsoon
The primary source of moisture for the summer monsoon rainfall received across Uttar Pradesh is the Bay of Bengal branch of the South-West Monsoon. These moisture-laden winds move northwestward along the Gangetic plain after entering eastern India. As they travel westward toward Rajasthan, they deposit decreasing amounts of rainfall across the eastern, central, and western districts of the state.

79. (D) Etawah
Etawah district in western Uttar Pradesh is renowned for extensive badland topography created by deep gully erosion along the Yamuna and Chambal rivers. Uncontrolled surface runoff operating on soft alluvial soils has carved out network channels, transforming agricultural lands into vast, rugged ravines. Soil conservation programs continuously work to reclaim these degraded ravine landscapes.

80. (C) I, II and III only
Sonbhadra contains the Singrauli coalfields supplying thermal power stations, while minor uranium occurrences are reported in Lalitpur district. Glass sand is extracted from river beds around Prayagraj. However, Uttar Pradesh is not a leading producer of crude petroleum and natural gas in India, as major hydrocarbon production occurs in off-shore and coastal fields like Assam, Gujarat, and Mumbai High.

81. (B) Ranipur Tiger Reserve
Ranipur Tiger Reserve, situated in the Chitrakoot district of Uttar Pradesh, was officially notified as the state's fourth tiger reserve in late 2022. Spanning across the Vindhyan hill range, this protected area lacks a resident tiger population of its own but serves as a vital corridor and habitat for tigers migrating from neighboring Panna Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh.

82. (D) Banda
The Ken River is a major right-bank tributary of the Yamuna that originates in the Vindhyan ranges of Madhya Pradesh. It flows northward through the Bundelkhand plateau and enters Uttar Pradesh, where it joins the Yamuna River near Chilla village in Banda district. The river is renowned for its scenic gorges, clear waters, and rare Shajar stone deposits.

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83. (A) 75 cm to 100 cm
The majority of the central Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh receives an average annual rainfall ranging between 75 cm and 100 cm. Precipitated primarily during the monsoon season from June to September, this rainfall volume supports intensive crop production across districts like Lucknow, Kanpur, Unnao, and Rae Bareli, complemented by extensive canal and tube-well groundwater irrigation systems.

84. (C) Bhabar is a porous belt of coarse gravel and boulders along the Shiwalik foothills in northern UP.
The Bhabar belt is a narrow, porous geological strip located immediately south of the Shiwalik foothills in northern Uttar Pradesh. Composed of unassorted coarse gravel, pebbles, and heavy boulders deposited by mountain streams, the high porosity causes most small rivers to disappear underground within this terrain, making it unsuitable for intensive waterlogged crop cultivation.

85. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tube-wells form the primary source of irrigation in Uttar Pradesh, accounting for over 70% of total net irrigated area. Deep, unconfined alluvial aquifers and a relatively shallow groundwater table throughout the Gangetic plains enable widespread installation of electric and diesel tubewells. This reliable groundwater access provides farmers with controlled, on-demand irrigation for intensive agricultural crop cycles.

86. (D) May
According to long-term meteorological records, Uttar Pradesh experiences its highest mean monthly temperatures during May. During this month, intense solar radiation combined with clear skies drives daytime temperatures above 40°C across the plains, often exceeding 45°C in southern and western districts like Jhansi, Agra, and Mathura, prior to the arrival of monsoonal rains in June.

87. (B) Kannauj
The Ramganga River, a major Himalayan left-bank tributary of the Ganga, originates in the

Garhwal Himalayas of Uttarakhand. It enters the plains of Uttar Pradesh at Bijnor and flows past Moradabad and Bareilly before merging with the Ganga River near Kannauj. This river carries significant water volume and alluvial sediments that enrich surrounding agricultural plains.

88. (C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Bakhira Lake is a wetland sanctuary located in Sant Kabir Nagar district. Phulhar Lake, the natural source of the Gomti River, is situated in Pilibhit district. Sheikh Jheel is a protected wetland area positioned in Aligarh district. Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar is a massive artificial reservoir created on the Rihand River in Sonbhadra district.

89. (D) Rakar
Rakar soil is a local soil type found across sloping terrain in the Bundelkhand plateau region of Uttar Pradesh. It is characterized by coarse reddish gravelly sediments, low organic content, and poor water retention capacity. Because rain rapidly washes topsoil down slopes, Rakar soil suffers from low fertility and is primarily utilized for growing drought-resistant coarse grains.

90. (A) 1000 m to 2000 m
The Indo-Gangetic structural trough in Uttar Pradesh contains immense accumulations of Cenozoic alluvial sediments brought down by Himalayan and Peninsular river systems. Geothermal and seismic surveys indicate that the total thickness of these unconsolidated sand, silt, and clay deposits ranges between 1,000 meters and 2,000 meters above the underlying Precambrian basement rocks.

91. (B) 4th
In terms of total geographical area, Uttar Pradesh ranks fourth among all states in India, covering 240,928 square kilometers, which constitutes approximately 7.33% of the country's total land area. The three states larger than Uttar Pradesh in geographic area are Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra, while Uttar Pradesh remains the most populous state in the country.

92. (B) I and II only
Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary, established in 1957 in Chandauli district, is the oldest wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh. It is located on the Vindhyan plateau region south of the Ganga River, featuring scenic waterfalls, dry deciduous forests, and rocky terrain, rather than being situated in the marshy Tarai belt along the Nepal border in the north.

93. (A) Bidi manufacturing
Tendu leaves, harvested from Diospyros melanoxylon trees abundant in the dry deciduous forests of southern Uttar Pradesh, serve as the essential raw wrapper material for the traditional bidi industry. Forest-dwelling communities collect these leaves during early summer, providing significant seasonal rural employment and raw material supply to hand-rolled bidi manufacturing units situated across Bundelkhand and Purvanchal.

94. (C) Wheat
Wheat, the principal Rabi crop in Uttar Pradesh, benefits significantly from light winter precipitation induced by Western Disturbances during January and February. Although winter rainfall volume is relatively low, it occurs during the critical tillering and grain-filling stages of wheat development. This precipitation lowers ambient temperatures, boosts soil moisture, and enhances overall crop yields across the state.

95. (D) III only
The Ganga is the longest river flowing through Uttar Pradesh, with the Yamuna running parallel to it until their confluence at Prayagraj. Son river flows through Sonbhadra district. However, Betwa and Ken originate in the peninsular plateau of Madhya Pradesh and flow northward into southern Uttar Pradesh, rather than originating in the Himalayas and flowing southward.

96. (C) Southwestern semi-arid plain (Agra-Mathura area)
High diurnal variation of summer temperature is most prominently recorded in the southwestern semi-arid plains of Uttar Pradesh, encompassing Agra and Mathura districts. Proximity to the Thar Desert, combined with low atmospheric humidity and sparse vegetation cover, causes rapid daytime heating under strong solar radiation followed by swift nocturnal radiational cooling, creating large daily temperature fluctuations.

97. (B) Usar land
Continuous over-irrigation and poor drainage along canal command areas in Uttar Pradesh

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raise groundwater tables near the soil surface. Evaporation draws dissolved salts upward via capillary action, depositing white saline-alkaline efflorescence on topsoil. This process degrades fertile arable land into infertile, barren tracts locally termed Usar land, which require chemical amendments like gypsum to restore agricultural productivity.

98. (D) Rani Laxmibai Dam
Matatila Dam, constructed across the Betwa River in Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh in 1958, is officially and popularly known as the Rani Laxmibai Dam. This major water resources project forms a large reservoir that generates hydroelectric power and supplies vital canal irrigation to agricultural lands throughout the drought-prone districts of the Bundelkhand plateau region.

99. (A) Jhansi and Hamirpur
Significant deposits of pyrophyllite and diaspore minerals in Uttar Pradesh are primarily concentrated in the Bundelkhand region, specifically within Jhansi, Hamirpur, Mahoba, and Lalitpur districts. These industrial minerals occur within hydrothermal veins intersecting Bundelkhand granite formations. Mined deposits serve as high-grade raw materials for manufacturing refractory bricks, ceramics, insecticides, and electrical insulators across industrial sectors.

100. (C) 2,40,928 sq km
The total geographical area of Uttar Pradesh is 2,40,928 square kilometers, representing roughly 7.33% of India's total land surface. Geographically, the state extends across the central Gangetic plains, bordered by the Shiwalik range to the north and the Vindhyan-Bundelkhand plateau to the south, supporting a vast population across its fertile alluvial terrain.

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CHAPTER 06
Social and Economic Geography of India

1. As per the 2011 Census, what is the overall population density of Uttar Pradesh per square kilometre?
(A) 689
(B) 728
(C) 829
(D) 912

2. Which district of Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest population density in the 2011 Census?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Ghaziabad
(D) Kanpur Nagar

3. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the lowest population density according to the 2011 Census?
(A) Lalitpur
(B) Chitrakoot
(C) Mahoba
(D) Sonbhadra

4. What was the decadal population growth rate of Uttar Pradesh during the decade 2001 to 2011?
(A) 17.70 percent
(B) 20.23 percent
(C) 21.54 percent
(D) 25.85 percent

5. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Western region of Uttar Pradesh experienced rapid agricultural growth following the Green Revolution.
Reason (R): Western Uttar Pradesh received early infrastructural support in canal networks, tube-well electrification, and high-yielding seed varieties.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

6. According to Census 2011, which district of Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest overall sex ratio?
(A) Azamgarh
(B) Deoria
(C) Jaunpur
(D) Pratapgarh

7. According to Census 2011, which district in Uttar Pradesh has the lowest sex ratio?
(A) Hardoi
(B) Mathura
(C) Banda
(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar

8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Industrial Product / Craft)
P. Terracotta
Q. Brassware
R. Wooden Toys
S. Chikankari
List II: (District under ODOP in Uttar Pradesh)
1. Lucknow
2. Varanasi
3. Moradabad
4. Gorakhpur
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

9. What is the effective overall literacy rate of Uttar Pradesh as recorded in Census 2011?
(A) 61.01 percent
(B) 67.72 percent
(C) 73.00 percent
(D) 77.28 percent

10. Consider the following statements regarding the male and female literacy rates in Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011:
I. Male literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh is 77.28 percent.
II. Female literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh is 57.18 percent.

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III. The gap between male and female literacy in Uttar Pradesh is less than 10 percentage points.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

11. Which district in Uttar Pradesh reported the highest effective literacy rate in Census 2011?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Kanpur Nagar
(C) Auraiya
(D) Ghaziabad

12. Arrange the following districts of Uttar Pradesh in descending order of their total population as per Census 2011 and select the correct option:
(A) Prayagraj, Moradabad, Ghaziabad, Azamgarh
(B) Moradabad, Prayagraj, Azamgarh, Ghaziabad
(C) Prayagraj, Ghaziabad, Moradabad, Azamgarh
(D) Ghaziabad, Prayagraj, Moradabad, Azamgarh

13. Which district of Uttar Pradesh recorded the lowest female literacy rate in Census 2011?
(A) Bahraich
(B) Balrampur
(C) Badaun
(D) Shravasti

14. What percentage of the total population of Uttar Pradesh resides in rural areas as per Census 2011?
(A) 72.23 percent
(B) 77.73 percent
(C) 82.27 percent
(D) 87.50 percent

15. Consider the following statements regarding urban population features of Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011:
I. The total urban population share of Uttar Pradesh is 17.73 percent.
II. Ghaziabad has the highest proportion of urban population relative to its total district population.
III. Shravasti has the lowest proportion of urban population among all districts.
IV. Uttar Pradesh has the largest total urban population count among all Indian states.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

16. What is the total number of official Agro-Climatic Zones into which Uttar Pradesh is divided?
(A) 5
(B) 7
(C) 9
(D) 12

17. Which region of Uttar Pradesh is the major contributor to pulse cultivation, particularly Gram and Arhar, due to its semiarid terrain and rainfed agriculture?
(A) Bundelkhand Region
(B) Terai Region
(C) Western Ganga Plain
(D) Eastern Plain

18. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Wheat is the major Rabi crop cultivated extensively across the fertile plains of Uttar Pradesh.
Statement II: Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of wheat among all states in India.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

19. Which food grain crop occupies the largest cropped area during the Kharif season in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Rice
(B) Maize
(C) Bajra
(D) Jowar

20. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Sugarcane cultivation is heavily concentrated in the Western and Terai belts of Uttar Pradesh.

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Reason (R): These belts possess deep alluvial soils, high groundwater tables, and well-developed canal irrigation systems required for water-intensive cash crops.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

21. Which district of Uttar Pradesh is famous for the production of Attar (essential oil/natural perfume) under the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme?
(A) Mainpuri
(B) Kannauj
(C) Etawah
(D) Farrukhabad

22. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Power Station)
P. Narora Nuclear Power Station
Q. Obra Thermal Power Station
R. Parichha Thermal Power Station
S. Harduaganj Thermal Power Station
List II: (District in Uttar Pradesh)
1. Aligarh
2. Jhansi
3. Sonbhadra
4. Bulandshahr
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

23. Which canal system is the oldest and one of the largest canal networks in Uttar Pradesh, originating from the left bank of the Ganga river at Haridwar?
(A) Sarda Canal
(B) Lower Ganga Canal
(C) Agra Canal
(D) Upper Ganga Canal

24. Which is the longest canal network in Uttar Pradesh, created by damming the Sarda river near Banbasa?
(A) Sarda Canal System
(B) Betwa Canal System
(C) Ken Canal System
(D) Eastern Yamuna Canal System

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25. Consider the following statements regarding the Tharu tribe in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Tharu tribe resides predominantly in the Terai region bordering Nepal.
II. Tharu communities traditionally follow joint family systems and engage in agriculture and forest livelihoods.
III. They are found across all Southern Bundelkhand districts in large concentrations.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

26. In which district of Uttar Pradesh is the Buksa (or Bhoksa) tribe primarily concentrated?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Bijnor
(C) Deoria
(D) Lalitpur

27. The Sahariya tribe is natively found in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lalitpur
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Ghazipur

28. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the highest absolute population of Scheduled Tribes as per Census 2011?
(A) Kheri
(B) Ballia
(C) Sonbhadra
(D) Deoria

29. Which district of Uttar Pradesh recorded the lowest child sex ratio (0-6 age group) in Census 2011?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Meerut
(D) Baghpat

30. Consider the following statements regarding the Industrial Corridors passing through Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) covers node developments in Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad.
II. The Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC) traverses the main transport spine of Uttar Pradesh.

III. Uttar Pradesh has no nodes under the Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor.
IV. Logistics hubs are being developed at Dadri and Boraki.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

31. Firozabad district in Uttar Pradesh is globally renowned for which industry?
(A) Leather goods
(B) Glassware
(C) Brassware
(D) Sports goods

32. Which city in Uttar Pradesh is internationally recognized as the 'Manchester of Northern India' owing to its historical prominence in textile manufacturing?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Agra
(C) Bareilly
(D) Kanpur

33. Bhadohi district (Sant Ravidas Nagar) in Uttar Pradesh is famous nationwide for which traditional industry?
(A) Handmade carpets
(B) Handmade silk sarees
(C) Terracotta pottery
(D) Wooden furniture

34. Meerut district in Uttar Pradesh is prominently identified with which specific manufacturing sector?
(A) Lock and Hardware Industry
(B) Perfume and Cosmetics
(C) Sports Goods Industry
(D) Ceramic Tiles

35. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Bundelkhand region exhibits lower agricultural density and productivity compared to the Eastern Plain of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Bundelkhand suffers from rugged terrain, thin stony soils, lower annual rainfall, and limited surface water irrigation.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

36. Which pair of industrial products and corresponding cities in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Aligarh - Locks and Hardware
(B) Moradabad - Brass Handicrafts
(C) Bareilly - Zari Zardozi work
(D) Saharanpur - Leather Footwear

37. Which city in Uttar Pradesh is known for its traditional 'Chikankari' embroidery art?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Ayodhya

38. Arrange the following expressways in Uttar Pradesh in the chronological order of their commercial operationalization and select the correct sequence:
1. Yamuna Expressway
2. Agra-Lucknow Expressway
3. Purvanchal Expressway
4. Bundelkhand Expressway
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

39. Yamuna Expressway connects which two major urban points in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Noida to Lucknow city
(B) Delhi to Kanpur city
(C) Agra to Prayagraj city
(D) Greater Noida to Agra

40. Consider the following statements regarding the Purvanchal Expressway in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It originates from Chand Sarai village in Lucknow district.
II. It terminates at Haidaria village in Ghazipur district.
III. It passes through the southern region of Bundelkhand.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

41. The Bundelkhand Expressway starts near Bharatkoop in Chitrakoot district and connects

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with the Agra-Lucknow Expressway at which location?
(A) Auraiya
(B) Etawah
(C) Kannauj
(D) Jalaun

42. What is the total proposed length of the Ganga Expressway being constructed from Meerut to Prayagraj?
(A) 302 km
(B) 341 km
(C) 594 km
(D) 650 km

43. National Waterway 1 (NW-1) in India connects Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh to Haldia in West Bengal along which river?
(A) Ganga
(B) Yamuna
(C) Ghaghara
(D) Gomti

44. Where is the first Multi-Modal Logistics Terminal constructed under National Waterway 1 located in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Ghazipur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Ballia

45. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Railway Zone Headquarters / Key Center)
P. North Central Railway Headquarters
Q. North Eastern Railway Headquarters
R. Rail Coach Factory
S. Banaras Locomotive Works
List II: (Location in Uttar Pradesh)
1. Varanasi
2. Raebareli
3. Gorakhpur
4. Prayagraj
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

46. Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

47. Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport serves which major city in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Varanasi
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Gorakhpur

48. In which district of Uttar Pradesh is the Noida International Airport situated?
(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Bulandshahr
(C) Meerut
(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar

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49. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Rihand Dam project is located on the Rihand River, a tributary of the Son River, in Sonbhadra district.
Statement II: The reservoir created by the Rihand Dam is named Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

50. Consider the following statements regarding energy resources in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Narora in Bulandshahr district houses the only operational nuclear power station in Uttar Pradesh.
II. Obra and Anpara thermal power stations are located in Sonbhadra district.
III. Parichha thermal power station is located in Jhansi district.
IV. Uttar Pradesh relies entirely on hydro energy with no thermal generation capacity.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

51. Which district in Uttar Pradesh is known as the 'Energy Capital of Uttar Pradesh' due to

the presence of multiple large-scale thermal and hydro power stations?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Jhansi
(C) Mirzapur
(D) Prayagraj

52. Select the correct option showing districts of Uttar Pradesh arranged in decreasing order of their total geographical area:
(A) Lakhimpur Kheri, Sonbhadra, Hardoi, Sitapur
(B) Sonbhadra, Lakhimpur Kheri, Hardoi, Sitapur
(C) Lakhimpur Kheri, Hardoi, Sonbhadra, Sitapur
(D) Hardoi, Lakhimpur Kheri, Sitapur, Sonbhadra

53. Which district of Uttar Pradesh has the smallest geographical area?
(A) Bhadohi
(B) Hapur
(C) Shamli
(D) Mahoba

54. What is the rank of Uttar Pradesh in terms of total geographical area among all Indian states?
(A) First
(B) Second
(C) Third
(D) Fourth

55. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Dispersed and isolated rural settlement patterns are commonly found in parts of the Vindhyan plateau and Southern Bundelkhand.
Reason (R): Rugged terrain, thin soil cover, and localized availability of drinking water favor clustered compact villages over dispersed hamlets.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

56. Linear settlement patterns in rural Uttar Pradesh are most typically observed along which geographical feature?
(A) Along river banks, canals, and roads
(B) Within isolated forest clearings in the Terai region
(C) On the elevated ridges of Vindhyan hillocks
(D) Surrounding seasonal low-lying marshy depressions

57. Which type of human settlement pattern dominates the fertile alluvial plains of Central and Eastern Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Fragmented / Dispersed settlements
(B) Compact / Nucleated settlements
(C) Circular / Ring-shaped settlements
(D) Nebular settlements

58. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The One District One Product (ODOP) program was launched by Uttar Pradesh to promote indigenous crafts and local industries.
Statement II: Bhadohi carpet industry and Firozabad glassware industry are covered under the ODOP scheme.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

59. Which town in Uttar Pradesh is famous for its black pottery craft, which holds a Geographical Indication (GI) tag?
(A) Nizamabad
(B) Khurja
(C) Chunar
(D) Chinhat

60. Consider the following pairs of GI-tagged products and their native districts in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Ceramic Pottery - Khurja (Bulandshahr)
II. Wooden Handicrafts - Saharanpur
III. Metal Craft - Moradabad
Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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61. Khurja in Bulandshahr district of Uttar Pradesh is famous for which manufacturing craft?
(A) Wooden Toys
(B) Leather Footwear
(C) Zari Embroidery
(D) Ceramic Pottery

62. Which district in Uttar Pradesh is renowned for its traditional 'Surma' (kohl) and matchstick industry?
(A) Rampur
(B) Pilibhit
(C) Bareilly
(D) Shahjahanpur

63. Rampur district in Uttar Pradesh is historically famous for which traditional craft/industry?
(A) Decorative glass beads and ornaments
(B) Knife making industry
(C) Traditional brass statues and handicrafts
(D) Handcrafted clay idols and pottery

64. Which district in Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer of mentha oil (mint oil) in India?
(A) Chitrakoot
(B) Ballia
(C) Lalitpur
(D) Barabanki

65. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (Agricultural Research / Development Institute)
P. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research
Q. Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute
R. Indian Institute of Pulses Research
S. Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture
List II: (City in Uttar Pradesh)
1. Lucknow
2. Kanpur
3. Jhansi
4. Lucknow
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

66. Where is the Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) located in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mathura
(B) Meerut
(C) Izatnagar (Bareilly)
(D) Ayodhya

67. The Central Avian Research Institute (CARI) is established in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bareilly
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Agra

68. In which city of Uttar Pradesh is the National Sugar Institute (NSI) situated?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Meerut
(C) Muzaffarnagar
(D) Kanpur

69. Which district in Western Uttar Pradesh is widely referred to as the 'Sugar Bowl of India' due to high sugarcane yields and dense sugar mills?
(A) Bijnor
(B) Muzaffarnagar
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Baghpat

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70. Consider the following statements regarding the geographical distribution of crops in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Wheat is grown in almost all plain districts of Uttar Pradesh.
II. Sugarcane requires warm humid climate and is concentrated in Western UP and Terai regions.
III. Mustard is a major oilseed crop grown in the Rabi season in Uttar Pradesh.
IV. Rice cultivation requires high moisture and is widely practiced in Eastern UP and Terai belt.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

71. Which region of Uttar Pradesh receives the highest annual rainfall?
(A) Bundelkhand region
(B) South-western region (Mathura belt)
(C) Central Plain region
(D) Terai region (Gorakhpur belt)

72. Which district of Uttar Pradesh receives the lowest annual rainfall?
(A) Mathura
(B) Jhansi
(C) Lalitpur

(D) Banda

73. Which district of Uttar Pradesh receives the highest rainfall in the state?
(A) Lakhimpur Kheri
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Deoria
(D) Maharajganj

74. Which major dam in Uttar Pradesh is built across the Betwa River in Lalitpur district?
(A) Rihand Dam
(B) Matatila Dam
(C) Sharda Dam
(D) Jirgo Dam

75. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The sex ratio in urban areas of Uttar Pradesh is lower than in rural areas as per Census 2011.
Reason (R): Male-selective rural-to-urban migration for employment opportunities leads to higher male concentration in urban centers.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

76. What is the rural sex ratio of Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011?
(A) 894
(B) 902
(C) 936
(D) 912

77. What is the child sex ratio (0-6 years) recorded in Uttar Pradesh in Census 2011?
(A) 899
(B) 902
(C) 912
(D) 922

78. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Uttar Pradesh accounts for the largest population of Scheduled Castes among all states in India.
Statement II: Sitapur district has the highest absolute Scheduled Caste population in Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

79. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the highest percentage of Scheduled Caste population relative to its total district population?
(A) Sitapur
(B) Kauhsambi
(C) Sonbhadra
(D) Jhansi

80. Consider the following statements regarding urban agglomerations in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Kanpur and Lucknow are major urban agglomerations with over 2 million population.
II. Ghaziabad and Agra are significant urban manufacturing and commercial hubs.
III. Bundelkhand region has the highest density of million-plus cities in Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

81. Which pair of district and its headquarters in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECTLY matched?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar - Greater Noida
(B) Amethi - Gauriganj
(C) Sant Kabir Nagar - Khalilabad
(D) Sonbhadra - Robertsganj

82. What is the official administrative headquarters of Gautam Buddha Nagar district?
(A) Greater Noida
(B) Dadri
(C) Noida
(D) Jewar

83. Which district in Uttar Pradesh is bordered by maximum number of other districts in the state?
(A) Budaun
(B) Hardoi
(C) Kanpur Dehat
(D) Barabanki

84. Which district of Uttar Pradesh is the only one that touches four Indian states (Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh)?

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(A) Mirzapur
(B) Chandauli
(C) Ghazipur
(D) Sonbhadra

85. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:
List I: (District)
P. Saharanpur
Q. Sonbhadra
R. Agra
S. Maharajganj
List II: (Bordering State)
1. Nepal (International Border)
2. Rajasthan
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Chhattisgarh
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

86. How many districts of Uttar Pradesh share an international border with Nepal?
(A) 5
(B) 6
(C) 7
(D) 8

87. Which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh DOES NOT share a boundary with Nepal?
(A) Pilibhit
(B) Shravasti
(C) Maharajganj
(D) Kushinagar

88. Which river forms the boundary between Uttar Pradesh and Haryana along a significant length on the west?
(A) Yamuna
(B) Ganga
(C) Hindon
(D) Chambal

89. Which region of Uttar Pradesh is rich in mineral reserves such as limestone, dolomite, coal, and bauxite?
(A) Northern Terai Lowland Belt
(B) Southern Vindhyan Region
(C) Western Fertile Alluvial Plain
(D) Central Gomti River Basin Plain

90. Consider the following statements regarding mineral resources in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Coal deposits in Uttar Pradesh are found in the Singrauli region of Sonbhadra district.
II. Bauxite reserves are located in Banda and Chandauli districts.
III. Limestone is found extensively in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts.
IV. Uttar Pradesh is the leading state in India in major metallic mineral reserves.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

91. Where in Uttar Pradesh is silica sand (glass sand) found in major deposits along riverbeds?
(A) Prayagraj and Chitrakoot
(B) Sonbhadra and Mirzapur districts
(C) Jhansi and Hamirpur districts
(D) Aligarh and Mathura districts

92. Which state PSU acts as the nodal agency for industrial infrastructure development in Uttar Pradesh, establishing industrial areas across the state?
(A) UPFC
(B) PICUP
(C) UPSIDA
(D) UPHDB

93. Where is the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) major IT hub located in Western Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Meerut
(B) Aligarh
(C) Moradabad
(D) Noida

94. Which district in Uttar Pradesh leads in the production of brass handicrafts and exports them worldwide?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Hathras
(C) Moradabad
(D) Sambhal

95. What is the main cause of seasonal out-migration from Purvanchal (Eastern Uttar Pradesh) to metropolitan regions outside the state?
(A) Excessive density of heavy manufacturing industries and urban hubs in Purvanchal
(B) High population pressure on land and limited industrial jobs
(C) Severe lack of natural agricultural soil fertility across the Ganga plains

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(D) Complete absence of modern canal networks and irrigation facilities

96. Which traditional handicraft of Varanasi received the Geographical Indication (GI) status for its unique silk weaving heritage?
(A) Lucknow Chikankari embroidery
(B) Zardosi metal thread embroidery work
(C) Gorakhpur terracotta clay art
(D) Banarasi silk sarees

97. Which district in Uttar Pradesh is known for its wood carving handicraft industry under the ODOP scheme?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Muzaffarnagar
(C) Shamli
(D) Baghpat

98. Which district of Uttar Pradesh is famous for its leather product manufacturing hub alongside Kanpur?
(A) Mathura
(B) Jhansi
(C) Agra
(D) Bareilly

99. Which river confluence in Uttar Pradesh hosts the mega Magh and Kumbh Melas, serving as a major socio-economic and cultural center?
(A) Prayagraj (Sangam)
(B) Varanasi (Ganga and Varuna confluence)
(C) Ayodhya (Saryu river banks)
(D) Mathura (Yamuna river banks)

100. As per Census 2011, what is the ranking of Uttar Pradesh in terms of total population among all states and union territories in India?
(A) First
(B) Second
(C) Third
(D) Fourth

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ANSWERS

1. (C) 829
According to the 2011 Census of India, the overall population density of Uttar Pradesh stands at 829 persons per square kilometer. This figure reflects a substantial increase from the 2001 Census density of 690 persons per square kilometer. Consequently, Uttar Pradesh remains one of the most densely populated major states across the country.

2. (C) Ghaziabad
As per the findings of the 2011 Census, Ghaziabad district recorded the highest population density among all districts in Uttar Pradesh, with 3,971 persons per square kilometer. Rapid industrial growth, urbanization, and close proximity to the National Capital Region contributed significantly to this high concentration of residents within a relatively compact geographical area.

3. (A) Lalitpur
According to the 2011 Census, Lalitpur district recorded the lowest population density in Uttar Pradesh, with only 242 persons per square kilometer. Situated in the southern Bundelkhand region, the district features rocky terrain, plateau landscapes, and limited agricultural land, which together restrict dense human settlement and population concentration in this geographic area.

4. (B) 20.23 percent
During the decade from 2001 to 2011, Uttar Pradesh recorded a decadal population growth rate of 20.23 percent. This marked a noticeable decline from the previous decade of 1991 to 2001, which had witnessed a growth rate of 25.85 percent, reflecting gradual demographic stabilization and slowing population expansion across the state.

5. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Western Uttar Pradesh experienced accelerated agricultural advancement during the Green Revolution due to early structural improvements. The expansion of canal networks, widespread tube-well electrification, and access to high-yielding variety seeds provided critical irrigation and technological support. Therefore, the early infrastructural investments directly enabled the rapid growth in regional agricultural output and productivity.

6. (C) Jaunpur
According to the 2011 Census data, Jaunpur district recorded the highest overall sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh, standing at 1,024 females per 1,000 males. This represents one of the few districts where females outnumber males, largely driven by social factors and the male out-migration to urban centers for employment opportunities elsewhere.

7. (D) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Gautam Buddha Nagar district registered the lowest overall sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, with 851 females per 1,000 males. Rapid urban expansion, industrialization, and a heavy influx of male migrant workers seeking industrial and corporate employment in Noida and Greater Noida significantly impacted the demographic balance of the district.

8. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Under the One District One Product initiative of Uttar Pradesh, specific traditional crafts are mapped to their respective home districts. Terracotta craft is assigned to Gorakhpur, brassware manufacturing is associated with Moradabad, wooden toy production belongs to Varanasi, and traditional Chikankari embroidery is recognized as the flagship product of Lucknow district.

9. (B) 67.72 percent
As per the 2011 Census report, the effective overall literacy rate of Uttar Pradesh was recorded at 67.72 percent. This demonstrated a considerable improvement from the 56.27 percent registered in the 2001 Census. Despite this significant progress, the overall literacy level of the state remained below the national average of 73.00 percent.

10. (A) I and II only
According to the 2011 Census, the male literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh was 77.28 percent, while the female literacy rate stood at 57.18 percent.

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The mathematical difference between male and female literacy was 20.10 percentage points, which exceeds 10 percentage points. Thus, the first two statements are correct, whereas the third statement is incorrect.

11. (A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Gautam Buddha Nagar recorded the highest effective literacy rate among all districts in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, achieving 80.12 percent. Strong educational infrastructure, rapid urbanization, and high concentrations of skilled professionals in Noida and Greater Noida contributed significantly to the district maintaining its premier educational standing within the state.

12. (A) Prayagraj, Moradabad, Ghaziabad, Azamgarh
As per the 2011 Census, Prayagraj is the most populous district in Uttar Pradesh with over 5.95 million residents, followed by Moradabad with 4.77 million. Ghaziabad ranks third with 4.68 million residents, and Azamgarh follows with 4.61 million. Thus, arranging these four districts in descending order of population yields this exact sequence.

13. (D) Shravasti
According to the 2011 Census data, Shravasti district recorded the lowest female literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh, standing at only 34.78 percent. Economic backwardness, historical socio-cultural barriers, and limited access to educational institutions in rural areas have contributed to persistent gender disparities in basic educational attainment across this northeastern district.

14. (C) 82.27 percent
Data from the 2011 Census indicates that 82.27 percent of the total population of Uttar Pradesh resides in rural areas. The state remains predominantly rural, with agricultural activities serving as the primary source of livelihood for the majority of inhabitants across its vast plain territories and agrarian hinterlands.

15. (A) I, II and III only
In Census 2011, Uttar Pradesh had an urban population share of 17.73 percent, with Ghaziabad recording the highest urban proportion and Shravasti recording the lowest. However, Maharashtra held the largest absolute urban population in India, not Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, the first three statements are correct, while the fourth statement is factually incorrect.

16. (C) 9
The Planning Commission divided Uttar Pradesh into nine distinct official Agro-Climatic Zones based on variations in rainfall, soil characteristics, temperature regimes, and water availability. These zones include Tarai, Western Plain, Mid-Western Plain, South-Western Semi-Arid, Central Plain, Bundelkhand, North-Eastern Plain, Eastern Plain, and the Vindhyan zone to optimize agricultural planning.

17. (A) Bundelkhand Region
The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh features semi-arid climatic conditions, undulating terrain, and thin red soils suitable for pulse cultivation. Because pulses require minimal water compared to cash crops, farmers predominantly grow Gram and Arhar under rainfed agricultural systems, making the region a key pulse-producing belt in the state.

18. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Wheat is the principal Rabi crop grown across the fertile gangetic alluvial plains of Uttar Pradesh. Due to favorable climatic conditions, extensive soil fertility, and widespread irrigation coverage, the state consistently leads the entire nation in overall wheat production, making both presented statements factually accurate and complementary to each other.

19. (A) Rice
Rice is the predominant Kharif food grain crop in Uttar Pradesh, occupying the largest harvested acreage during the monsoon season. High seasonal rainfall, extensive river network canals, and alluvial plain soils across eastern and central parts of the state provide ideal environmental conditions necessary for sustaining large-scale paddy cultivation every year.

20. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sugarcane farming is concentrated in the Western and Terai regions of Uttar Pradesh due to environmental and structural advantages. Deep alluvial soils, high moisture retention, shallow groundwater tables, and established canal networks support the water needs of sugarcane. Thus, the physical resources directly

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explain why commercial sugarcane cultivation thrives in these areas.

21. (B) Kannauj
Kannauj district in Uttar Pradesh is globally famous for its centuries-old perfumery industry, earning it the title of the Perfume Capital of India. Under the One District One Product scheme, Kannauj is designated for Attar, producing traditional natural botanical perfumes using classical hydro-distillation methods handed down through generations.

22. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Major power generation facilities in Uttar Pradesh are situated across key districts. Narora Atomic Power Station operates in Bulandshahr, Obra Thermal Power Station is located in Sonbhadra, Parichha Thermal Power Station functions in Jhansi, and Harduaganj Thermal Power Station serves Aligarh district, matching all pairs in the specified order.

23. (D) Upper Ganga Canal
The Upper Ganga Canal is the oldest major canal system in Uttar Pradesh, constructed between 1842 and 1854. Originating from the left bank of the Ganga river at Bhimgoda in Haridwar, it flows southwards to irrigate vast agrarian tracts in the Western Doab region of the state.

24. (A) Sarda Canal System
The Sarda Canal System is the longest interconnected canal network in Uttar Pradesh. Constructed by impounding the Sarda River near Banbasa on the Nepal border, its main canal and distribution channels stretch across thousands of kilometers to irrigate farmland in central and northern districts of the gangetic plain.

25. (A) I and II only
The Tharu tribe resides mainly in the humid Terai forest belt along the Nepal border in northern Uttar Pradesh, following traditional joint family systems and agrarian livelihoods. They are not concentrated in the southern Bundelkhand region. Consequently, the first two statements are correct while the third statement is incorrect.

26. (B) Bijnor
The Buksa tribe is primarily concentrated in the forested and sub-mountainous tracts of Bijnor district in northwestern Uttar Pradesh. Recognized as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group, the Buksa community traditionally practices settled agriculture, maintaining unique socio-cultural customs distinct from other indigenous groups living in the surrounding plain regions.

27. (A) Lalitpur
The Sahariya tribe is natively concentrated in Lalitpur district, situated in the southern extreme of Uttar Pradesh within the Bundelkhand region. Recognized as a Scheduled Tribe, members of the Sahariya community historically depend on minor forest produce collection, manual labor, and small-scale rainfed agriculture for their economic sustenance and livelihoods.

28. (C) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district holds the highest absolute population of Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh according to the 2011 Census. Located in the Vindhyan forested region, the district is home to various tribal groups, including the Gond, Kharwar, Baiga, and Pankha, reflecting its diverse indigenous demographic heritage within the state.

29. (D) Baghpat
Baghpat district recorded the lowest child sex ratio in the 0 to 6 age group in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, with only 841 females per 1,000 males. Deeply entrenched socio-cultural preferences and gender imbalances contributed to this critical demographic deficit among young children in the district.

30. (A) I, II and IV only
The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor includes node developments in Dadri and Noida, while the Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor traverses Uttar Pradesh, featuring major logistics terminals at Dadri and Boraki. Because Uttar Pradesh actively contains key nodes along the Amritsar-Kolkata corridor, the third statement is false, making the remaining three statements correct.

31. (B) Glassware
Firozabad district in Uttar Pradesh is globally famous for its glassware industry, earning it the nickname Suhag Nagari. The district specializes in manufacturing glass bangles, chandeliers, laboratory glassware, and decorative art items, exporting high volumes of glass products to

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national and international markets through specialized industrial units.

32. (D) Kanpur
Kanpur is historically known as the Manchester of Northern India due to its pioneering role in setting up large-scale cotton textile mills during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Its strategic location along the Ganga river facilitated transport, industrial power supply, and commercial textile expansion across northern regions.

33. (A) Handmade carpets
Bhadohi district, also known as Sant Ravidas Nagar, is internationally recognized for its traditional hand-knotted carpet industry. Employing hundreds of thousands of local artisans, Bhadohi produces intricate wool and silk carpets that account for a major share of total carpet exports from India, earning a Geographical Indication tag.

34. (C) Sports Goods Industry
Meerut is a premier manufacturing hub for sports goods in India, producing international-standard cricket bats, footballs, protective gear, and athletic equipment. The industry expanded rapidly after 1947 when skilled craftsmen migrated to Meerut, creating an export-oriented industrial cluster supported under the state One District One Product program.

35. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Agricultural productivity and population density remain lower in Bundelkhand compared to the Eastern Plain of Uttar Pradesh. Bundelkhand suffers from thin rocky soils, uneven rainfall, and limited canal irrigation options, which restrict crop yields and farming intensity. Thus, physical environmental constraints directly explain the lower agricultural development in this southern region.

36. (D) Saharanpur - Leather Footwear
Saharanpur is renowned worldwide for its wood carving handicraft industry rather than leather footwear, which is associated with Agra and Kanpur. Aligarh is correctly paired with locks, Moradabad with brassware, and Bareilly with Zari Zardozi work. Therefore, the pairing of Saharanpur with leather footwear is factually incorrect.

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37. (B) Lucknow
Lucknow is famous worldwide for Chikankari, a delicate and intricate hand embroidery art performed on textiles like cotton, muslin, and silk. Dating back centuries to the Mughal era, this traditional needlework craft features refined floral and geometric motifs, serving as Lucknow flagship product under the ODOP program.

38. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The specified expressways in Uttar Pradesh were commercially opened in a clear chronological order. The Yamuna Expressway opened in August 2012, followed by the Agra-Lucknow Expressway in November 2016, the Purvanchal Expressway in November 2021, and the Bundelkhand Expressway in July 2022, confirming the exact sequential timeline.

39. (D) Greater Noida to Agra
The Yamuna Expressway is a 165-kilometer-long controlled-access highway connecting Greater Noida in Gautam Buddha Nagar district directly to Agra. Designed to reduce travel time between the National Capital Region and Agra, this modern access-controlled corridor runs parallel to the Yamuna River across the fertile Western Uttar Pradesh plains.

40. (A) I and II only
The Purvanchal Expressway originates at Chand Sarai village in Lucknow district and terminates at Haidaria village in Ghazipur district, traversing central and eastern plain districts. It does not pass through the southern Bundelkhand region. Thus, the first two statements are correct, while the third statement is geographically incorrect.

41. (B) Etawah
The 296-kilometer-long Bundelkhand Expressway originates near Bharatkoop in Chitrakoot district and extends northward through Banda, Mahoba, Hamirpur, Jalaun, and Auraiya districts. It terminates near Kudrail village in Etawah district, seamlessly connecting the southern Bundelkhand region into the larger Agra-Lucknow Expressway transport network.

42. (C) 594 km
The Ganga Expressway is a major greenfield expressway project in Uttar Pradesh with a total planned length of approximately 594 kilometers. Originating near Bijauli village in Meerut district and terminating at Judapur Dando village in

Prayagraj district, it connects twelve districts across the central heartland of the state.

43. (A) Ganga
National Waterway 1 is the longest inland waterway route in India, spanning 1,620 kilometers along the Ganga River system. It links Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh through Bihar to Haldia in West Bengal, facilitating commercial cargo movement, inland river navigation, and eco-friendly freight transport across the Gangetic plains.

44. (C) Varanasi
The first Multi-Modal Logistics Terminal under National Waterway 1 was constructed at Ramnagar in Varanasi along the Ganga River. Developed by the Inland Waterways Authority of India, this terminal facilitates seamless cargo handling between inland water transport, railways, and road networks to boost regional trade and economic transport.

45. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Key railway establishments across Uttar Pradesh are mapped precisely to their respective headquarters and operational cities. The North Central Railway headquarters is located in Prayagraj, the North Eastern Railway headquarters operates in Gorakhpur, the Modern Rail Coach Factory functions in Raebareli, and Banaras Locomotive Works is situated in Varanasi.

46. (C) Lucknow
Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport is located at Amausi in Lucknow, the capital city of Uttar Pradesh. Named after the fifth Prime Minister of India, this major aviation hub handles domestic and international flights, connecting central Uttar Pradesh to major commercial centers across India and the Middle East.

47. (B) Varanasi
Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport is located at Babatpur, serving the historic city of Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. Named after India's second Prime Minister, this international airport handles substantial passenger traffic, facilitating spiritual tourism, commercial visits, and regional connectivity for Eastern Uttar Pradesh and nearby states.

48. (D) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Noida International Airport, also known as Jewar Airport, is currently under construction in the Gautam Buddha Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh. Designed as a major greenfield aviation hub in the National Capital Region, it aims to enhance regional air transport capacity, trade logistics, and international industrial connectivity.

49. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Rihand Dam project is built across the Rihand River, a southern tributary of the Son River, near Pipri in Sonbhadra district. The massive reservoir created by this concrete gravity dam is officially named Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar, making both statements accurate regarding this prominent hydro-electric project.

50. (A) I, II and III only
Narora houses the single nuclear plant in Uttar Pradesh, while Obra, Anpara, and Parichha serve as key thermal power stations. The assertion that Uttar Pradesh relies exclusively on hydro power is incorrect, as thermal generation forms the largest component of total power capacity. Thus, the first three statements are correct.

51. (A) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district is widely referred to as the Energy Capital of Uttar Pradesh due to its vast concentration of thermal and hydroelectric power stations. Facilities like Singrauli, Anpara, Obra, and the Rihand Dam generate substantial electricity, utilizing local coal reserves and water resources to meet energy needs across the state.

52. (A) Lakhimpur Kheri, Sonbhadra, Hardoi, Sitapur
Lakhimpur Kheri is the largest district in Uttar Pradesh by area with 7,680 square kilometers, followed by Sonbhadra with 6,905 square kilometers. Hardoi covers 5,986 square kilometers, and Sitapur spans 5,743 square kilometers. Therefore, arranging these districts in decreasing geographical area produces the sequence presented in the first option.

53. (B) Hapur
Hapur district holds the distinction of having the smallest overall geographical area among all districts in Uttar Pradesh, covering approximately 660 square kilometers. Carved out of Ghaziabad district in 2011, Hapur forms

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part of the National Capital Region while maintaining a dense population across its compact administrative territory.

54. (D) Fourth
Uttar Pradesh ranks fourth in terms of total geographical area among all states in India, spanning approximately 240,928 square kilometers, which accounts for 7.33 percent of the total land area of the country. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra occupy the first, second, and third ranks respectively.

55. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Dispersed rural settlement patterns are common in the Vindhyan plateau and Southern Bundelkhand due to rugged topography, thin rocky soil, and sparse vegetation. Rugged terrain and scarce water sources discourage compact nucleated villages, making the reasoning statement false because environmental constraints favor dispersed hamlets rather than clustered settlements.

56. (A) Along river banks, canals, and roads
Linear settlement patterns in rural Uttar Pradesh develop along elongated transport and physical lines such as river banks, canal embankments, and major roads. Houses are constructed in a parallel alignment along these linear features to secure direct access to water resources, transportation routes, and favorable agricultural transport links.

57. (B) Compact / Nucleated settlements
Compact or nucleated settlement patterns dominate the fertile gangetic alluvial plains of Central and Eastern Uttar Pradesh. High agricultural productivity, flat terrain, abundant ground water, and centuries of intensive farming encourage closely built residential dwellings centered around shared communal facilities, forming densely grouped rural villages across the agrarian countryside.

58. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The One District One Product scheme was launched by the Uttar Pradesh government to foster traditional crafts, boost rural employment, and enhance regional export potential. Major historical clusters, including Bhadohi for handmade carpets and Firozabad for glassware, are officially designated under this flagship economic development program, validating both statements.

59. (A) Nizamabad
Nizamabad, located in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh, is celebrated for its unique black clay pottery, which earned a Geographical Indication tag. Local artisans produce distinctive dark lusterware adorned with metallic silver etching, utilizing specialized smoke-firing techniques that have been preserved and practiced in the region for generations.

60. (D) I, II and III
All three pairs correctly reflect famous GI-tagged products and traditional crafts of Uttar Pradesh. Khurja in Bulandshahr is internationally recognized for ceramic pottery, Saharanpur is renowned for detailed wooden handicrafts, and Moradabad is world-famous for its traditional metalware and brass craft industries, making all three statements correct.

61. (D) Ceramic Pottery
Khurja in Bulandshahr district is globally recognized as the Pottery City of India, specializing in high-grade ceramic pottery and sanitaryware. The town houses hundreds of operational manufacturing units producing glazed ceramics, decorative crockery, and industrial insulators, which are exported worldwide and recognized under the state ODOP initiative.

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62. (C) Bareilly
Bareilly district in Uttar Pradesh is traditionally renowned for its Surma (kohl) production as well as its matchstick manufacturing industry. In addition to Zari Zardozi work and bamboo furniture, these traditional trades have historically given Bareilly a distinct industrial identity within the northern region of the state.

63. (B) Knife making industry
Rampur district in Uttar Pradesh is historically famous for its traditional knife-making industry, producing handcrafted cutlery and folding knives known nationwide as Rampuri Chhuri. This metalworking craft developed under patronage during the Nawabi era, serving as a primary manufacturing trade and socio-economic identity for the district.

64. (D) Barabanki
Barabanki district is the leading producer of mentha oil (mint oil) in Uttar Pradesh and

across India. Favorable agro-climatic conditions and extensive commercial cultivation of Mentha arvensis enable local farmers and distillation units to supply a substantial portion of global peppermint oil demands used in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.

65. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Prominent agricultural research institutes in Uttar Pradesh are situated across key urban centers. The Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research operates in Lucknow, the Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute is in Jhansi, the Indian Institute of Pulses Research functions in Kanpur, and CISH is located in Lucknow, matching the given sequence.

66. (C) Izatnagar (Bareilly)
The Indian Veterinary Research Institute is a premier national research organization established at Izatnagar in Bareilly district, Uttar Pradesh. Dedicated to livestock research, veterinary medicine, disease control, and animal biotechnology, the institution plays a critical role in advancing animal husbandry and scientific research across the country.

67. (A) Bareilly
The Central Avian Research Institute is located at Izatnagar in Bareilly district, Uttar Pradesh. Established under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, this premier institute conducts advanced scientific research in poultry genetics, nutrition, avian health, and farm management to support and enhance poultry production systems across the nation.

68. (D) Kanpur
The National Sugar Institute is located in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Operating under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, it provides advanced technical education, research, and advisory services to the sugar and alcohol technology industries, supporting modern process engineering across the entire Indian sugar sector.

69. (B) Muzaffarnagar
Muzaffarnagar district in Western Uttar Pradesh is widely called the Sugar Bowl of India due to its exceptionally high sugarcane yield and dense concentration of sugar mills. Rich alluvial soil and reliable canal irrigation enable extensive sugarcane farming, making the district a main producer of sugar, gur, and khandsari.

70. (D) I, II, III and IV
All four statements accurately describe the crop distribution across Uttar Pradesh. Wheat is widely grown in plain areas, sugarcane thrives in warm humid Western and Terai regions, mustard is a major Rabi oilseed, and rice cultivation dominates high-moisture eastern and Terai regions, confirming that all statements are correct.

71. (D) Terai region (Gorakhpur belt)
The Terai region, specifically the Gorakhpur belt in northeastern Uttar Pradesh, receives the highest annual rainfall in the state, averaging over 150 centimeters. Its geographical proximity to the Himalayan foothills and the path of moisture-laden monsoon winds results in prolonged and intense rainfall throughout the monsoon season.

72. (A) Mathura
Mathura district, located in southwestern Uttar Pradesh near the border with Rajasthan, receives the lowest overall annual rainfall in the state, averaging approximately 54 centimeters. Its semi-arid geographical location far from primary monsoon trajectories results in shorter rainy periods, elevated summer temperatures, and significantly reduced annual precipitation levels.

73. (B) Gorakhpur
Gorakhpur district records the highest total rainfall among all individual districts in Uttar Pradesh, receiving an annual average of around 184.7 centimeters. Situated in the humid northeastern Terai belt, the district experiences heavy precipitation during the southwest monsoon season due to its positioning near the Shivalik Himalayan range.

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74. (B) Matatila Dam
Matatila Dam is a major water reservoir project constructed across the Betwa River in Lalitpur district, Uttar Pradesh. Built in 1958, this multipurpose dam supplies vital irrigation water to agricultural fields across the dry Bundelkhand region while also generating essential hydroelectric energy for the state power grids.

75. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Urban areas in Uttar Pradesh exhibit a lower sex ratio than rural areas as per Census 2011. This outcome is driven by rural-to-urban migration, where male workers move to cities for employment while families remain in rural villages, directly causing a higher concentration of males in urban demographic centers.

76. (C) 936
According to the 2011 Census, the rural sex ratio of Uttar Pradesh was recorded at 936 females per 1,000 males. This figure is significantly higher than the urban sex ratio of 894, reflecting different migration patterns and socio-demographic structures between rural agrarian communities and urban industrial centers across the state.

77. (B) 902
The child sex ratio for the age group of 0 to 6 years in Uttar Pradesh was recorded at 902 females per 1,000 males in the 2011 Census. This marked a decline from the 916 registered in the 2001 Census, highlighting persistent gender imbalances among young children across the state.

78. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Uttar Pradesh has the largest total population of Scheduled Castes among all states in India, exceeding 41.3 million according to Census 2011. Within the state, Sitapur district records the highest absolute Scheduled Caste population, making both presented statements factually accurate and completely consistent with official census demographic statistics.

79. (B) Kauhsambi
Kaushambi district holds the highest proportion of Scheduled Caste population relative to its total district population in Uttar Pradesh, standing at approximately 34.72 percent as per Census 2011. Sitapur has the highest absolute number, but Kaushambi leads in percentage terms across all districts within the state.

80. (A) I and II only
Kanpur, Lucknow, Ghaziabad, and Agra are major urban agglomerations with large populations and expanding industrial bases in Uttar Pradesh. However, the Bundelkhand region has no million-plus cities and features low urban density. Thus, the first two statements are correct, while the third statement regarding Bundelkhand is factually incorrect.

81. (A) Gautam Buddha Nagar - Greater Noida
The official administrative headquarters of Gautam Buddha Nagar district is Noida, not Greater Noida. Other district headquarters are correctly paired: Gauriganj for Amethi, Khalilabad for Sant Kabir Nagar, and Robertsganj for Sonbhadra. Therefore, the pairing of Gautam Buddha Nagar with Greater Noida is factually incorrect in the given options.

82. (C) Noida
Noida serves as the official administrative headquarters of Gautam Buddha Nagar district in Uttar Pradesh. Created in 1997 by bifurcating parts of Bulandshahr and Ghaziabad districts, the district administrative offices and key collectorate operations are centrally located within Noida city rather than in Greater Noida or Jewar.

83. (A) Budaun
Budaun district shares boundaries with nine other districts in Uttar Pradesh, making it the district bordered by the highest number of neighboring districts within the state. It touches Sambhal, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Kasganj, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Rampur, Moradabad, and Farrukhabad, forming a prominent geographical nexus in Western Uttar Pradesh.

84. (D) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district, situated in the extreme south of Uttar Pradesh, is the only district in the entire nation that borders four distinct states: Bihar to the northeast, Jharkhand to the east, Chhattisgarh to the south, and Madhya Pradesh to the west, making it geographically unique within Indian state cartography.

85. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Districts of Uttar Pradesh share administrative borders with surrounding states and neighboring countries. Saharanpur borders Himachal Pradesh in the north, Sonbhadra borders Chhattisgarh in the south, Agra borders Rajasthan in the west, and Maharajganj shares an international border with Nepal in the north, matching the specified sequence completely.

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86. (C) 7
Exactly seven districts of Uttar Pradesh share an international border with Nepal along its northern boundary. These border districts arranged from west to east are Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, and Maharajganj, stretching across a total boundary length of approximately 570 kilometers in the Terai belt.

87. (D) Kushinagar
Kushinagar district does not share an international boundary with Nepal, as it is located further south along the Bihar border. The seven districts that directly border Nepal are Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, and Maharajganj, making Kushinagar the only non-bordering exception among the choices.

88. (A) Yamuna
The Yamuna River forms a major natural boundary along the western border of Uttar Pradesh, separating it from the neighboring state of Haryana. Flowing southwards from Saharanpur through Shamli, Baghpat, Gautam Buddha Nagar, and Mathura, the river defines long stretches of political demarcation between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

89. (B) Southern Vindhyan Region
The Southern Vindhyan Region of Uttar Pradesh, covering districts like Sonbhadra, Mirzapur, and Banda, is rich in valuable mineral resources. Geological formations in this plateau belt contain significant deposits of limestone, dolomite, coal, bauxite, silica sand, and building stones, making it the primary mineral belt of the state.

90. (A) I, II and III only
Coal is mined in Singrauli, bauxite occurs in Banda and Chandauli, and limestone is abundant in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra. However, Uttar Pradesh is not a leading state in major metallic minerals compared to Odisha or Jharkhand. Thus, the first three statements are correct, while the fourth statement is false.

91. (A) Prayagraj and Chitrakoot
Major deposits of silica sand, also known as glass sand, are found along riverbeds and quartzite deposits in Prayagraj and Chitrakoot districts of Uttar Pradesh. High silica purity makes these riverbed deposits valuable raw material for glass manufacturing industries located across the state and in neighboring regions.

92. (C) UPSIDA
Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority serves as the primary nodal agency responsible for industrial infrastructure development in the state. UPSIDA acquires land, develops master-planned industrial parks, builds supporting utilities, and allocates sites to manufacturing units to promote accelerated industrial growth across various districts of Uttar Pradesh.

93. (D) Noida
Noida in Western Uttar Pradesh is a major IT and software technology hub housing prominent Software Technology Parks of India centers. Strategic proximity to New Delhi, modern infrastructure, special economic zones, and policy support have attracted numerous national and multinational technology companies, making Noida a premier IT destination nationwide.

94. (C) Moradabad
Moradabad district is world-renowned as Peetal Nagari or Brass City for its brassware handicraft industry. Producing handcrafted brass utensils, decorative art items, and metal sculptures, Moradabad exports thousands of crores worth of brassware annually to international markets, serving as the primary flagship district craft under the ODOP scheme.

95. (B) High population pressure on land and limited industrial jobs
Seasonal out-migration from Purvanchal is driven by intense population pressure on small agricultural landholdings and a lack of local industrial job opportunities. While soil in the gangetic plain is highly fertile, rapid population growth causes fragmented farmland, forcing workers to seek employment in urban centers outside the state.

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96. (D) Banarasi silk sarees
Banarasi silk sarees received the Geographical Indication status in recognition of the unique silk weaving heritage of Varanasi. Renowned for rich gold and silver brocade work, fine silk, and intricate floral motifs, these handloom sarees represent centuries of traditional craftsmanship practiced by local master weavers in the region.

97. (A) Saharanpur
Saharanpur district is nationally and internationally renowned for its intricate wood carving handicraft industry, which is designated as its One District One Product craft. Skilled artisans produce detailed wooden furniture, screens, decorative items, and carved architectural panels from local hardwoods, exporting them to global markets worldwide.

98. (C) Agra
Agra is a major center for leather product manufacturing alongside Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh. Renowned globally for footwear production, Agra houses thousands of small, medium, and large footwear manufacturing units that account for a significant share of total shoe exports from India, recognized under the state ODOP scheme.

99. (A) Prayagraj (Sangam)
The Triveni Sangam in Prayagraj, where the Ganga, Yamuna, and mythical Saraswati rivers converge, hosts the grand Kumbh and Magh Melas. This sacred confluence serves as a major socio-economic, cultural, and religious hub, attracting millions of pilgrims and tourists from across the globe to Uttar Pradesh every year.

100. (A) First
As per the 2011 Census, Uttar Pradesh ranks first in terms of total population among all states and union territories in India, with a recorded population of nearly 199.8 million residents. Accounting for roughly 16.5 percent of the national population, it remains the most populous sub-national entity globally.

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CHAPTER 07
Agriculture and Horticulture

1. Uttar Pradesh is divided into how many distinct agro-climatic zones based on soil, rainfall, and temperature characteristics?
(A) 7
(B) 9
(C) 12
(D) 15

2. Which source accounts for the largest percentage of net irrigated area in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Canals
(B) Tanks and Ponds
(C) Wells and Springs
(D) Tube-wells

3. From which city in Uttar Pradesh was the national Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme officially launched on February 24, 2019?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Lucknow
(D) Prayagraj

4. The ICAR-Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (IISR) is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Shahjahanpur
(B) Muzaffarnagar
(C) Lucknow
(D) Meerut

5. Which district in Uttar Pradesh is designated as the primary hub for Aonla (Indian Gooseberry) production and processing under the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme?
(A) Pratapgarh
(B) Sultanpur
(C) Jaunpur
(D) Rae Bareli

6. The GI-tagged aromatic rice variety 'Kalanamak' is traditionally cultivated in which region/ district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chandauli
(B) Saharanpur
(C) Jhansi
(D) Siddharthnagar

7. In which year was the Land Consolidation (Chakbandi) Scheme first introduced on an experimental basis in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 1950
(B) 1954
(C) 1960
(D) 1965

8. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Drip and sprinkler irrigation techniques are actively promoted by the government in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Bundelkhand faces severe water scarcity due to undulating topography, rocky substrate, and erratic rainfall pattern.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. Which is the oldest engineered canal system constructed in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sarda Canal
(B) Agra Canal
(C) Upper Ganga Canal
(D) Eastern Yamuna Canal

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Green Revolution in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Western Uttar Pradesh was the primary region in the state to benefit directly from high-yielding varieties of wheat and modern machinery during the first phase.
II. The availability of network canal systems and tube-well irrigation facilitated rapid adoption in districts like Meerut and Muzaffarnagar.
III. Rice was the major crop that recorded highest yield growth in Eastern Uttar

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Pradesh during the late 1960s.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

11. The ICAR-Indian Institute of Vegetable Research (IIVR) is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Ghazipur

12. Uttar Pradesh accounts for approximately what percentage of India's total Mentha (Mint) oil production?
(A) Around 20%
(B) Around 40%
(C) Around 60%
(D) More than 80%

13. Which district in Uttar Pradesh is globally recognized and GI-tagged for 'Surkha' guava?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Kaushambi
(D) Farrukhabad

14. India's first Regional Rural Bank (Prathama Bank) was established in 1975 in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Bareilly
(C) Moradabad
(D) Varanasi

15. Consider the following statements regarding operational landholdings in Uttar Pradesh according to Agricultural Censuses:
I. Marginal farmers (landholding less than 1 hectare) constitute around 80% of total operational landholders in the state.
II. Small farmers (landholding between 1 and 2 hectares) constitute the second largest category of operational holdings.
III. The average size of operational holdings in Uttar Pradesh is less than 1.0 hectare.
IV. Large operational holdings (above 10 hectares) account for more than 20% of total agricultural operational landholders in Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II and IV only

16. Uttar Pradesh holds the first rank among Indian states in the total production of which group of crops?
(A) Rice, Maize and Pulses
(B) Cotton, Groundnut and Bajra
(C) Wheat, Sugarcane and Potato
(D) Soyabean, Jowar and Tea

17. Under the Agri Export Zone policy, which city in Uttar Pradesh was designated as the export zone center specifically for Potato?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Varanasi

18. Match List I with List II regarding agricultural produce and their hubs in Uttar Pradesh:
List I: (Horticultural Produce/Variety)
P. Dasheri Mango
Q. Desavari Paan (Betel Leaf)
R. Surkha Guava
S. Aonla
List II: (Prominent District/Hub)
1. Pratapgarh
2. Lucknow (Malihabad)
3. Prayagraj
4. Mahoba
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

19. On which date did the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act come into effect across the state?
(A) January 26, 1950
(B) July 1, 1952
(C) August 15, 1947
(D) October 2, 1955

20. The headquarters of CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP) is situated at:
(A) Dehradun
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow

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(D) Pantnagar

21. Under the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Uttar Pradesh has prioritized organic farming corridors along the banks of which river?
(A) Ganga
(B) Yamuna
(C) Gomti
(D) Sarayu

22. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Western Uttar Pradesh is the major sugarcane producing region in the state.
Reason (R): Western Uttar Pradesh possesses fertile alluvial soil, adequate tubewell and canal irrigation infrastructure, and proximity to major sugar mills.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

23. Which district in Uttar Pradesh is popularly known as the 'Rice Bowl of Uttar Pradesh' due to high productivity and alluvial soil suitability?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Chandauli
(C) Ballia
(D) Bareilly

24. Which award is conferred by the Uttar Pradesh Government to individual milk producers for outstanding milk production in cooperative sectors?
(A) Yash Bharti Award
(B) Dhanuka Award
(C) Gokul Award
(D) Krishi Karman Award

25. Consider the following statements regarding the Soil Health Card Scheme in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Soil samples are analyzed for 12 essential parameters including macro-nutrients and micro-nutrients.
II. Soil testing laboratories have been established at regional Krishi Vigyan Kendras and district agriculture officers' premises across Uttar Pradesh.
III. The scheme exclusively covers large commercial landholders possessing land above 5 hectares.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

26. Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, established by an Act of Parliament, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Banda
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Kanpur

27. The Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation (PCDF) of Uttar Pradesh was established in which year to promote organized dairy development?
(A) 1952
(B) 1962
(C) 1974
(D) 1985

28. Identify the correct chronological sequence of the establishment of the following Agricultural Universities in Uttar Pradesh (from earliest to latest):
1. Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur
2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture & Technology, Meerut
3. Banda University of Agriculture & Technology, Banda
4. Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi
Select the correct answer using the options given below:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 4 - 1 - 2 - 3

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29. Which two crops dominate the crop rotation pattern in the Tarai belt running along the northern boundary of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sugarcane and Paddy
(B) Bajra and Jowar
(C) Wheat and Mustard
(D) Cotton and Maize

30. Tubewell irrigation on a modern mechanical basis was first introduced in Uttar Pradesh at Meerut in which year?

(A) 1905
(B) 1930
(C) 1952
(D) 1966

31. The 'Nand Baba Milk Mission Scheme' launched by the Uttar Pradesh government primarily aims to:
(A) Facilitate international export of processed dairy products to European markets
(B) Privatize and restructure government-run milk dairies located in major urban centers
(C) Distribute free packaged milk daily to students enrolled in state primary schools
(D) Provide financial support to dairy farmers for rearing indigenous cow breeds and boosting yields

32. Consider the following statements regarding the Sarda Canal system in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is one of the largest and longest network canal systems in Uttar Pradesh.
II. It originates from the Sarda river at Banbasa on the Nepal border.
III. It primarily irrigates districts of Rohilkhand and Central Uttar Pradesh plain regions.
IV. It feeds directly from the Yamuna river near Hathnikund.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

33. 'Rataul' mango, which received a Geographical Indication (GI) tag, is grown primarily in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Malihabad (Lucknow)
(B) Baghpat
(C) Varanasi
(D) Saharanpur

34. The pigeonpea (Arhar) variety 'Malviya Chamatkar' (Bahar) was developed by which prominent research institution in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chandra Shekhar Azad University, Kanpur
(B) Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly
(C) Acharya Narendra Deva University, Ayodhya
(D) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

35. According to official agricultural data, what is the approximate average operational landholding size per farmer in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 0.73 hectare
(B) 1.50 hectares
(C) 2.25 hectares
(D) 3.10 hectares

36. Match List I with List II regarding agricultural research institutes and their locations in Uttar Pradesh:
List I: (Institute)
P. ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI)
Q. ICAR-Central Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI)
R. ICAR-Central Avian Research Institute (CARI)
S. ICAR-Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH)
List II: (Location)
1. Jhansi
2. Rahman Khera (Lucknow)
3. Izatnagar (Bareilly)
4. Izatnagar (Bareilly)
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

37. Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh falls under which of the state's 9 agro-climatic zones?
(A) Central Southern Plateau Zone
(B) Tarai and Bhabhar Plain Zone
(C) North-Western Plain Zone
(D) South-Western Semi-Arid Zone

38. The state administrative authority that manages agricultural market yards and enforcement of APMC guidelines in Uttar Pradesh is:
(A) UP Land Development and Reclamation Corporation
(B) UP Agro Industries Corporation and Development Board
(C) UP Farming Promotion and Agricultural Welfare Council
(D) UP State Agricultural Produce Markets Board

39. Which pulse crop occupies the maximum cropped area during the Rabi season in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Moong
(B) Chickpea (Gram)
(C) Arhar

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(D) Soyabean

40. Consider the following statements regarding Mentha (Mint) cultivation in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh is the leading state in India for Mentha oil extraction and export.
II. Barabanki, Sambhal, Rampur, and Chandausi are major processing centers.
III. Mentha is grown strictly as a long-duration Kharif crop requiring deep water bodies.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

41. The Uttar Pradesh Agricultural Produce Market Act was enacted in which year to regulate rural trading and agricultural markets?
(A) 1951
(B) 1964
(C) 1975
(D) 1988

42. Local red soils found across Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh are locally classified into which two broad categories?
(A) Parwa and Rakar
(B) Bangar and Khadar
(C) Bhur and Terai
(D) Usar and Reh

43. Which historic town in Uttar Pradesh is renowned as the 'Perfume Capital' for commercial cultivation of Rose and Jasmine used in essential oils and attar?
(A) Jaunpur
(B) Kannauj
(C) Ghazipur
(D) Mathura

44. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh ranks first in cold storage capacity and potato production in India.
Reason (R): Potato is a major commercial Rabi crop grown extensively across Farrukhabad, Agra, Aligarh, and Kannauj districts.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

45. Fertilizer plants operated by IFFCO in Uttar Pradesh are located at which two places?
(A) Phulpur and Aonla
(B) Kanpur and Gorakhpur
(C) Varanasi and Meerut
(D) Jhansi and Banda

46. Pearl Millet (Bajra) cultivation in Uttar Pradesh is predominantly concentrated in which agro-climatic zone?
(A) Tarai and Bhabhar Region Zone
(B) Eastern Plain Region Zone
(C) South-Western Semi-Arid Zone
(D) North-Eastern Plain Region Zone

47. Uttar Pradesh State Agricultural Industries Corporation Limited was set up in which year to support farm mechanization?
(A) 1955
(B) 1967
(C) 1978
(D) 1991

48. Arrange the following legal and land reform enactments in Uttar Pradesh in chronological order of their passage/introduction:
1. Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act
2. Uttar Pradesh Land Consolidation (Chakbandi) Act
3. Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act
4. Uttar Pradesh Agricultural Produce Market Act
Select the correct answer using the options given below:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4

49. Which district in Eastern/Central Uttar Pradesh records the maximum production of Mentha oil in the state?
(A) Mirzapur
(B) Barabanki
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Ballia

50. What is the status of per-hectare chemical fertilizer consumption in Uttar Pradesh compared to the national average in India?
(A) Significantly lower than national average

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(B) Higher than national average
(C) Exactly equal to national average
(D) Zero due to 100% organic classification

51. Which pulse crop is commonly cultivated as a Zaid (summer) crop in Uttar Pradesh under irrigated conditions?
(A) Moong (Green Gram)
(B) Gram
(C) Mustard
(D) Soyabean

52. Consider the following statements regarding the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It covers post-harvest losses, localized calamities, and prevented sowing.
II. Premium rate for farmers is capped at 2% for Kharif crops and 1.5% for Rabi crops.
III. Annual commercial and horticultural crops carry a maximum farmer premium of 5%.
IV. The scheme is mandatory for all non-loanee farmers in Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

53. Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH) is situated in which place near Lucknow?
(A) Rahman Khera
(B) Babugarh
(C) Malihabad
(D) Bakshi Ka Talab

54. Farm Machinery Banks under government schemes in Uttar Pradesh are primarily established to serve which target group of farmers?
(A) Large corporate landowners operating commercial farm holdings
(B) Commercial fertilizer manufacturers and industrial distributors
(C) Foreign seed exporters and multinational agribusiness firms
(D) Small and marginal farmers through local custom hiring centers

55. Match List I with List II regarding Agri-Export Zones in Uttar Pradesh and their commodities:
List I: (Agri-Export Zone)
P. Agra Zone
Q. Lucknow Zone
R. Saharanpur Zone
S. Western UP Zone
List II: (Commodity)
1. Mango (Chausa/Langra)
2. Potato
3. Mango (Dasheri)
4. Basmati Rice
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

56. 'Allahabad Safeda' and 'Allahabad Surkha' are high-yielding varieties of which major horticultural fruit crop?
(A) Mango
(B) Papaya
(C) Guava
(D) Citrus

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57. Which crop in Western Uttar Pradesh is frequently affected by 'Red Rot' fungal disease?
(A) Wheat
(B) Potato
(C) Mustard
(D) Sugarcane

58. The Ken-Betwa Link Project primarily benefits agricultural irrigation in which region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bundelkhand Region
(B) Tarai Region
(C) Rohilkhand Region
(D) Eastern Purvanchal Region

59. 'Desavari Paan' (Betel Leaf) is a specialized horticultural crop selected under ODOP for which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chitrakoot
(B) Mahoba
(C) Banda
(D) Hamirpur

60. Consider the following statements regarding major soil types of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Khadar soil is newly deposited fertile alluvial soil found along river floodplains.
II. Bangar soil is older alluvial soil, less fertile, containing higher calcareous nodules (Kankar).
III. Karail soil found in parts of eastern Uttar Pradesh is an alluvial clay soil with black

cotton-like characteristics.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

61. The first Agricultural University of India (now Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology) was established in 1960 at Pantnagar, which was then a part of which state?
(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Bihar
(C) Punjab
(D) Madhya Pradesh

62. Which oilseed crop occupies the highest area and production during the Rabi season in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Groundnut
(B) Sunflower
(C) Mustard
(D) Sesame

63. Central Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI) is located at which place in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Mathura
(C) Bareilly
(D) Jhansi

64. Identify the correct chronological order of the three standard crop seasons in Uttar Pradesh starting from June:
(A) Rabi → Kharif → Zaid
(B) Kharif → Rabi → Zaid
(C) Zaid → Rabi → Kharif
(D) Rabi → Zaid → Kharif

65. 'Adamchini' is a GI-tagged aromatic rice variety cultivated primarily in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Baghpat
(B) Chandauli
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Mathura

66. Under the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960, what is the ceiling limit for an irrigated agricultural landholding for a standard family of up to 5 members?
(A) 7.30 hectares (18 acres)
(B) 15.0 hectares (37 acres)
(C) 25.0 hectares (62 acres)
(D) 50.0 hectares (123 acres)

67. Central Avian Research Institute (CARI) is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bareilly
(B) Agra
(C) Aligarh
(D) Mathura

68. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh is a major producer of Mentha oil in India.
Reason (R): High net returns and short crop duration between Rabi harvest and Kharif sowing encourage farmers in central and western Uttar Pradesh to cultivate Mentha.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

69. Uttar Pradesh Council of Agricultural Research (UPCAR) has its headquarters located at:
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Varanasi

70. Pearl Millet (Bajra) is grown under which cropping season in drylands of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Rabi
(B) Zaid
(C) Perennial
(D) Kharif

71. In which year was the Uttar Pradesh State Seed Certification Agency established to maintain certified quality seeds for farmers?
(A) 1965
(B) 1976
(C) 1988
(D) 1995

72. Consider the following statements regarding Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme implementation in Uttar Pradesh:
I. KCC provides short-term credit requirements for cultivation of crops and post-harvest expenses.
II. Farmers holding land rights as well as tenant farmers/sharecroppers are eligible.

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III. Interest subvention is provided for prompt repayment of loans.
IV. KCC covers only crop cultivation and excludes animal husbandry and fisheries activities.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

73. Which district in Uttar Pradesh is famous for the 'Chausa' mango variety production?
(A) Pratapgarh
(B) Ballia
(C) Hamirpur
(D) Saharanpur

74. Which major canal system takes off from the right bank of Yamuna river at Okhla near Delhi to irrigate Mathura and Agra districts of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agra Canal
(B) Sarda Canal
(C) Eastern Yamuna Canal
(D) Betwa Canal

75. Match List I with List II regarding local soil names in Bundelkhand, Uttar Pradesh and their characteristics:

List I: (Local Soil Name)
P. Karail
Q. Parwa
R. Rakar
S. Bhur

List II: (Soil Characteristics)
1. Sandy elevated soil ridge
2. Unfertile sloping soil prone to erosion
3. Light reddish-grey loam soil
4. Black clay soil with high moisture retention

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

76. The 'Per Drop More Crop' scheme under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in Uttar Pradesh focuses primarily on:
(A) Constructing deep tubewells and heavy boring infrastructure
(B) Adopting drip and sprinkler micro-irrigation systems
(C) Building large hydroelectric dams and reservoir structures
(D) Installing rainwater harvesting tanks in urban school premises

77. Uttar Pradesh ranks first in India in total acreage and production of which major fruit crop?
(A) Mango
(B) Apple
(C) Grapes
(D) Coconut

78. Uttar Pradesh Ganna Shodh Parishad (Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane Research Council) headquarters is situated at:
(A) Muzaffarnagar
(B) Meerut
(C) Shahjahanpur
(D) Deoria

79. 'Gaurjit' is a well-known early-ripening regional variety of which fruit grown in Gorakhpur and surrounding districts of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Guava
(B) Litchi
(C) Papaya
(D) Mango

80. Consider the following statements regarding micro-irrigation promotion in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh:
I. State government provides higher subsidy rates on micro-irrigation systems to farmers in Bundelkhand districts compared to normal plains.
II. Sprinkler systems are widely used for pulse crops like Gram and Peas in Bundelkhand.
III. Micro-irrigation completely eliminates the need for crop fertilizer application.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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81. Central Institute for Research on Goats (CIRG) in Uttar Pradesh is located at Makhdoom in which district?
(A) Agra
(B) Mathura
(C) Etah
(D) Firozabad

82. State-of-the-art modern Packhouses equipped with vapor heat treatment facilities for exporting

fresh fruits (like Mango) are established in Uttar Pradesh at:
(A) Banda and Chitrakoot
(B) Mirzapur and Sonbhadra
(C) Mainpuri and Etah
(D) Saharanpur and Lucknow

83. Which crop is widely grown in Uttar Pradesh both as a grain food source and as green fodder (chari) during Kharif?
(A) Jowar (Sorghum)
(B) Mustard
(C) Wheat
(D) Potato

84. What is the primary role of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) established across all districts of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Collecting agricultural taxes and rural land revenues directly from farmers
(B) Fixing and regulating official market prices for all staple food grains
(C) Assessing farm technology, conducting demonstrations, and training farmers
(D) Issuing international work permits and passports to migrant farm laborers

85. ICAR-National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR) in Uttar Pradesh is located at:
(A) Lucknow
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Ayodhya

86. 'Pusa Basmati 1121' and 'Pusa Basmati 1509' are high-yielding varieties of Basmati rice grown extensively in which region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bundelkhand Region
(B) Vindhyan Plateau Region
(C) Southern Mirzapur Region
(D) Western Uttar Pradesh

87. Central Potato Research Station in Uttar Pradesh is located at Babugarh in which district?
(A) Agra
(B) Hapur
(C) Farrukhabad
(D) Meerut

88. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Canal irrigation without proper drainage in low-lying flat areas of Uttar Pradesh leads to soil salinity and alkalinization (Usar land formation).
Reason (R): Excessive irrigation water causes waterlogging, bringing soluble salts to the topsoil through capillary action.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

89. Under the PMKSY, the Vindhyan and Bundelkhand regions of Uttar Pradesh are given priority focus primarily due to:
(A) Severe river flooding and waterlogging throughout the entire year
(B) Extreme sub-zero weather conditions and continuous heavy snowfall
(C) Dense concentration of coastal backwaters and high oceanic tides
(D) Frequent drought, poor soil water retention, and rugged terrain

90. Heavy molasses and sugarcane juice are being increasingly diverted by sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh for the production of:
(A) Ethanol for bio-fuel blending
(B) Synthetic rubber manufacturing
(C) Edible vegetable oil production
(D) Commercial chemical fertilizers

91. Among vegetable crops, Uttar Pradesh holds the maximum share in national production of which crop?
(A) Onion
(B) Potato
(C) Tomato
(D) Brinjal

92. Consider the following statements regarding Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It operates under the Uttar Pradesh Agricultural Produce Market Act.
II. It aims to ensure fair pricing and prevent exploitation of farmers by intermediaries in agricultural wholesale markets.
III. Mandis across Uttar Pradesh are being integrated into the e-NAM (National Agriculture Market) electronic trading platform.
IV. It fixes the statutory Minimum Support Price (MSP) for all national food crops independently.

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Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

93. Ghazipur and Varanasi districts in Eastern Uttar Pradesh are major production belts for which commercial floricultural flower crop?
(A) Marigold (Genda)
(B) Tulip
(C) Saffron
(D) Orchid

94. The Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh passed the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition Bill in which year?
(A) 1950
(B) 1947
(C) 1956
(D) 1962

95. Match List I with List II regarding products and associated districts/regions in Uttar Pradesh:
List I: (Agricultural/Horticultural Product)
P. Kalanamak Rice
Q. Surkha Guava
R. Aonla
S. Gaurjit Mango
List II: (Associated District/Region)
1. Siddharthnagar
2. Prayagraj
3. Pratapgarh
4. Gorakhpur
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

96. Under the Chief Minister Farm Mechanization Scheme in Uttar Pradesh, Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) are set up to:
(A) Recruit and hire foreign farm laborers for large commercial agricultural estates
(B) Manufacture and export heavy tractors directly to neighboring state governments
(C) Rent costly farm machinery to small and marginal farmers at subsidized rates
(D) Acquire and lease agricultural land directly to multinational corporate houses

97. Commercial tissue-culture Banana cultivation has expanded rapidly in recent years in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agra
(B) Barabanki
(C) Mathura
(D) Mahoba

98. Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) models promoted in Uttar Pradesh combine crop production with which complementary activity to optimize farm income?
(A) Heavy industrial manufacturing and factory production
(B) Commercial real estate and urban plot development
(C) Mineral extraction and large-scale mining activities
(D) Animal husbandry, dairy farming, and horticulture

99. What is the approximate net irrigated area percentage out of the total net sown area in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Around 86-87%
(B) Around 30-35%
(C) Around 50-52%
(D) Around 10-15%

100. Organic farming clusters under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) in Uttar Pradesh cover maximum continuous districts along which natural geographic corridor?
(A) Vindhyan forest ridge
(B) Yamuna Expressway corridor
(C) River Ganga basin corridor
(D) Shivalik foothill forest zone

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ANSWERS

1. (B) 9
Uttar Pradesh is divided into nine distinct agro-climatic zones to facilitate region-specific agricultural planning and resource management. These zones are classified based on variations in soil types, annual rainfall, temperature ranges, and topographical features. The classification helps in promoting tailored crop rotation strategies, irrigation management, and targeted implementation of government agricultural schemes across the state.

2. (D) Tube-wells
Tube-wells serve as the primary source of irrigation in Uttar Pradesh, accounting for over three-fourths of the total net irrigated area. The widespread expansion of private and deep public tubewells across the fertile Gangetic plains has significantly minimized reliance on seasonal rainfall. This robust groundwater extraction infrastructure enables continuous multi-cropping practices and sustains intensive cultivation of major food crops.

3. (A) Gorakhpur
The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme was officially launched nationwide from Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh on February 24, 2019. Under this flagship central sector initiative, eligible landholding farmer families receive direct income support of six thousand rupees annually in three equal installments transferred straight into their bank accounts to meet operational farm expenses.

4. (C) Lucknow
The ICAR-Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research is headquartered in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1952, the institute conducts basic and applied research on sugarcane crop production, protection, and processing technologies. It plays a pivotal role in developing high-yielding crop varieties, mechanization tools, and sustainable agronomic practices to boost sugarcane productivity across major sugar-producing belts.

5. (A) Pratapgarh
Pratapgarh district in Uttar Pradesh is globally recognized as a key center for Aonla or Indian Gooseberry cultivation and processing. Under the state government's One District One Product initiative, Pratapgarh has been designated as the primary hub to promote Aonla-based industries, value addition, food processing, supply chain logistics, and market linkage for local cultivators.

6. (D) Siddharthnagar
Kalanamak rice, a scented black-husked aromatic variety with high nutritive value, is traditionally cultivated in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh, with Siddharthnagar being its primary production hub. The variety has received Geographical Indication protection, highlighting its distinctive aroma, cooking quality, and historical heritage rooted in the tarai ecological belt of north-eastern districts.

7. (B) 1954
The Land Consolidation or Chakbandi Scheme was launched in Uttar Pradesh on an experimental basis in 1954, initially starting in Kairana tehsil of Muzaffarnagar and Musafirkhana tehsil of Sultanpur. Following its success in merging fragmented operational landholdings into compact parcels, the scheme was subsequently extended across the entire state to improve agricultural efficiency.

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Bundelkhand faces severe acute water scarcity, shallow topsoil depth, undulating rocky terrain, and irregular rainfall patterns. Consequently, conventional surface canal or flood irrigation methods prove inefficient and wasteful. Micro-irrigation techniques such as drip and sprinkler systems are actively promoted by state authorities in this region to optimize water-use efficiency, conserve groundwater reserves, and ensure crop survival.

9. (D) Eastern Yamuna Canal
The Eastern Yamuna Canal is the oldest engineered canal system in Uttar Pradesh. Originally constructed during the Mughal era

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and later renovated and re-engineered by British engineers in 1830, it takes off from the eastern bank of the Yamuna River at Hathnikund. It provides vital irrigation coverage to major agricultural districts across Western Uttar Pradesh.

10. (A) I and II only
During the initial phase of the Green Revolution in the late 1960s, Western Uttar Pradesh was the primary beneficiary state region due to existing canal networks, deep tube-wells, and flatter alluvial plains. Districts like Meerut and Muzaffarnagar rapidly adopted high-yielding wheat varieties and mechanization, whereas rice expansion in eastern districts occurred much later.

11. (B) Varanasi
The ICAR-Indian Institute of Vegetable Research is situated in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. Established to advance horticultural science, the institute conducts comprehensive research on vegetable crop improvement, seed production, post-harvest management, and pest management. It plays a significant role in developing high-yielding hybrid vegetable crop varieties suitable for various agro-climatic conditions across India.

12. (D) More than 80%
Uttar Pradesh dominates the domestic mentha industry, accounting for more than eighty percent of India's total Mentha oil production. Central and western districts such as Barabanki, Sambhal, Rampur, and Budaun offer favorable climate and soil conditions. High economic returns and short duration between agricultural cropping seasons motivate farmers to extensive commercial cultivation of mentha.

13. (A) Prayagraj
Prayagraj is globally recognized and Geographical Indication tagged for 'Allahabad Surkha' guava. This premium guava variety is renowned for its deep pinkish red interior flesh, distinct sweet flavor, strong pleasant aroma, and high vitamin content. Special soil and climatic conditions in Prayagraj district contribute significantly to its unique quality attributes and market demand.

14. (C) Moradabad
India's first Regional Rural Bank, Prathama Bank, was established on October 2, 1975, with its headquarters in Moradabad district of Uttar Pradesh. Sponsored by Syndicate Bank, it was created following an ordinance to expand institutional credit accessibility to small farmers, agricultural laborers, and rural artisans who lacked access to commercial banking facilities.

15. (A) I, II and III only
Agricultural censuses in Uttar Pradesh indicate that marginal landholdings under one hectare constitute roughly eighty percent of total operational holdings, while small holdings between one and two hectares form the second largest category. Consequently, the average size of landholdings in the state remains below one hectare, with large landholdings representing less than one percent.

16. (C) Wheat, Sugarcane and Potato
Uttar Pradesh ranks first among all Indian states in the total production volume of wheat, sugarcane, and potato. Vast fertile alluvial soil in the Indo-Gangetic plains, extensive canal and tubewell irrigation infrastructure, and favorable climatic conditions enable high yield outputs, establishing the state as a critical contributor to national food security.

17. (B) Agra
Under the Agri Export Zone policy, Agra was designated as the primary export zone center specifically for potato in Uttar Pradesh. The zone encompasses neighboring major potato-producing districts like Hathras, Farrukhabad, Aligarh, and Firozabad. This policy setup provides specialized cold storage infrastructure, sorting, grading, and direct export facilitation to overseas commercial markets.

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18. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Different regions in Uttar Pradesh specialize in unique horticultural produce. Dasheri mango is famous in Malihabad near Lucknow, while Desavari Betel Leaf (Paan) is a specialized historical product of Mahoba district. Surkha guava is celebrated in Prayagraj for its red core, and Pratapgarh is internationally renowned for high-volume Aonla cultivation and processing.

19. (B) July 1, 1952
The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, passed by the state legislature in 1950, officially came into effect on July 1, 1952. This landmark land reform legislation abolished the intermediary zamindari system,

transferred land ownership rights directly to actual tillers, consolidated tenancy categories, and laid the foundation for post-independence agrarian structure.

20. (C) Lucknow
The CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants is headquartered in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Operating under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, CIMAP engages in multidisciplinary research on cultivation, breeding, genetic enhancement, and processing of medicinal and aromatic crops, supporting rural agro-entrepreneurship and essential oil extraction industries across the nation.

21. (A) Ganga
Under the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Uttar Pradesh has prioritized organic farming corridors along both banks of the Ganga River. This dedicated organic belt initiative aims to promote chemical-free sustainable agriculture, improve soil organic carbon, enhance crop marketability, and simultaneously prevent harmful chemical fertilizer and pesticide runoff from entering the sacred river system.

22. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Western Uttar Pradesh serves as the primary sugarcane producing hub in the state. High sugarcane yield in this belt is supported by fertile alluvial soil, reliable canal and tubewell irrigation networks, favorable climate, and a dense network of modern sugar mills, which provide immediate processing facilities and direct supply linkages for local farmers.

23. (B) Chandauli
Chandauli district is popularly designated as the 'Rice Bowl of Uttar Pradesh' due to its high rice productivity and extensive paddy cultivation. Rich alluvial soil brought by river systems, combined with well-developed canal irrigation from the Karamnasa and Ganga canals, creates ideal agro-ecological conditions for high-yielding rice varieties across the district.

24. (C) Gokul Award
The Gokul Award is a prestigious state-level honor conferred by the Uttar Pradesh Government to individual dairy farmers producing the highest amount of milk through cooperative milk societies. The award encourages healthy competition in milk production, strengthens the cooperative milk network, promotes indigenous cattle rearing, and supports dairy sector growth across rural districts.

25. (A) I and II only
The Soil Health Card Scheme tests farm soil samples across twelve physical and chemical parameters, including primary, secondary, and micronutrients alongside pH and organic carbon. Testing is carried out in dedicated laboratories at Krishi Vigyan Kendras and agricultural departments. The scheme covers all category landholders, providing customized fertilizer recommendation advisories.

26. (A) Jhansi
Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University was established at Jhansi by an Act of Parliament in 2014. Serving as a premier central educational institute for the semi-arid Bundelkhand region, it delivers undergraduate and postgraduate education, research, and extension services in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, and allied disciplines to address regional farm challenges.

27. (B) 1962
The Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation of Uttar Pradesh was established in 1962 as an apex cooperative organization to organize and promote rural dairy development. Operating under the 'Parag' brand name, PCDF organizes primary milk producers into village cooperatives, ensuring fair milk procurement pricing, cold chain processing, and market distribution across urban centers.

28. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Agricultural universities in Uttar Pradesh were established progressively over decades. Chandra Shekhar Azad University in Kanpur was constituted in 1975, followed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University in Meerut in 2000. Banda University of Agriculture and Technology was established in 2010, and Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University in Jhansi was enacted in 2014.

29. (A) Sugarcane and Paddy
The Tarai region running along the northern boundary of Uttar Pradesh receives abundant rainfall, high water table depth, and organic

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marshy alluvial soils. Consequently, water-intensive crops like Sugarcane and Paddy dominate the traditional crop rotation cycles in this humid agrarian belt, yielding bumper harvests supported by abundant surface and sub-surface water resources.

30. (B) 1930
Mechanical tubewell irrigation on a modern organized scale was first introduced in Uttar Pradesh at Meerut in 1930. The successful introduction of electrically driven deep power tubewells revolutionized groundwater extraction across Western Uttar Pradesh, encouraging widespread double-cropping and transforming the regional agricultural landscape into a highly productive commercial farming hub statewide.

31. (D) Provide financial support to dairy farmers for rearing indigenous cow breeds and boosting yields
The Nand Baba Milk Mission Scheme was launched by the Uttar Pradesh government to empower dairy farmers and boost milk yields. The scheme provides financial assistance and subsidies to farmers rearing high-yielding indigenous cow breeds like Sahiwal, Gir, and Tharparkar, while facilitating organized village-level milk procurement through dairy development cooperatives statewide.

32. (A) I, II and III only
The Sarda Canal is the longest canal network system in Uttar Pradesh, taking off from the Sarda River at Banbasa on the Indo-Nepal border. It provides extensive irrigation coverage to multiple districts across the Rohilkhand and Central plain regions, whereas it has no direct feeding connection with the Yamuna River at Hathnikund.

33. (B) Baghpat
Rataul mango is a highly prized indigenous mango variety grown primarily in Rataul village of Baghpat district in Uttar Pradesh. Awarded Geographical Indication protection, this unique variety is distinguished by its intense floral aroma, small to medium size, high sugar content, and delicate fibrous pulp, holding historic commercial importance in Western Uttar Pradesh.

34. (D) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
The high-yielding pigeonpea (Arhar) variety 'Malviya Chamatkar', commercially known as Bahar, was developed by agricultural scientists at Banaras Hindu University in Varanasi. This long-duration variety is well-suited for cultivation in the fertile plains of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, exhibiting excellent grain yield and strong field resistance to sterility mosaic virus disease.

35. (A) 0.73 hectare
According to official agricultural census data, the average size of operational landholdings in Uttar Pradesh is approximately 0.73 hectare. Continuous demographic growth and generational sub-division of ancestral land have led to extreme fragmentation, resulting in over eighty percent of state landholders falling under the marginal farmer category holding less than one hectare.

36. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Prominent ICAR institutes in Uttar Pradesh are spread strategically. The Indian Veterinary Research Institute and Central Avian Research Institute are both based in Izatnagar, Bareilly. The Central Grassland and Fodder Research Institute is situated in Jhansi, while the Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture is located at Rahman Khera near Lucknow.

37. (A) Central Southern Plateau Zone
The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh falls under the Central Southern Plateau agro-climatic zone. This agro-climatic zone encompasses districts characterized by undulating plateau topography, shallow rocky red and black soils, erratic monsoonal precipitation, and high summer temperatures, making rainfed pulse and oilseed cultivation the dominant agricultural practice across the entire landscape.

38. (D) UP State Agricultural Produce Markets Board
The Uttar Pradesh State Agricultural Produce Markets Board (Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti) is the state administrative authority that manages agricultural wholesale market yards. Established under the Agricultural Produce Market Act, it regulates market practices, enforces fair trading guidelines, prevents farmer exploitation by intermediaries, and provides rural infrastructure across market yards.

39. (B) Chickpea (Gram)
Chickpea, locally known as Gram, occupies the largest cropped area during the Rabi season

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across the semi-arid Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Due to its deep taproot system, low water requirement, and drought-tolerant capability, chickpea thrives exceptionally well in the moisture-retentive black and light red soils typical of Bundelkhand districts.

40. (A) I and II only
Uttar Pradesh is the leading state in India for Mentha oil extraction and export, supported by major processing hubs in Barabanki, Sambhal, Rampur, and Chandausi. Mentha is grown as a short-duration Zaid (summer) cash crop during the interval between Rabi harvest and Kharif sowing, rather than a long-duration monsoon crop.

41. (B) 1964
The Uttar Pradesh Agricultural Produce Market Act was enacted in 1964 to regulate the buying and selling of agricultural produce, safeguard farmers from exploitation by market intermediaries, and establish structured wholesale market yards equipped with modern infrastructure and transparent price discovery mechanisms across all districts of the entire state territory.

42. (A) Parwa and Rakar
In the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, local red soils are classified broadly into two main categories: Parwa and Rakar. Parwa is a light reddish-grey loam soil suitable for pulse and oilseed cultivation, whereas Rakar is an infertile, coarse, sloping soil highly susceptible to severe surface erosion under heavy monsoon rainfall.

43. (B) Kannauj
Kannauj is historically renowned as the 'Perfume Capital of India' due to its flourishing traditional attar industry. The district specializes in commercial floricultural cultivation of Damask Rose, Jasmine, and other fragrant flowers, which are processed using traditional hydro-distillation methods to manufacture natural perfumes, essential oils, and floral extracts exported globally.

44. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh leads India in both total potato production and cold storage capacity. Districts like Farrukhabad, Agra, Aligarh, and Kannauj form a continuous potato-growing belt during the Rabi season. High seasonal yield requires extensive cold storage infrastructure to prevent post-harvest perishability, preserve seed potatoes, and maintain stable market supply throughout the year.

45. (A) Phulpur and Aonla
Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited operates two major urea manufacturing complexes in Uttar Pradesh, located at Phulpur in Prayagraj district and Aonla in Bareilly district. These large-scale chemical fertilizer units produce energy-efficient nitrogenous urea and essential plant nutrients, supplying high-quality fertilizers to meet agricultural demands across various northern Indian states.

46. (C) South-Western Semi-Arid Zone
Pearl Millet (Bajra) cultivation in Uttar Pradesh is heavily concentrated in the South-Western Semi-Arid agro-climatic zone, covering districts like Agra, Mathura, Aligarh, and Mainpuri. Bajra is well-adapted to sandy loam soils, high heat, and low monsoonal rainfall, serving as an important rainfed coarse cereal grain and fodder crop across the region.

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47. (B) 1967
The Uttar Pradesh State Agricultural Industries Corporation Limited was set up in 1967 to accelerate farm mechanization and modern agricultural practices. The corporation manufactures and distributes quality agricultural implements, land preparation equipment, tractors, power tillers, and custom processing machinery, enabling small and medium landholders to adopt modern mechanization tools effectively.

48. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Land reform and agricultural market legislations in Uttar Pradesh followed a progressive sequence. The UP Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act was passed in 1950, followed by the UP Land Consolidation Act in 1953. The UP Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act was enacted in 1960, and the Agricultural Produce Market Act in 1964.

49. (B) Barabanki
Barabanki district in Central Uttar Pradesh is the top producer of Mentha oil in the state and across India. Favorable agro-ecological conditions, well-irrigated alluvial soil, and

extensive commercial distillation units have turned Barabanki into a vibrant mentha hub, where thousands of smallholders cultivate mint as a lucrative short-duration summer cash crop.

50. (B) Higher than national average
The per-hectare chemical fertilizer consumption in Uttar Pradesh is significantly higher than the overall national average in India. Intensive multi-cropping practices, high cropping intensity, widespread cultivation of high-nutrient demanding crops like sugarcane, wheat, and paddy, and extensive tubewell irrigation coverage drive high demand for NPK chemical fertilizers across state agricultural districts.

51. (A) Moong (Green Gram)
Moong, or Green Gram, is widely cultivated as a short-duration Zaid (summer) pulse crop in Uttar Pradesh under assured irrigation. Sown immediately after the Rabi wheat harvest, Moong matures rapidly in about sixty to seventy days, utilizing summer heat and residual soil nutrients while enhancing soil fertility through atmospheric nitrogen fixation.

52. (A) I, II and III only
Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, premium rates paid by farmers are capped at two percent for Kharif crops, one point five percent for Rabi crops, and five percent for horticultural crops. The scheme covers comprehensive risks including yield loss, localized calamities, and post-harvest losses, and is implemented on a voluntary basis.

53. (A) Rahman Khera
The Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture is located at Rahman Khera near Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Established under the ICAR, CISH focuses on comprehensive research and technology development for subtropical fruit crops such as mango, guava, papaya, and bael, improving fruit yield, disease resistance, post-harvest storage, and commercial processing techniques nationwide.

54. (D) Small and marginal farmers through local custom hiring centers
Farm Machinery Banks established under agricultural mechanization schemes in Uttar Pradesh primarily target small and marginal farmers who cannot afford to buy costly modern farm equipment individually. Functioning as local Custom Hiring Centres, these banks provide implements like tractors, seed drills, laser levellers, and harvesters on highly affordable rental terms statewide.

55. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Agri-Export Zones in Uttar Pradesh are mapped to distinct commodity belts. Agra Zone focuses on potato export, while Lucknow Zone specializes in Dasheri mangoes. Saharanpur Zone promotes Chausa and Langra mango varieties for international markets, whereas the Western UP Zone is dedicated to premium Basmati rice production and export handling.

56. (C) Guava
'Allahabad Safeda' and 'Allahabad Surkha' are highly renowned, high-yielding commercial varieties of Guava. Developed and cultivated extensively in Prayagraj and adjoining districts of Uttar Pradesh, these fruit varieties are famous nationwide for their superior eating quality, pleasant sweetness, soft pulp, high pectin content, and high vitamin C nutritional concentration levels.

57. (D) Sugarcane
Red Rot, caused by the fungal pathogen Colletotrichum falcatum, is a devastating disease affecting Sugarcane crops in Western Uttar Pradesh. The fungal infection causes reddening of internal stalk tissues, sour alcoholic smell, stalk drying, and massive yield decline, prompting active state agricultural extension programs to introduce disease-resistant sugarcane varieties widely.

58. (A) Bundelkhand Region
The Ken-Betwa Link Project is a major inter-linking river project designed to transfer surplus water from the Ken River to the water-deficit Betwa basin. This major infrastructure initiative primarily benefits the drought-prone Bundelkhand region across Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, providing crucial agricultural irrigation water, drinking supply, and groundwater recharge.

59. (B) Mahoba
'Desavari Paan' (Betel Leaf) is a high-quality traditional horticultural crop selected under the One District One Product scheme for Mahoba district in Uttar Pradesh. Cultivated under specialized shaded artificial micro-

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climate structures called Bareja, Desavari Paan is renowned across India for its delicate, non-fibrous texture, soothing taste, and medicinal aromatic properties.

60. (D) I, II and III
Soil classification in Uttar Pradesh highlights distinct alluvial formations. Khadar represents newly deposited, highly fertile river floodplain soil, while Bangar comprises older alluvial soil containing calcareous kankar nodules. Karail soil, found in eastern floodplain depressions, exhibits heavy clay texture and high moisture retention capacity similar to black cotton soil types.

61. (A) Uttar Pradesh
The first Agricultural University of India, originally named Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University and now known as Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, was established in 1960 at Pantnagar. At the time of its inauguration by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, Pantnagar was an integral part of undivided Uttar Pradesh.

62. (C) Mustard
Mustard (Rapeseed and Mustard) is the predominant oilseed crop grown in Uttar Pradesh during the Rabi season, occupying the maximum land acreage and recording the highest production volume. Cultivated extensively across central, western, and eastern plains, mustard serves as the mainstay for the edible oil extraction sector in the state.

63. (D) Jhansi
The ICAR-Central Grassland and Fodder Research Institute is headquartered at Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh. Founded in 1962, the national institute conducts advanced scientific research on grassland management, fodder crop breeding, forage preservation, and silvopastoral technology to effectively solve livestock feed and fodder deficits across diverse agro-ecological regions of the country.

64. (B) Kharif → Rabi → Zaid
Starting from June, the agricultural year in Uttar Pradesh follows three distinct crop seasons: Kharif, Rabi, and Zaid. The Kharif season coincides with the monsoonal arrival from June to October, followed immediately by the winter Rabi season from October to March, and culminating in the summer Zaid season from March to June.

65. (B) Chandauli
'Adamchini' is a traditional GI-tagged aromatic rice variety grown primarily in Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh. Highly regarded for its small grain size, soft texture upon cooking, pleasant aroma, and high digestibility, Adamchini rice cultivation forms an essential part of the rich agricultural biodiversity preserved in the eastern plains statewide.

66. (A) 7.30 hectares (18 acres)
Under the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act of 1960, the maximum legal ceiling limit for irrigated land holding for a standard family consisting of up to five members is fixed at 7.30 hectares, equivalent to eighteen acres. Land holding excess above this ceiling is declared surplus and redistributed among landless laborers.

67. (A) Bareilly
The ICAR-Central Avian Research Institute is situated at Izatnagar in Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1979, CARI undertakes advanced scientific research, technology development, and training in poultry genetics, nutrition, avian physiology, housing management, and egg processing to boost sustainable poultry farming enterprises and rural livelihood opportunities across the nation.

68. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer of Mentha oil in India. The widespread cultivation of Mentha is driven by its high profitability and short crop cycle during the summer Zaid window between the harvesting of Rabi crops and the sowing of Kharif crops, providing farmers with attractive financial returns without disrupting major cereal crop rotations.

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69. (A) Lucknow
The Uttar Pradesh Council of Agricultural Research has its headquarters located in Lucknow. Established in 1989, UPCAR serves as the apex state body for coordinating, funding, monitoring, and directing agricultural research, education, and extension activities across state agricultural universities and research

40. The tree species Diospyros melanoxylon, whose leaves are harvested as non-timber forest produce in southern UP districts, is commonly known as:
(A) Sal
(B) Mahua
(C) Tendu
(D) Khair

41. Bhadohi district in Uttar Pradesh is internationally famous for which GI-tagged industry, heavily utilizing raw wool?
(A) Premium Quality Leather Goods
(B) Traditional Wooden Toys
(C) Decorative Brassware
(D) Handmade Woollen Carpets

42. Arrange the following districts of Uttar Pradesh in DECREASING order of their total forest cover area as per ISFR 2021:
1. Sonbhadra
2. Lakhimpur Kheri
3. Mirzapur
4. Chandauli

Select the correct order from the options given below:
(A) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$
(B) $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4$
(C) $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$
(D) $1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2$

43. In which year was the Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI) established at Jhansi?
(A) 1952
(B) 1962
(C) 1974
(D) 1985

44. Which tree plantation scheme was launched in Uttar Pradesh to encourage farmers to plant trees on bunds and uncultivated private land with state financial incentives?
(A) Harit Rima Swavalamban Yojana Scheme
(B) Mukhyamantri Krishak Vriksha Dhan Yojana
(C) Uttar Pradesh State Van Mitra Scheme Yojana
(D) Mukhyamantri Vriksha Sanrakshan Evam Vikas Yojana

45. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Agro-forestry practices combining Poplar and Eucalyptus with sugarcane and wheat are highly prevalent in Western Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): High demand from wood-based industries like plywood, matchstick, and paper mills located in Western UP provides stable market prices for agro-forestry timber.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

46. What is the official State Bird of Uttar Pradesh, commonly found inhabiting the wetland ecosystems of the state?
(A) Great Indian Bustard
(B) House Sparrow
(C) Saras Crane
(D) Peacock

47. The Uttar Pradesh Cow Slaughter Prevention Act was originally enacted in which year?
(A) 1950
(B) 1955
(C) 1965
(D) 1972

48. Ranipur Tiger Reserve, notified as the 4th Tiger Reserve of Uttar Pradesh in 2022, is located in which district?
(A) Banda
(B) Mahoba
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Lalitpur

49. Jalauni is an indigenous sheep breed found in which geographical region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Terai Region
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Rohilkhand Region
(D) Purvanchal Plains

50. The Central Avian Research Institute (CARI), dedicated to poultry research, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Meerut
(B) Kanpur Nagar
(C) Aligarh
(D) Bareilly

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80. (A) I and II only
In the drought-prone Bundelkhand region, the state government offers higher subsidy assistance for micro-irrigation installation compared to other regions. Sprinkler systems are extensively used for pulse crops like Gram and Peas to maximize water efficiency. Micro-irrigation optimizes fertigation efficiency but does not completely eliminate the necessity of soil nutrient inputs.

81. (B) Mathura
The ICAR-Central Institute for Research on Goats is located at Makhdoom near Farah in Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1979, CIRG conducts research on goat nutrition, genetics, health management, and reproductive technology, developing sustainable goat rearing management packages to boost meat and milk productivity for smallholder livestock farmers.

82. (D) Saharanpur and Lucknow
Modern packhouses equipped with advanced sorting, grading, cold chain storage, and Vapor Heat Treatment (VHT) facilities for fresh fruit export are established at Saharanpur and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh. These specialized export processing infrastructure centers treat fresh mangoes to satisfy stringent international phytosanitary standards for export to European and Middle Eastern markets.

83. (A) Jowar (Sorghum)
Jowar, or Sorghum, is widely cultivated in Uttar Pradesh during the Kharif season both as a grain food crop and as high-quality green fodder, locally termed 'chari'. Resistant to dry spells, Jowar provides digestible green forage for farm cattle while producing food grain in semi-arid and rainfed agrarian zones statewide.

84. (C) Assessing farm technology, conducting demonstrations, and training farmers
Krishi Vigyan Kendras serve as frontline agricultural extension centers situated across all districts of Uttar Pradesh. Functioning under the ICAR network, KVKs conduct location-specific technology assessment, on-farm testing, front-line demonstrations, and capacity-building vocational training programs for farmers and farm women to accelerate modern technology transfer from research labs to fields.

85. (A) Lucknow
The ICAR-National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources is located at Telibandha, Canal Ring Road in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1983, NBFGR conducts scientific research on conservation, characterization, cataloging, and database management of fish genetic resources of India, supporting sustainable aquaculture development and aquatic biodiversity protection across inland and marine ecosystems.

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86. (D) Western Uttar Pradesh
High-yielding Basmati rice varieties such as 'Pusa Basmati 1121' and 'Pusa Basmati 1509' are grown extensively across Western Uttar Pradesh districts including Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, and Baghpat. Favorable climatic conditions, fertile canal-irrigated soils, and advanced mechanization in this region foster long-grain aromatic rice production with high market export potential internationally.

87. (B) Hapur
The Central Potato Research Station in Uttar Pradesh is situated at Babugarh in Hapur district (formerly part of Ghaziabad). Operating under the ICAR-Central Potato Research Institute, the station produces disease-free seed potatoes, develops location-specific high-yielding potato varieties, and conducts agronomic research to optimize potato production technology across north Indian plains.

88. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Continuous heavy canal irrigation without adequate surface drainage in low-lying flat terrain of Uttar Pradesh causes water table rise and persistent waterlogging. As water evaporates from topsoil, soluble salts are drawn upward through capillary action and accumulate on the land surface, transforming fertile agricultural fields into barren saline and alkaline Usar lands.

89. (D) Frequent drought, poor soil water retention, and rugged terrain
The Vindhyan and Bundelkhand regions of Uttar Pradesh receive priority coverage under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana due to severe environmental constraints. These regions feature undulating rocky topography, low soil water-retention capacity, deep water tables, and recurrent drought conditions, necessitating targeted water conservation, micro-irrigation,

organizations to solve agro-climatic challenges specific to Uttar Pradesh.

70. (D) Kharif
Pearl Millet, commonly known as Bajra, is grown as a rainfed coarse grain crop during the Kharif season across dryland areas of Uttar Pradesh. Sown with the onset of monsoonal rains in June and July, Bajra thrives under warm temperatures and dry soil conditions in south-western and central districts of the state.

71. (B) 1976
The Uttar Pradesh State Seed Certification Agency was established in 1976 under the provisions of the Seeds Act, 1966. The statutory agency is responsible for inspecting seed fields, testing seed purity and germination quality in certified laboratories, and issuing official seed certification tags to ensure high-quality foundation and certified seeds reach state farmers.

72. (A) I, II and III only
The Kisan Credit Card scheme provides farmers with timely, flexible, and affordable short-term credit for crop cultivation and post-harvest maintenance. Landowners, tenant farmers, and sharecroppers are eligible for KCC loans with prompt repayment interest subventions. Coverage has also expanded beyond crop cultivation to include animal husbandry, poultry, and fisheries activities.

73. (D) Saharanpur
Saharanpur district in North-Western Uttar Pradesh is famous for the large-scale production of the 'Chausa' mango variety, along with Langra and Bombay Green. The sub-tropical climatic conditions and fertile soils of Saharanpur foster optimal fruit development, making it a prominent regional center for commercial mango cultivation, processing, and export handling.

74. (A) Agra Canal
The Agra Canal is a major canal system taking off from the right bank of the Yamuna River at Okhla in Delhi. Constructed in 1874, it runs southwards to provide dedicated irrigation water supply to major agricultural belts across Mathura and Agra districts of Uttar Pradesh, as well as adjoining regions.

75. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Local soil classifications in Bundelkhand reflect varied physical properties. Karail is a moisture-retentive black clay soil, Parwa is a light reddish-grey loam soil, Rakar is an unfertile sloping soil prone to severe erosion, and Bhur represents sandy elevated ridge soil composed of coarse wind-blown or alluvial river sand deposits regionally.

76. (B) Adopting drip and sprinkler micro-irrigation systems
The 'Per Drop More Crop' component under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana in Uttar Pradesh focuses on promoting micro-irrigation technologies, specifically drip and sprinkler systems. This approach optimizes farm water-use efficiency, reduces fertilizer wastage via fertigation, conserves groundwater resources, and maximizes agricultural crop productivity per unit of applied irrigation water.

77. (A) Mango
Uttar Pradesh ranks first in India in both total acreage and total production volume of Mango. Subtropical climate, rich alluvial soils, and well-established fruit belts across Malihabad, Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, and Varanasi contribute to high annual yields of commercial mango varieties like Dasheri, Chausa, Langra, and Gaurjit across the entire state.

78. (C) Shahjahanpur
The Uttar Pradesh Ganna Shodh Parishad (Sugarcane Research Council) is headquartered at Shahjahanpur. Established in 1912, it is a premier state sugarcane research institution dedicated to breeding high-yielding, high-sucrose, and disease-resistant sugarcane varieties, standardizing optimal agro-techniques, and providing quality seed cane material to sugar mill command areas across Uttar Pradesh.

79. (D) Mango
'Gaurjit' is a popular, early-ripening regional variety of Mango grown extensively in Gorakhpur, Deoria, and adjoining eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. Maturing early in the summer season, Gaurjit mangoes feature a distinct sweet taste, rich aroma, and thin peel, making them highly sought after in local wholesale markets before mainstream varieties arrive.

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irrigation. An extensive network of public and private tube-wells, combined with state canal systems like Sarda and Upper Ganga, ensures reliable water supply for intensive cropping statewide.

100. (C) River Ganga basin corridor
Organic farming clusters established under the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana in Uttar Pradesh cover maximum continuous districts along the River Ganga basin corridor. This ecological corridor development focuses on reducing synthetic chemical runoff, enhancing natural soil organic matter, promoting eco-friendly agricultural practices, and marketing certified organic food grains across urban domestic markets.

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and watershed development interventions statewide.

90. (A) Ethanol for bio-fuel blending
Sugar mills across Uttar Pradesh are increasingly diverting B-heavy molasses, C-heavy molasses, and direct sugarcane juice toward bio-ethanol production. Supported by central government bio-fuel blending policies, this diversification improves financial liquidity for sugar mills, reduces delayed cane price dues for farmers, and contributes to reducing national reliance on imported crude oil.

91. (B) Potato
Among all vegetable crops, Uttar Pradesh holds the largest share in total national production volume for Potato, contributing over thirty percent of India's aggregate output. Favorable winter temperatures, deep alluvial soils in the Gangetic plains, and extensive cold storage infrastructure across western and central districts drive sustained high yields of potatoes.

92. (A) I, II and III only
Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samiti in Uttar Pradesh operates under the Agricultural Produce Market Act to manage regulated wholesale agricultural markets. It ensures fair trading, prevents farmer exploitation, and provides infrastructure. State mandis are integrated with the e-NAM electronic platform, whereas Minimum Support Prices are determined nationally by the central government.

93. (A) Marigold (Genda)
Ghazipur and Varanasi districts in Eastern Uttar Pradesh serve as commercial floricultural belts for Marigold (Genda) cultivation. High demand for marigold flowers during cultural festivals, daily religious rituals in temple towns like Varanasi, and wedding celebrations drives extensive local flower farming, providing reliable daily cash returns for smallholding floral cultivators.

94. (A) 1950
The Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh passed the landmark Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill in 1950. The legislation sought to eliminate agrarian intermediaries, grant land tenure rights directly to tenant cultivators, streamline land revenue collection, and establish a uniform tenure legal framework across all agricultural districts in the state.

95. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Prominent agricultural products in Uttar Pradesh are mapped to specific regional hubs. Kalanamak rice is traditionally cultivated in Siddharthnagar, while Surkha guava is famous in Prayagraj. Pratapgarh is the primary hub for Aonla gooseberry production, and Gaurjit mango is a popular early-maturing regional fruit variety grown in Gorakhpur district extensively.

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96. (C) Rent costly farm machinery to small and marginal farmers at subsidized rates
Under the Chief Minister Farm Mechanization Scheme in Uttar Pradesh, Custom Hiring Centres are established to rent expensive agricultural machinery like tractors, rotavators, laser land levellers, and combine harvesters to small and marginal farmers at subsidized rates. This initiative enhances farm productivity and reduces cultivation expenditure without heavy equipment purchase burdens.

97. (B) Barabanki
Commercial cultivation of tissue-culture Banana varieties, such as Grand Naine (G-9), has expanded rapidly in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh. High yield per plant, uniform growth, pest resistance, assured irrigation from canal systems, and proximity to major consumption markets in Lucknow have driven widespread adoption of banana farming among local agri-entrepreneurs.

98. (D) Animal husbandry, dairy farming, and horticulture
Integrated Farming Systems promoted across Uttar Pradesh combine conventional food crop production with complementary enterprise activities like animal husbandry, dairy farming, horticulture, and aquaculture. This multi-enterprise approach optimizes farm resource recycling, diversifies income streams, reduces dependency on commercial chemical inputs, and enhances year-round financial security for small and marginal farm households.

99. (A) Around 86-87%
Uttar Pradesh possesses an exceptionally well-developed agricultural irrigation infrastructure, with approximately eighty-six to eighty-seven percent of its net sown area covered by net

from forest divisions in which geographical region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Terai and Plain Belt Region
(B) Vindhyan and Bundelkhand
(C) Sub-Himalayan Bhabar Zone
(D) Central Ganga-Yamuna Doab

12. Consider the following statements regarding Indigenous Cattle Breeds of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Gangatiri breed is predominantly found in eastern districts along the Ganga river basin such as Varanasi, Mirzapur, and Ghazipur.
II. Kenkatha cattle breed is native to the Bundelkhand region along the Ken river basin.
III. Ponwar cattle breed is native to the plains of Pilibhit district.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

13. The Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation (PCDF) of Uttar Pradesh was established in which year to streamline cooperative dairy development?
(A) 1952
(B) 1962
(C) 1975
(D) 1988

14. Which sanctuary was established in 1957 as the first wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary

15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Research Institution)
P. Central Avian Research Institute (CARI)
Q. Central Agroforestry Research Institute (CAFRI)
R. DUVASU Veterinary University
S. National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR)
List II: (District in UP)
1. Bareilly
2. Jhansi
3. Mathura
4. Lucknow
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

16. According to the 20th Livestock Census, Uttar Pradesh holds the highest total population in India for which specific category of livestock?
(A) Sheep
(B) Goats
(C) Buffaloes
(D) Horses and Ponies

17. In which year was Pilibhit Tiger Reserve officially notified as the third Tiger Reserve of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 2008
(B) 2010
(C) 2014
(D) 2018

18. Consider the following statements regarding Social Forestry in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Uttar Pradesh Social Forestry Project was formally launched in 1979-80 with financial support from the World Bank.
II. Its main objective was to reduce biotic pressure on traditional reserve forests by raising trees on degraded, community, and roadside lands.
III. Eucalyptus and Poplar were extensively distributed under farm forestry components.
IV. The project was executed under the exclusive control of the Irrigation Department.
Which of the combinations given below contains ONLY correct statements?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II and IV

19. The state-level 'Gokul Puraskar' instituted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh is awarded for outstanding achievement in which field?
(A) Cooperative Milk Production
(B) Sustainable Forest Conservation
(C) Commercial Inland Fish Farming
(D) Scientific Poultry Breed Development

20. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary, designated as a Ramsar Site in 2022, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Basti
(C) Sant Kabir Nagar

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CHAPTER 08
Forestry and Animal Husbandry

1. Which forest type accounts for the maximum area of natural forest cover in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest
(B) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest
(C) Sub-tropical Pine Forest
(D) Tropical Thorn Forest

2. The ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), a pioneer institute in livestock health research, is located at which place in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Makhdoom, Mathura
(B) Rahman Khera, Lucknow
(C) Babugarh, Hapur
(D) Izatnagar, Bareilly

3. The ICAR-Central Institute for Research on Goats (CIRG) is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mathura
(B) Etawah
(C) Agra
(D) Jhansi

4. According to the 20th Livestock Census (2019), what is Uttar Pradesh's rank in total livestock population among Indian states?
(A) First
(B) Second
(C) Third
(D) Fourth

5. The ICAR-Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI) is headquartered in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Banda
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Mirzapur

6. Dudhwa National Park, the only national park in Uttar Pradesh, is located in which district?
(A) Bahraich
(B) Pilibhit
(C) Shravasti
(D) Lakhimpur Kheri

7. Under the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme of Uttar Pradesh, which product category is selected for Kanpur Nagar and Agra?
(A) Wooden Handicrafts
(B) Leather Products
(C) Brassware
(D) Chikankari Textiles

8. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh is extensively targeted for state social forestry and agro-forestry projects.
Reason (R): Bundelkhand experiences low annual rainfall, high soil erosion, and severe moisture stress during summer months.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. Which indigenous buffalo breed, native to the Yamuna and Chambal ravine tract of Etawah and Agra districts, is known for the highest milk fat percentage?
(A) Murrah
(B) Nili-Ravi
(C) Jaffarabadi
(D) Bhadawari

10. In which year was the first formal State Forest Policy of Uttar Pradesh declared after independence?
(A) 1952
(B) 1974
(C) 1998
(D) 2017

11. Tendu leaves, used extensively in the bidi manufacturing industry, are primarily collected

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depends entirely on inland capture and culture fisheries.
II. Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar (Rihand Reservoir) in Sonbhadra is a major water body for reservoir capture fisheries.
III. Uttar Pradesh was awarded the best inland state award at the National Fisheries Day awards in 2023.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

33. What is the primary objective of the Mukhyamantri Khet Suraksha Yojana implemented in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Supplying subsidized quality fodder seeds to marginal and small farmers
(B) Installing low-intensity solar fencing around crop fields
(C) Distributing high-yielding indigenous cattle breeds to rural households
(D) Establishing well-equipped gaushalas across all rural gram panchayats

34. Under the Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006, which indigenous tribal community in Lakhimpur Kheri district has been granted traditional community forest rights over Terai forest patches?
(A) Gond
(B) Kol
(C) Baiga
(D) Tharu

35. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Ramsar Site / Wetland Sanctuary in UP)
P. Sur Sarovar (Keetham)
Q. Sandi Bird Sanctuary
R. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary
S. Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary
List II: (District)
1. Agra
2. Hardoi
3. Rae Bareli
4. Gonda
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

36. Barbari, a compact goat breed well-adapted to stall feeding and urban backyards, is native to which region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Terai Lowland Region
(B) Mirzapur Plateau Region
(C) Mathura and Agra
(D) Rohilkhand Plains Region

37. What is the main cause of severe gully erosion and ravine formation along the banks of Yamuna and Chambal rivers in Agra and Etawah?
(A) Deforestation and rain runoff along soft alluvial riverbanks
(B) Heavy industrial effluent discharge causing severe chemical erosion of banks
(C) Uncontrolled canal seepage and waterlogging from Eastern Yamuna Canal
(D) Intensive tube-well irrigation leading to underground soil piping collapse

38. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Poultry Development Policy:
I. It aims to achieve state self-sufficiency in commercial egg production and broiler meat.
II. Capital subsidy and interest subvention are extended to commercial layer and broiler farm entrepreneurs.
III. Commercial feed processing plants receive state promotional incentives to lower input costs.
IV. It mandates that all commercial poultry units must be owned by municipal corporations.
Which of the combinations given below contains ONLY correct statements?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II and IV

39. What is the main purpose of organizing 'Pashu Aarogya Melas' across development blocks in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Auctioning stray cattle from state shelters to commercial private milk processors
(B) Providing free veterinary treatment, vaccination, and breeding services
(C) Distributing subsidized synthetic milk powder and nutritional supplements to households
(D) Registration and licensing of private forest timber dealers across districts

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(D) Siddharthnagar

21. In Uttar Pradesh, the 'Nand Baba Milk Mission' scheme was launched in 2023 with a budget outlay of:
(A) Rs 250 crore
(B) Rs 500 crore
(C) Rs 1,000 crore
(D) Rs 2,000 crore

22. Select the correct sequence of Tiger Reserves in Uttar Pradesh in chronological order of their formal notification:
(A) Dudhwa → Pilibhit → Amangarh → Ranipur
(B) Dudhwa → Amangarh → Pilibhit → Ranipur
(C) Amangarh → Dudhwa → Pilibhit → Ranipur
(D) Dudhwa → Pilibhit → Ranipur → Amangarh

23. As per the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021, which district of Uttar Pradesh has the highest recorded forest cover percentage relative to its total geographical area?
(A) Chandauli
(B) Sonbhadra
(C) Mirzapur
(D) Pilibhit

24. As per ISFR 2021, which district of Uttar Pradesh has the lowest percentage of forest area relative to its geographical area?
(A) Mainpuri
(B) Deoria
(C) Bhadohi
(D) Mau

25. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Terai belt of Uttar Pradesh supports dense Sal forests and high wildlife diversity.
Reason (R): The Terai region lies immediately south of the Bhabar tract and features high water table levels, marshy land, and high annual monsoon rainfall.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

26. Jamunapari, a famous dual-purpose goat breed known for high milk yield and meat, is indigenous to the river ravines of which district in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Etawah
(B) Mathura
(C) Jhansi
(D) Banda

27. In Uttar Pradesh, the brand name under which milk and dairy products manufactured by cooperative milk unions are marketed is:
(A) Amul
(B) Parag
(C) Verka
(D) Medha

28. Which tree species, widely introduced in Uttar Pradesh under farm forestry drives, is often criticized for heavy groundwater consumption in dry zones?
(A) Neem
(B) Eucalyptus
(C) Sheesham
(D) Mahua

29. Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary, the smallest wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh by geographical area, is located in which district?
(A) Lalitpur
(B) Mahoba
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Hamirpur

NODIA

30. Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary, the largest wildlife sanctuary by area in Uttar Pradesh, does NOT extend into which of the following districts?
(A) Meerut
(B) Amroha
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Bijnor

31. Which state government award in Uttar Pradesh specifically targets dairy farmers achieving highest milk productivity from indigenous cow breeds like Gangatiri, Sahiwal, and Hariana?
(A) Gokul Puraskar
(B) UP Krishi Ratna
(C) Pashu Palak Samman
(D) Nand Baba Puraskar

32. Consider the following statements regarding the Fisheries Sector in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh is a landlocked state and

51. Tropical Thorn Forests in Uttar Pradesh are predominantly found in which of the following regions?
(A) Southwestern Bundelkhand region
(B) High altitude Terai belt region
(C) Northern Bhabar sub-Himalayan tract
(D) Eastern alluvial Gangetic plain zones

52. Consider the following statements regarding the annual 'Vriksharopan Jan Abhiyan' tree plantation drive in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is an annual state-wide mega plantation drive targeted at increasing tree cover outside forest areas.
II. The campaign has set national benchmarks by planting over 30 crore saplings in a single day in recent editions.
III. Sapling tracking and nursery logistics are monitored using geo-tagging technology.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

53. The Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh is situated along the banks of which river system that forms a critical habitat for Gharials?
(A) Girwa River
(B) Yamuna River
(C) Betwa River
(D) Son River

54. What is the primary operational mandate of Joint Forest Management (JFM) Eco-Development Committees in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Collecting land revenue and agricultural taxes from declared forest villages
(B) Managing state-owned sawmills and commercial timber processing units
(C) Regulating commercial river sand mining operations in reserve forest zones
(D) Involving local communities in forest protection and conservation

55. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Indigenous Breed)
P. Bhadawari
Q. Mewati
R. Gangatiri
S. Ponwar
List II: (Primary Distribution District in UP)
1. Etawah
2. Mathura
3. Varanasi
4. Pilibhit
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

56. Under the National Livestock Mission (NLM) component implemented in UP, what level of capital subsidy is provided to individual entrepreneurs setting up commercial goat/sheep breeding units?
(A) 25 percent
(B) 50 percent
(C) 75 percent
(D) 90 percent

57. The Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation (UP Van Nigam) was established under the UP Forest Corporation Act in which year?
(A) 1965
(B) 1974
(C) 1982
(D) 1990

58. Consider the following statements regarding Dudhwa National Park:
I. It is situated in Lakhimpur Kheri district along the Indo-Nepal border region.
II. It was designated as a National Park in 1977.
III. It harbors significant populations of Swamp Deer (Barasingha) and Indian Rhinoceros.
IV. It is located in the Vindhyan hill system of southern Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the combinations given below contains ONLY correct statements?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II and IV

59. Sonbhadra district in Uttar Pradesh is noted for significant population of which tribal community involved in traditional forest collection activities?
(A) Tharu
(B) Kol
(C) Buksa
(D) Bhotia

60. Under the 'Mukhyamantri Sahabagita Yojana' in Uttar Pradesh, what monthly financial assistance

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per cattle head is provided to farmers taking care of stray cattle from government shelters?
(A) Rs 500
(B) Rs 900
(C) Rs 1,500
(D) Rs 2,000

61. The historic 'Bateshwar Fair', famous for its large cattle market and livestock trade, is held annually in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agra
(B) Etawah
(C) Mainpuri
(D) Jhansi

62. Select the correct order of administrative hierarchy in the Uttar Pradesh Forest Department from HIGHEST to LOWEST post:
(A) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF) → Chief Conservator of Forests (CCF) → Conservator of Forests (CF) → Divisional Forest Officer (DFO)
(B) Chief Conservator of Forests (CCF) → Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF) → Conservator of Forests (CF) → Divisional Forest Officer (DFO)
(C) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF) → Conservator of Forests (CF) → Chief Conservator of Forests (CCF) → Divisional Forest Officer (DFO)
(D) Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) → Conservator of Forests (CF) → Chief Conservator of Forests (CCF) → Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF)

63. Which organization serves as the statutory agency responsible for harvesting and marketing timber from state-owned forests in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) UP Agro Industries Corporation
(B) UP State Forest Development Council
(C) UP Industrial Development Authority
(D) UP Forest Corporation

64. What percentage of the total forest area in Uttar Pradesh falls under the 'Reserved Forest' legal category?
(A) Less than 30 percent
(B) Between 40 and 50 percent
(C) More than 70 percent
(D) Exactly 100 percent

65. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Deep-water reservoir cage-culture fisheries are being actively expanded in major dams in Sonbhadra and Jhansi districts under PMMSY.
Reason (R): Large reservoirs in southern UP provide extensive perennial water surface area for high-density fish production without occupying agricultural land.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

66. Under the ODOP scheme of Uttar Pradesh, Saharanpur district is selected for which wood-based industrial craft?
(A) Handcrafted Wooden Toys
(B) Matchbox Manufacturing
(C) Paper Pulp Board Products
(D) Wooden Handicrafts

67. Which tree species is widely planted along major expressways in Uttar Pradesh under green-corridor development drives?
(A) Neem and Pongamia
(B) Hybrid Eucalyptus plantations
(C) Fast-growing Subabul trees
(D) Himalayan Pine species

NODIA

68. The Central Agroforestry Research Institute (CAFRI) is located at which city in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Jhansi
(D) Varanasi

69. What is the official State Animal of Uttar Pradesh, heavily dependent on the swampy grassland and Terai ecosystem?
(A) Swamp Deer
(B) Spotted Chital Deer
(C) Indian Wild Boar
(D) Blue Bull Nilgai

70. The Upper Ganga River stretch, declared a Ramsar Site in 2005, extends between which two locations in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Haridwar to Bijnor

(B) Narora to Kanpur
(C) Prayagraj to Varanasi
(D) Brijghat to Narora

71. The ICAR-National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR), dedicated to aquatic genetic research, is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Varanasi

72. Consider the following statements regarding Dairy Cooperatives in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation (PCDF) processes and markets milk under the brand name 'Parag'.
II. The dairy cooperative sector in UP operates under a three-tier structure comprising primary dairy societies at village level, milk unions at district level, and federation at state level.
III. 'Gokul Puraskar' is awarded annually to promote competitive cooperative milk production across districts.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

73. Leaves collected from Shorea robusta trees in eastern UP forests are primarily utilized for which eco-friendly handicraft product?
(A) Commercial bidi wrapping
(B) Industrial herbal tanning agent
(C) Natural fiber rope weaving
(D) Leaf plates and bowls

74. Which popular indigenous high-yield dairy cow breed, widely bred in Uttar Pradesh government breeding farms, originates historically from Montgomery district?
(A) Sahiwal
(B) Gir
(C) Tharparkar
(D) Kankrej

75. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Act / Policy)
P. UP Forest Corporation Act
Q. UP Cow Slaughter Prevention Act
R. Indian Forest Act
S. Wildlife Protection Act
List II: (Year of Enactment / Launch)
1. 1974
2. 1955
3. 1927
4. 1972
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

NODIA

76. Sarsai Nawar Wetland, a recognized Ramsar site in Uttar Pradesh, is situated in which district?
(A) Mainpuri
(B) Etawah
(C) Auraiya
(D) Farrukhabad

77. What is the official State Tree of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ashoka
(B) Banyan
(C) Peepal
(D) Neem

78. Consider the following statements regarding Wildlife Sanctuaries in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Chandauli district.
II. Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Bahraich district.
III. Sohagibarwa Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Maharajganj district.
IV. Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Mathura district.
Which of the combinations given below contains ONLY correct statements?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II and IV

79. Which statutory export promotion body under the Ministry of Commerce coordinates quality control and export standards for meat processing units in UP districts like Unnao and Aligarh?
(A) NABARD
(B) MPEDA
(C) EIC
(D) APEDA

80. Timber from Bombax ceiba (Semal) harvested in Uttar Pradesh forests is primarily utilized in which industry?

(A) Heavy railway sleepers
(B) Marine ship building
(C) Matchbox industry
(D) Decorative high-end furniture

81. Surha Tal Bird Sanctuary, renamed after freedom fighter Jayaprakash Narayan, is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Azamgarh
(B) Ballia
(C) Ghazipur
(D) Deoria

82. What is the primary objective of constructing 'Amrit Sarovars' in forest-fringe village areas in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Hydroelectric power generation for commercial industries
(B) Industrial chemical effluent storage and treatment
(C) Municipal sewage collection and waste disposal
(D) Water conservation and groundwater recharge

83. Riparian forests along major riverbanks and floodplains in Uttar Pradesh characteristically comprise species like:
(A) Sheesham and Khair
(B) Teak and Pine species
(C) Eucalyptus and Subabul
(D) Sal and Rhododendron trees

84. Which wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh lies along the Terai border with Nepal and serves as a key movement corridor for tigers and Asian elephants?
(A) Mahavir Swami Sanctuary
(B) Ranipur Sanctuary
(C) Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Vijay Sagar Sanctuary

85. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Uttar Pradesh Animal Husbandry Department has undertaken large-scale ear-tagging of cattle and buffaloes with 12-digit Pashu Aadhar numbers.
Reason (R): Unique ear-tagging facilitates systematic disease monitoring, coverage under Pashu Dhan Bima schemes, and digital traceability on the INAPH portal.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

86. What is the main statutory objective of the Uttar Pradesh Gau Seva Aayog?
(A) Exporting processed cattle hides and leather to foreign countries
(B) Regulating commercial timber prices on public gaushala lands
(C) Managing state forest border check posts and timber transit
(D) Ensuring cow protection and gaushala management

87. Barabanki district in Uttar Pradesh is nationally recognized for high production of which aromatic cash crop, frequently intercropped in agro-forestry systems?
(A) Citronella
(B) Mentha (Mint)
(C) Vetiver (Khus)
(D) Lemongrass

88. Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) in Uttar Pradesh, what is the maximum financial subsidy provided to women fish farmers for project development?
(A) 25 percent
(B) 40 percent
(C) 60 percent
(D) 80 percent

89. Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, renamed as Shahid Chandra Shekhar Azad Bird Sanctuary, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur Dehat
(C) Barabanki
(D) Unnao

90. Which distinct northern hill region adjoining Saharanpur district contains sub-tropical pine forest patches in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Siwalik Foothills
(B) Vindhyan Escarpment Region
(C) Bundelkhand Plateau Zone
(D) Terai Lowland Basin

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91. 'Katha', an essential ingredient in pan manufacturing, is extracted from the heartwood of which tree species abundantly found in UP thorn and dry forests?
(A) Sal (Shorea robusta)
(B) Khair (Acacia catechu)
(C) Sheesham (Dalbergia sissoo)
(D) Neem (Azadirachta indica)

92. Consider the following statements regarding Stray Cattle Management initiatives in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Urban local bodies establish 'Kanha Gaushalas' for sheltering stray bovine population.
II. 'Mukhyamantri Sahabagita Yojana' financial support is directly transferred to cattle rearers adopting stray cattle.
III. Ear-tagging and registration of sheltered livestock is linked to national digital databases.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

93. DUVASU University at Mathura was established by the Uttar Pradesh Government in 2001 to promote education and research in:
(A) Veterinary Science
(B) Horticulture and Forestry
(C) Fisheries Technology
(D) Sericulture and Apiculture

94. Okhla Bird Sanctuary, located at the entry point of Yamuna River into Uttar Pradesh, lies in which district?
(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Bulandshahr
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(D) Aligarh

95. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Forest Produce / Product)
P. Tendu leaves collection
Q. Katha (Catechu) processing
R. Wooden Toys
S. Sports Goods (Willow/Mulberry timber)
List II: (Key Processing / Production Center in UP)
1. Jhansi / Sonbhadra
2. Bareilly
3. Chitrakoot
4. Meerut
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

96. According to the State Forest Policy 2017 of Uttar Pradesh, what is the target percentage of total geographical area aimed to be brought under forest and tree cover?
(A) 9 percent
(B) 15 percent
(C) 22 percent
(D) 33 percent

97. Which indigenous tree species, known for high carbon absorption and environmental resilience, is heavily promoted under UP's 'Haritima' plantations?
(A) Eucalyptus
(B) Neem
(C) Poplar
(D) Subabul

98. Consider the following statements regarding Ramsar Sites in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh has 10 designated Ramsar sites of international importance.
II. Haiderpur Wetland in Muzaffarnagar/Bijnor border is a designated Ramsar site.
III. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary in Sant Kabir Nagar was added to the Ramsar list in 2022.
IV. Sur Sarovar (Keetham Lake) in Agra is NOT a Ramsar site.
Which of the combinations given below contains ONLY correct statements?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, II and IV

NODIA

99. Which enforcement agency works in coordination with the UP Forest Department to curb illegal poaching and trafficking of wildlife parts across state borders?
(A) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
(B) UP State Crime Investigation Bureau
(C) UP Forest Development Corporation
(D) UP State Pollution Control Board

100. In which year was UP Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan

31. (D) Nand Baba Puraskar
The Government of Uttar Pradesh instituted the Nand Baba Puraskar specifically to encourage individual cattle rearers who achieve peak milk yields from indigenous cow breeds such as Gangatiri, Sahiwal, and Hariana. The award provides cash incentives and citations to promote the conservation and commercial rearing of native bovine breeds statewide.

32. (D) I, II and III
As a landlocked state, Uttar Pradesh relies on inland rivers, canals, reservoirs, and ponds for fish production. Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar in Sonbhadra represents a massive water body for capture fisheries. Due to expanding aquaculture and cage culture, Uttar Pradesh was recognized as the best inland state at National Fisheries Day 2023.

33. (B) Installing low-intensity solar fencing around crop fields
The Mukhyamantri Khet Suraksha Yojana was formulated in Uttar Pradesh to safeguard standing agricultural crops from damage by stray cattle and wild animals. Under this scheme, the government provides financial subsidies to farmers for installing low-intensity solar powered electric fences around their agricultural land, delivering non-lethal shocks to deter stray animals.

34. (D) Tharu
Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006, community forest rights have been formally granted to the indigenous Tharu tribal community in Lakhimpur Kheri district. This recognition safeguards their customary rights over forest resources, non-timber produce harvesting, and traditional forest dwelling within the Terai region.

35. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Wetland bird sanctuaries and Ramsar sites are distributed across several districts in Uttar Pradesh. Sur Sarovar lake is situated near Agra, Sandi Bird Sanctuary lies in Hardoi, Samaspur Bird Sanctuary is located in Rae Bareli, and Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary is positioned within Gonda district, preserving essential wetland bird habitats.

36. (C) Mathura and Agra
The Barbari is a compact, short-eared indigenous goat breed natively distributed in Mathura and Agra districts along the Yamuna river basin in Uttar Pradesh. Adaptable to stall feeding and semi-intensive rearing, this prolific breed matures early, exhibits high fecundity with frequent twin births, and is ideal for smallholder urban and peri-urban rearing.

37. (A) Deforestation and rain runoff along soft alluvial riverbanks
Extensive gully erosion and badland formation along the Yamuna and Chambal rivers in Agra and Etawah districts are driven by historical deforestation and intense monsoon surface runoff. Rainwater erodes soft, loose alluvial riverbanks and friable topsoil, creating deep networks of barren, highly dissected ravines that severely limit agricultural productivity in these areas.

38. (A) I, II and III
The Uttar Pradesh Poultry Development Policy promotes commercial poultry growth to attain self-sufficiency in egg and broiler production. Financial assistance includes capital interest subventions, capital subsidies, and incentives for poultry feed manufacturing units. Commercial poultry enterprises are encouraged under private ownership and entrepreneurship rather than being restricted to municipal government ownership.

39. (B) Providing free veterinary treatment, vaccination, and breeding services
Pashu Aarogya Melas are regularly organized across development blocks by the Uttar Pradesh Animal Husbandry Department to bring comprehensive veterinary care directly to rural livestock farmers. These special camps offer free animal health checkups, surgical treatments, prophylactic vaccinations, artificial insemination, parasite control, and expert advisory services to improve overall livestock health.

40. (C) Tendu
Diospyros melanoxylon, locally known as Tendu, is a economically significant forest tree species native to the tropical dry deciduous forests of southern Uttar Pradesh. The collection and collection management of mature tendu leaves serve as a key source of seasonal employment and revenue for local forest-dwelling tribal

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest
Tropical dry deciduous forests constitute the largest proportion of natural forest cover in Uttar Pradesh. These forests are extensively distributed across the plains, Vindhyan plateau regions, and transition zones. They thrive in climatic regions characterized by moderate annual rainfall between seventy and one hundred centimeters, undergoing seasonal leaf shedding during dry summer months.

2. (D) Izatnagar, Bareilly
The ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute is one of the premier research organizations in veterinary science and animal health in India. Established originally in 1889, it was later relocated to Izatnagar in Bareilly district, Uttar Pradesh. The institute conducts advanced research in livestock medicine, vaccine development, disease diagnosis, and biological products.

3. (A) Mathura
The Central Institute for Research on Goats is a specialized national research organization operating under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Located at Makhdoom near Farah in Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh, this institute focuses on improving goat productivity, breed conservation, disease prevention, and post-harvest technology to support rural livelihoods across the country.

4. (A) First
According to the official findings of the 20th Livestock Census conducted in 2019, Uttar Pradesh holds the leading position among all Indian states in total livestock population. The state accounts for a major share of the national livestock wealth, driven by large populations of buffaloes, cattle, goats, and indigenous livestock breeds.

5. (A) Jhansi
The Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute is a premier national research center dedicated to forage production, grassland management, and livestock feed development. Headquartered in Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh within the semi-arid Bundelkhand region, the institute works on developing drought-tolerant grass varieties, silvopastoral models, and sustainable fodder technologies for farmers.

6. (D) Lakhimpur Kheri
Dudhwa National Park is the sole national park located in Uttar Pradesh, situated in Lakhimpur Kheri district along the Indo-Nepal border in the Terai lowland region. Established in 1977, this protected ecosystem features dense Sal forests, vast grasslands, and rich wetlands that shelter endangered species including swamp deer, tigers, and Indian rhinoceroses.

7. (B) Leather Products
Under the flagship One District One Product scheme of the Uttar Pradesh government, leather products have been designated as the primary specialized economic product for both Kanpur Nagar and Agra districts. Both cities serve as major manufacturing and export hubs for high-quality footwear, leather garments, bags, saddlery, and allied goods.

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The semi-arid Bundelkhand region experiences harsh climatic conditions, low annual rainfall, extensive soil erosion, and severe summer moisture deficits. Because of these environmental constraints, state forestry initiatives, social forestry programs, and targeted agro-forestry models are heavily prioritized in this region to restore degraded lands, increase green cover, and prevent further desertification.

9. (D) Bhadawari
The Bhadawari is a distinctive indigenous buffalo breed native to the ravine tracts along the Yamuna and Chambal rivers in Etawah and Agra districts. Recognized for its unique copper-colored coat, this breed is globally renowned for producing milk with an exceptionally high fat content, frequently ranging between six and thirteen percent.

NODIA

Vishwavidyalaya Evam Go-Anusandhan Sansthan established in Mathura?
(A) 1995
(B) 1998
(C) 2001
(D) 2005

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eastern Uttar Pradesh. Designated as a Ramsar Site of international importance in 2022, this vast natural lake ecosystem provides a vital wintering habitat for thousands of migratory waterbirds, supporting extraordinary avian diversity and local aquatic fauna.

21. (C) Rs 1,000 crore
The Government of Uttar Pradesh launched the Nand Baba Milk Mission in 2023 with a total budgetary allocation of one thousand crore rupees. The mission aims to provide dairy farmers with enhanced milk processing infrastructure, fair prices, market access, high-yielding indigenous cattle, and financial incentives to elevate overall state milk production.

22. (B) Dudhwa → Amangarh → Pilibhit → Ranipur
The formal notification sequence of tiger reserves in Uttar Pradesh began with Dudhwa in 1987, followed by Amangarh Tiger Reserve declared as a buffer zone for Corbett in 2012. Subsequently, Pilibhit Tiger Reserve was notified in 2014, and Ranipur Tiger Reserve in Chitrakoot was officially declared in 2022 as the fourth reserve.

23. (B) Sonbhadra
As per the India State of Forest Report 2021, Sonbhadra district holds the highest proportion of forest cover relative to its total geographical area among all districts in Uttar Pradesh. With forest cover exceeding thirty-six percent of its geographical expanse, the district features extensive tropical dry deciduous and thorn forests on the Vindhyan plateau.

24. (C) Bhadohi
According to the India State of Forest Report 2021, Bhadohi district records the lowest percentage of forest cover relative to its total geographical area in Uttar Pradesh. The forest cover in Bhadohi remains extremely minimal, measuring less than one percent, due to intense agricultural land use and high rural demographic density across the district.

25. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Terai belt lies directly south of the porous Bhabar gravel region in northern Uttar Pradesh, where emerging underground streams re-emerge to create a humid, waterlogged environment. High water table levels, heavy monsoon precipitation, and marshy soil conditions provide an ideal ecological setting that natively supports dense Sal forests and exceptional wildlife biodiversity.

26. (A) Etawah
The Jamunapari is an iconic, large-sized indigenous goat breed native to the ravine terrain along the Yamuna and Chambal rivers in Etawah district, Uttar Pradesh. Valued as a dual-purpose breed for both substantial milk yields and quality meat production, Jamunapari goats feature distinctive convex facial profiles and pendulous floppy ears.

27. (B) Parag
Parag is the registered commercial brand name under which milk, ghee, butter, and processed dairy products are manufactured and marketed by cooperative milk unions affiliated with the Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation in Uttar Pradesh. The brand represents organized dairy procurement from thousands of rural primary cooperative societies across the state.

28. (B) Eucalyptus
Eucalyptus species were extensively introduced across farm forestry drives in Uttar Pradesh due to fast growth cycles and quick commercial timber returns. However, the tree is widely criticized by environmentalists for its high transpiration rates and excessive water consumption, which significantly deplete local groundwater tables when planted densely in semi-arid zones.

29. (A) Lalitpur
Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary, located in Lalitpur district in the Bundelkhand region, is geographically the smallest wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh, spanning an area of roughly five square kilometers. The sanctuary features dry deciduous scrub forests and protects diverse regional fauna including wild boars, leopards, jackals, and various bird species.

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30. (C) Gorakhpur
Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary is the largest sanctuary by geographic area in Uttar Pradesh, encompassing over two thousand square kilometers along the upper Ganga river basin. The sanctuary extends across several western districts, including Meerut, Bijnor, Amroha, Muzaffarnagar, and Hapur, but does not extend into far eastern districts such as Gorakhpur.

10. (C) 1998
The post-independence State Forest Policy of Uttar Pradesh was formally issued in 1998 to align state forestry governance with national environmental priorities. The policy laid stress on expanding tree cover, promoting participatory Joint Forest Management with rural communities, encouraging farm forestry, conserving wild biodiversity, and ensuring ecological security across all major bio-geographic zones.

11. (B) Vindhyan and Bundelkhand
Tendu leaves, harvested from Diospyros melanoxylon trees, constitute an essential non-timber forest product used in the traditional bidi industry. In Uttar Pradesh, these leaves are naturally abundant and collected on a large scale in the dry deciduous forests located across the southern Vindhyan plateau and Bundelkhand regions, providing crucial seasonal livelihood.

12. (D) I, II and III
Uttar Pradesh possesses several valuable indigenous cattle breeds suited to diverse agro-climatic belts. The Gangatiri breed thrives along eastern alluvial riverbanks, the Kenkatha cattle inhabit the Ken river basin in Bundelkhand, and the Ponwar breed is native to the northern plains of Pilibhit district, playing significant roles in rural agriculture and dairy production.

13. (B) 1962
The Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation was established in 1962 as the apex cooperative body to organize and streamline dairy development activities in Uttar Pradesh. It coordinates primary village dairy cooperative societies and district milk unions to organize milk procurement, processing, distribution, and marketing under the well-established Parag brand name across the state.

14. (C) Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary
Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary, located in Chandauli district on the Vindhyan plateau, was established in 1957, making it the pioneer wildlife sanctuary created in Uttar Pradesh. The sanctuary covers scenic forest habitats with rich natural vegetation, waterfalls, and diverse wild fauna, historically serving as an early center for Asiatic lion introduction experiments.

15. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Major agricultural and livestock institutes are strategically distributed across Uttar Pradesh. The Central Avian Research Institute is located at Bareilly, the Central Agroforestry Research Institute is situated in Jhansi, DUVASU Veterinary University functions from Mathura, and the National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources operates from Lucknow to conduct essential domain research.

16. (C) Buffaloes
As per the 20th Livestock Census, Uttar Pradesh holds the highest buffalo population among all Indian states. The state's massive buffalo population forms the backbone of its rural dairy economy and commercial milk output, supported by widespread adoption of high-yielding breeds and extensive government animal husbandry programs throughout rural districts.

17. (C) 2014
Pilibhit Tiger Reserve was formally notified in 2014 as the third official tiger reserve in Uttar Pradesh, following Dudhwa and Amangarh. Situated in the upper Gangetic plain along the Nepal border, it comprises dense Sal forests, tall grasslands, and swampy wetlands that offer high-quality habitat and corridors for tiger conservation.

18. (A) I, II and III
Launched in 1979-80 with World Bank assistance, the Uttar Pradesh Social Forestry Project aimed to relieve human pressure on traditional reserves. It promoted tree planting on degraded, roadside, and community lands, while encouraging farm forestry with species like Eucalyptus and Poplar. The project was implemented directly by the State Forest Department.

19. (A) Cooperative Milk Production
The Gokul Puraskar is a prestigious state-level award instituted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to honor outstanding performance in cooperative milk production. It is conferred annually upon cooperative dairy farmers who supply the maximum volume of milk to primary cooperative dairy societies, motivating farmers to strengthen the organized dairy framework.

20. (C) Sant Kabir Nagar
Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary is a major freshwater wetland located in Sant Kabir Nagar district of

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communities across Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, and Bundelkhand.

41. (D) Handmade Woollen Carpets
Bhadohi district in Uttar Pradesh is internationally celebrated for its traditional handmade woollen carpet weaving industry, which holds a prestigious Geographical Indication tag. The local craft sector extensively utilizes raw wool to manufacture intricate hand-knotted and hand-tufted carpets, generating significant rural employment and exporting premium products to major global markets worldwide.

42. (A) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$
According to the official forest cover data in ISFR 2021, Sonbhadra has the largest total forest cover area in Uttar Pradesh. Lakhimpur Kheri ranks second due to its extensive Terai forest tracts, followed by Mirzapur in third place on the Vindhyan plateau, and Chandauli holding fourth position in total forest area.

43. (B) 1962
The Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute was established in 1962 at Jhansi in the semi-arid Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. The institute was created to address crucial national challenges in forage production, pasture development, and feed shortages for livestock, subsequently becoming a constituent national research institution under ICAR in 1966.

44. (B) Mukhyamantri Krishak Vriksha Dhan Yojana
The Mukhyamantri Krishak Vriksha Dhan Yojana was initiated by the Uttar Pradesh government to encourage farmers to practice agroforestry by planting trees on private field bunds and uncultivated farm lands. Under this welfare scheme, financial grants and sapling subsidies are provided directly to participating agricultural landowners to boost rural green cover.

45. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Agro-forestry systems featuring Poplar and Eucalyptus intercropped with sugarcane and wheat are widespread in Western Uttar Pradesh. This adoption is strongly driven by proximity to industrial wood markets, including plywood factories, paper mills, and match industries in districts like Yamunanagar and Saharanpur, offering dependable market prices and attractive farm returns.

46. (C) Saras Crane
The Saras Crane is officially recognized as the State Bird of Uttar Pradesh. As the world's tallest flying bird, it inhabits marshy wetlands, agricultural fields, and natural water bodies throughout the state. The species holds immense cultural and ecological value, relying on seasonal wetlands and protected sanctuaries for breeding and survival.

47. (B) 1955
The Uttar Pradesh Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act was originally enacted in 1955 to enforce a legal prohibition on the slaughter of cows and their progeny across the state. Over the decades, the legislation has undergone several statutory amendments to introduce stricter penal provisions, enhanced enforcement measures, and protection for bovine welfare.

48. (C) Chitrakoot
Ranipur Tiger Reserve was officially notified in 2022 in Chitrakoot district within the semi-arid Bundelkhand region, becoming the fourth tiger reserve of Uttar Pradesh. The reserve encompasses dry deciduous forests, rocky hills, and stream valleys, establishing an essential conservation habitat corridor connected with the Panna Tiger Reserve in adjoining Madhya Pradesh.

49. (B) Bundelkhand
Jalauni is an indigenous sheep breed natively found throughout the semi-arid Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, particularly across Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur, and Hamirpur districts. This medium-sized hardy breed is well adapted to hot climatic conditions and sparse natural pastures, primarily reared by rural pastoralists for coarse wool and mutton production.

50. (D) Bareilly
The Central Avian Research Institute is a premier national research center under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, located at Izatnagar in Bareilly district, Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1979, the institute undertakes multi-disciplinary research in poultry genetics, nutrition, avian physiology, disease management,

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gharials, river turtles, and numerous species of migratory waterfowl.

71. (B) Lucknow
The ICAR-National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources is located in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1983, NBFGR is dedicated to the systematic assessment, genetic characterization, conservation, and cataloging of aquatic genetic resources across India, maintaining extensive fish cell lines and gene banks to support sustainable fisheries and aquaculture development nationwide.

72. (D) I, II and III
Dairy cooperatives in Uttar Pradesh operate through a structured three-tier system comprising village-level primary societies, district milk producer unions, and the apex Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation. Operating under the commercial Parag brand name, the federation actively organizes milk procurement, while annual awards like Gokul Puraskar incentivize high milk collection across districts.

73. (D) Leaf plates and bowls
Broad, durable leaves collected from Shorea robusta (Sal) trees in the moist deciduous forests of eastern Uttar Pradesh are extensively processed into traditional biodegradable eco-friendly leaf plates and bowls, locally called pattals and donas. This artisanal eco-friendly cottage industry supplies local dining events while generating vital supplementary income for rural forest dwellers.

74. (A) Sahiwal
The Sahiwal is a high-yielding indigenous dairy cow breed originally native to the Montgomery region of undivided Punjab. Renowned for high milk production, exceptional heat tolerance, and resistance to tropical tick-borne diseases, Sahiwal cattle are widely bred and promoted at state livestock breeding farms across Uttar Pradesh for dairy expansion.

75. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Legislative statutes governing forestry and animal welfare in Uttar Pradesh were enacted across different historical periods. The UP Forest Corporation Act was established in 1974, the UP Cow Slaughter Prevention Act dates back to 1955, the Indian Forest Act was passed in 1927, and the Wildlife Protection Act was introduced in 1972.

76. (B) Etawah
Sarsai Nawar Wetland is a designated Ramsar site situated in Etawah district of Uttar Pradesh. This natural rainfed wetland and marshland ecosystem serves as a critical permanent habitat and breeding site for the vulnerable Saras Crane, while also supporting significant winter populations of aquatic migratory birds, freshwater turtles, and local flora.

77. (A) Ashoka
The Ashoka tree, botanically named Saraca asoca, is officially designated as the State Tree of Uttar Pradesh. Revered for its ecological beauty, dense evergreen canopy, vibrant orange-yellow flowers, and medicinal properties in traditional Ayurveda, the tree holds cultural significance and is widely planted in public parks and conservation areas statewide.

78. (A) I, II and III
Wildlife sanctuaries in Uttar Pradesh are spread across varying ecological districts: Chandraprabha is located in Chandauli, Katarniaghat in Bahraich, and Sohagibarwa in Maharajganj. In contrast, Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in Sonbhadra and Mirzapur districts on the southern Vindhyan plateau, rather than in the western plain district of Mathura.

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79. (D) APEDA
The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority operates under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to regulate, monitor, and promote agro-export standards. APEDA oversees stringent quality control, hygienic standards, and export certifications for modern commercial meat processing and export plants located in key districts like Unnao and Aligarh.

80. (C) Matchbox industry
Timber harvested from Bombax ceiba, commonly known as Semal or the silk-cotton tree, is light, soft, and straight-grained. In Uttar Pradesh, Semal timber is heavily utilized in the safety matchbox manufacturing industry for producing match splints and outer matchboxes, as well as in cheap packing cases and plywood core production.

61. (A) Agra
The historic Bateshwar Fair is organized annually along the banks of the Yamuna River at Bateshwar, situated in Agra district. Renowned as one of Northern India's largest traditional animal fairs, it features extensive commercial trading of livestock, including bullocks, horses, camels, and cattle, attracting thousands of farmers and traders nationwide.

62. (A) Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF) → Chief Conservator of Forests (CCF) → Conservator of Forests (CF) → Divisional Forest Officer (DFO)
The administrative hierarchy of the Uttar Pradesh Forest Department flows downward from the highest state-level executive post of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, followed by Chief Conservator of Forests managing regional zones, Conservator of Forests supervising forest circles, down to the Divisional Forest Officer who directly heads territorial forest divisions.

63. (D) UP Forest Corporation
The Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation is the statutory state organization authorized to harvest, extract, and market timber and major non-timber forest produce from state-owned forests. Operating across all districts, it conducts transparent public timber auctions, manages official timber depots, and maintains ecological management standards while eliminating private intermediary exploitation.

64. (C) More than 70 percent
In Uttar Pradesh, more than seventy percent of the total legally recorded forest area falls under the Reserved Forest category. Reserved Forests enjoy the highest level of legal protection under the Indian Forest Act, wherein all rights regarding tree felling, grazing, and resource collection are strictly prohibited unless explicit permission is granted.

65. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Deep-water reservoir cage culture is being actively expanded across large water reservoirs in Sonbhadra and Jhansi districts under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana. These extensive perennial public water bodies provide abundant surface area for high-density floating cage fish culture, achieving substantial aquaculture yields without encroaching on valuable agricultural land.

66. (D) Wooden Handicrafts
Under the One District One Product scheme of Uttar Pradesh, Saharanpur district is recognized for its renowned wooden handicrafts industry. The district hosts thousands of skilled artisans specializing in hand-carved furniture, decorative items, wooden panels, and utility goods, utilizing locally sourced and commercial timber species to supply domestic and international markets.

67. (A) Neem and Pongamia
Under green corridor development initiatives along major expressways in Uttar Pradesh, hardy indigenous tree species such as Neem and Pongamia pinnata are widely planted. These species are favored for highway greenbelts due to their excellent drought resistance, high carbon sequestration potential, soil-binding properties, shade provision, and ability to thrive under dusty roadside conditions.

68. (C) Jhansi
The ICAR-Central Agroforestry Research Institute is located at Jhansi in the semi-arid Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1988, CAFRI is dedicated to developing sustainable agroforestry systems, tree-crop interaction models, watershed management practices, and silvopastoral models to enhance land productivity, rural livelihoods, and environmental resilience across dryland agricultural landscapes.

69. (A) Swamp Deer
The Swamp Deer, locally known as Barasingha, is the official State Animal of Uttar Pradesh. Highly dependent on marshy tall grasslands, riverine floodplains, and natural wetland ecosystems, the primary remaining population of this endangered cervid species is actively conserved within Dudhwa National Park and surrounding protected reserves in the Terai belt.

70. (D) Brijghat to Narora
The Upper Ganga River stretch spanning from Brijghat to Narora was designated as a Ramsar Site of international importance in 2005. Spanning a river length of roughly eighty-five kilometers, this aquatic ecosystem provides critical habitat for Gangetic River Dolphins, mugger crocodiles,

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and post-harvest technology to advance poultry farming nationwide.

51. (A) Southwestern Bundelkhand region
Tropical Thorn Forests in Uttar Pradesh are characteristically concentrated in the southwestern Bundelkhand region and adjoining parts of southern Agra, Jhansi, Lalitpur, and Banda. These drought-resistant forests thrive under semi-arid environmental conditions marked by low erratic precipitation, high summer temperatures, shallow rocky soils, and xerophytic vegetation dominated by thorny acacia species.

52. (D) I, II and III
The Vriksharopan Jan Abhiyan in Uttar Pradesh is an annual mega tree plantation campaign designed to expand green cover outside forest zones. The campaign regularly sets record plantation benchmarks, planting tens of crores of saplings on a single day with real-time monitoring and sapling survival tracking supported by digital geo-tagging technologies.

53. (A) Girwa River
Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary in Bahraich district lies along the pristine Girwa River system in the Terai region. The natural aquatic habitat of the Girwa River provides a critical breeding sanctuary for endangered fish-eating Gharials, Marsh Crocodiles, Gangetic Dolphins, and diverse aquatic fauna within the broader Dudhwa Tiger Reserve protected landscape.

54. (D) Involving local communities in forest protection and conservation
Eco-Development Committees formed under Joint Forest Management in Uttar Pradesh aim to directly engage local village communities residing near forest fringes in resource protection and wildlife conservation. By providing alternative eco-friendly livelihood options, these committees build local community stewardship, reduce direct dependence on forest resources, and mitigate human-wildlife conflict effectively.

55. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Indigenous livestock breeds in Uttar Pradesh show distinct regional geographic distributions across different zones. The Bhadawari buffalo originates from Etawah ravines, the Mewati cattle breed is concentrated around Mathura, the Gangatiri cow is native to eastern riverine districts like Varanasi, and the Ponwar cattle breed is localized in Pilibhit district.

56. (B) 50 percent
Under the National Livestock Mission scheme implemented across Uttar Pradesh, individual entrepreneurs and farm producer groups setting up commercial goat and sheep breeding units receive a fifty percent capital subsidy on eligible total project costs. This targeted financial assistance promotes commercial small-ruminant farming, genetic improvement, and sustainable rural entrepreneurship statewide.

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57. (B) 1974
The Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation was established in 1974 under the statutory UP Forest Corporation Act. Formed to eliminate private contractor exploitation in timber harvesting, the Corporation is responsible for the systematic extraction, processing, and commercial marketing of state forest produce while managing public timber auction depots across Uttar Pradesh.

58. (A) I, II and III
Dudhwa National Park is situated in Lakhimpur Kheri district along the Indo-Nepal border, having been officially established as a National Park in 1977. Positioned within the fertile Terai eco-region rather than the southern Vindhyan hills, it actively protects major natural populations of swamp deer, Royal Bengal tigers, and reintroduced Indian rhinoceroses.

59. (B) Kol
Sonbhadra district in southern Uttar Pradesh has a substantial demographic population of the Kol tribal community. Members of the Kol tribe reside in rural forest-fringe villages and rely heavily on traditional non-timber forest produce collection, such as tendu leaves, mahua flowers, firewood, and medicinal herbs, for their sustained livelihoods.

60. (C) Rs 1,500
Under the Mukhyamantri Sahabagita Yojana in Uttar Pradesh, the state government provides direct financial assistance of fifteen hundred rupees per month per cattle head to participating local farmers and rural households. This monthly stipend supports feed and maintenance costs for adopting stray bovines transferred from temporary government cattle shelter homes.

81. (B) Ballia
Surha Tal Bird Sanctuary, officially renamed Jai Prakash Narayan Bird Sanctuary, is situated in Ballia district of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Spanning a large natural meander lake and floodplain wetland near the Ganga River, the sanctuary provides crucial wintering habitat for a vast array of migratory avian species and aquatic fauna.

82. (D) Water conservation and groundwater recharge
The construction of Amrit Sarovars across forest-fringe village regions in Uttar Pradesh aims to enhance water conservation, capture monsoon surface runoff, and facilitate deep groundwater recharge. These rejuvenated water bodies store surface water for rural communities, improve local microclimates, support wild animals with drinking water, and prevent agricultural moisture stress.

83. (A) Sheesham and Khair
Riparian forests lining active riverbanks, stream margins, and floodplains in Uttar Pradesh characteristically comprise hardy pioneer tree species like Sheesham and Khair. These species possess deep, strong root networks capable of binding loose alluvial soil along flowing water channels, effectively reducing riverbank erosion while thriving in seasonally inundated sandy soils.

84. (C) Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary
Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary, situated in Bahraich district within the Terai lowland region along the Nepal border, serves as a vital transboundary wildlife movement corridor. It connects forest landscapes between Dudhwa National Park and Nepal's Bardia National Park, facilitating continuous seasonal movement for migrating wild elephant herds, tigers, and other megaherbivores.

85. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Uttar Pradesh Animal Husbandry Department has undertaken widespread digital ear-tagging of livestock using unique twelve-digit Pashu Aadhar numbers under the Information Network for Animal Productivity and Health portal. This digital identification enables real-time health tracking, systematic disease control, vaccination monitoring, animal ownership records, and seamless insurance coverage under state schemes.

86. (D) Ensuring cow protection and gaushala management
The Uttar Pradesh Gau Seva Aayog is a statutory body established to promote cow protection, welfare, and sustainable gaushala management across the state. It regulates shelter standards, oversees financial grants for gaushalas, prevents bovine cruelty, and promotes eco-friendly utilization of cow dung and urine for organic farming and renewable energy.

87. (B) Mentha (Mint)
Barabanki district in Uttar Pradesh is nationally renowned for its extensive commercial cultivation of Mentha (mint). The oil extracted from mentha is widely utilized in pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and flavor industries. Farmers in this region frequently intercrop mentha within agro-forestry systems, combining it with fast-growing tree species to maximize agricultural farm returns.

88. (C) 60 percent
Under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana implemented in Uttar Pradesh, female fish farmers and women entrepreneur groups receive a maximum financial capital subsidy of sixty percent on eligible project costs. This targeted policy component aims to empower women, encourage gender inclusion in aquaculture, and enhance sustainable inland fish production.

89. (D) Unnao
Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, officially renamed Shahid Chandra Shekhar Azad Bird Sanctuary, is located in Unnao district along the main Lucknow-Kanpur highway in Uttar Pradesh. Centered around a natural freshwater lake, this sanctuary provides a critical wintering refuge for dozens of migratory bird species traveling annually from Central Asia and Siberia.

90. (A) Siwalik Foothills
Sub-tropical Pine Forest patches in Uttar Pradesh are strictly restricted to the northernmost Siwalik Foothills adjoining Saharanpur district. Positioned at higher elevations along the outer Himalayan foothill boundary, these forests feature Pinus roxburghii (Chir Pine) trees, representing a unique montane flora ecosystem along the northern border of the state.

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91. (B) Khair (Acacia catechu)
Katha is a dark resinous extract processed by boiling the heartwood of Khair (Acacia catechu) trees, which grow abundantly in the dry deciduous and thorn forests of Uttar Pradesh. Highly valued as an essential ingredient in traditional pan preparations, Katha extraction and processing form a significant forest-based cottage industry in Bareilly and Bundelkhand.

92. (D) I, II and III
Stray cattle management in Uttar Pradesh is addressed through multi-pronged urban and rural initiatives. Urban bodies set up shelter infrastructure like Kanha Gaushalas, while Mukhyamantri Sahabagita Yojana provides direct financial support to citizens adopting stray cattle. Sheltered livestock undergo mandatory ear-tagging and digital registration on national databases to ensure complete traceability.

93. (A) Veterinary Science
DUVASU, formally known as UP Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya Evam Go-Anusandhan Sansthan, was established in 2001 at Mathura. As a premier specialized state university, it is dedicated to higher education, clinical research, livestock health, dairy technology, and bovine research to advance animal husbandry throughout Uttar Pradesh.

94. (C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Okhla Bird Sanctuary is situated at the point where the Yamuna River enters Uttar Pradesh in Gautam Buddha Nagar district, near the Delhi border. Spanning a large artificial barrage wetland, this protected urban sanctuary attracts over three hundred species of resident and migratory waterbirds, serving as a critical refuge along the Central Asian Flyway.

95. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Forest-based industries and non-timber forest produce collection are localized across key manufacturing centers in Uttar Pradesh. Tendu leaf harvesting is concentrated in southern districts like Jhansi and Sonbhadra, Katha processing operates in Bareilly, handcrafted wooden toys are produced in Chitrakoot, and sports goods manufacturing utilizing mulberry timber is centered in Meerut.

96. (B) 15 percent
The State Forest Policy 2017 of Uttar Pradesh targets expanding total forest and tree cover to fifteen percent of the state's total geographical area. Given ecological and demographic constraints in the fertile Gangetic plains, this target aims to balance intensive agricultural land use with aggressive afforestation, agroforestry promotion, and eco-restoration drives.

97. (B) Neem
Neem (Azadirachta indica) is heavily promoted under Uttar Pradesh's Haritima greening plantation drives due to its high carbon sequestration, air purification capacity, soil conservation benefits, and medicinal properties. This hardy indigenous species adapts well to varying soil conditions across the state while providing natural pest resistance and sustainable environmental benefits.

98. (A) I, II and III
Uttar Pradesh contains ten internationally designated Ramsar wetland sites, including Haiderpur Wetland and Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary, which was designated in 2022. Contrary to false assumptions, Sur Sarovar (Keetham Lake) in Agra is officially designated as a Ramsar site, having received international recognition for its crucial aquatic ecosystem and bird habitat in 2020.

99. (A) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau is the statutory national enforcement agency operating under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. WCCB coordinates directly with the Uttar Pradesh Forest Department and police agencies to gather intelligence, combat illegal wildlife trafficking, enforce international CITES regulations, and intercept organized poaching syndicates across state borders.

100. (C) 2001
UP Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya Evam Go-Anusandhan Sansthan was officially established at Mathura in 2001 through a Uttar Pradesh legislative act. It functions as a premier specialized university dedicated to veterinary education, animal clinical research, livestock disease diagnostics, dairy science, and advanced bovine research across the state.

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Ghaziabad
(C) Prayagraj, Ghaziabad, Moradabad, Azamgarh
(D) Ghaziabad, Prayagraj, Azamgarh, Moradabad

21. Which district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest child sex ratio (0-6 years) in Census 2011?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Balrampur
(C) Sant Kabir Nagar
(D) Ambedkar Nagar

22. Which city in Uttar Pradesh is recognized as having the largest slum population in the state as per Census 2011 reports?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Agra
(C) Meerut
(D) Lucknow

23. Under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY), who among the following is responsible for selecting the Gram Panchayat to be developed as a Model Village?
(A) District Magistrate of the concerned district
(B) Chief Development Officer
(C) Block Development Officer
(D) Member of Parliament

24. Which digital governance portal of Uttar Pradesh provides single-window delivery of citizen-centric district administration services online?
(A) e-District UP
(B) Nivesh Mitra
(C) Jan Sunwai Samadhan
(D) UP Sarthi

25. Match List I with List II:
List I: District of UP
P. Gautam Buddha Nagar
Q. Shravasti
R. Jaunpur
S. Lalitpur
List II: Demographic Feature - Census 2011
1. Highest Sex Ratio
2. Lowest Population Density
3. Highest Literacy Rate
4. Lowest Literacy Rate
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

26. What was the decadal population growth rate of Uttar Pradesh during the period 2001 to 2011?
(A) 17.7%
(B) 20.23%
(C) 22.15%
(D) 25.80%

27. Under the AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) scheme, how many cities/towns from Uttar Pradesh were included in the first phase?
(A) 30
(B) 45
(C) 60
(D) 75

28. Consider the following statements regarding the Saubhagya Scheme (Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It aims to achieve universal household electrification in both rural and urban areas.
II. Free electricity connections were provided to poor households identified under Socio-Economic Caste Census data.
III. The scheme was executed by the Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL) in the state.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

29. Which region of Uttar Pradesh records the lowest density of population among the economic regions of the state?
(A) Western Economic Region
(B) Eastern Economic Region
(C) Central Economic Region
(D) Bundelkhand Region

30. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pair regarding Uttar Pradesh urban bodies and their administrative heads?
(A) Nagar Nigam - Mayor / Municipal Commissioner
(B) Nagar Palika Parishad - Chairman / Executive Officer
(C) Zila Panchayat - District Magistrate
(D) Nagar Panchayat - Chairperson / Chief Executive Officer

31. What is the child sex ratio (0-6 years) in Uttar Pradesh according to Census 2011?

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3. Housing for urban poor
4. Urban sanitation and solid waste management

(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

11. As per Census 2011, which district in Uttar Pradesh registered the highest decadal population growth rate during 2001–2011?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Shravasti
(D) Bahraich

12. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the highest sex ratio according to Census 2011 data?
(A) Azamgarh
(B) Deoria
(C) Jaunpur
(D) Pratapgarh

13. What is the total number of Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigam) in Uttar Pradesh at present?
(A) 14
(B) 15
(C) 16
(D) 17

14. Which city in Uttar Pradesh was the 17th municipal corporation created in the state in 2018?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Mathura
(C) Shahjahanpur
(D) Firozabad

15. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Western region of Uttar Pradesh exhibits a higher degree of urbanization compared to the Eastern region (Purvanchal).
Reason (R): Western Uttar Pradesh experienced greater industrial development and proximity to the National Capital Region (NCR).
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. Which of the following districts has the lowest sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh according to Census 2011?
(A) Baghpat
(B) Kanpur Nagar
(C) Mathura
(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar

17. The State Smart City Scheme launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh aims to develop which category of cities not covered initially under the Central Smart Cities Mission?
(A) Remaining Municipal Corporations in UP
(B) All administrative Tehsil headquarters across the state
(C) District headquarters having population under 1 lakh
(D) Select Nagar Panchayats located in Bundelkhand region

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18. Consider the following statements regarding urban administration in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Urban local bodies in UP are classified into Nagar Nigam, Nagar Palika Parishad, and Nagar Panchayat.
II. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act provided constitutional status to urban local bodies.
III. Mayor of a Nagar Nigam in UP is directly elected by the voters of the city.
IV. The State Finance Commission recommends the distribution of financial resources between the state and urban local bodies.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

19. According to Census 2011, what is the overall literacy rate of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 61.2%
(B) 67.7%
(C) 71.2%
(D) 73.0%

20. Select the correct sequence of districts of Uttar Pradesh in descending order of their total population as per Census 2011:
(A) Prayagraj, Moradabad, Ghaziabad, Azamgarh
(B) Moradabad, Prayagraj, Azamgarh,

CHAPTER 09

Population,Urbanization, Smart Cities and Smart Villages

1. According to the Census 2011, what is the exact percentage of urban population in Uttar Pradesh relative to its total population?
(A) 20.85%
(B) 22.27%
(C) 24.12%
(D) 26.50%

2. Which district of Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest population density as per Census 2011?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur Nagar
(C) Ghaziabad
(D) Varanasi

3. Under the National Smart Cities Mission, how many cities from Uttar Pradesh were selected for funding by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs?
(A) 8
(B) 10
(C) 12
(D) 15

4. Which district of Uttar Pradesh has the lowest population density according to Census 2011?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Mahoba
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Lalitpur

5. In Uttar Pradesh, how many urban agglomerations/cities had a population exceeding one million (million-plus cities) as per Census 2011?
(A) 5
(B) 7
(C) 9
(D) 10

6. Which among the following districts of Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest overall literacy rate in Census 2011?
(A) Kanpur Nagar
(B) Auraiya
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(D) Ghaziabad

7. According to Census 2011, which district of Uttar Pradesh has the lowest female literacy rate?
(A) Balrampur
(B) Bahraich
(C) Budaun
(D) Shravasti

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Smart Cities Mission in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Lucknow was selected in the first round of the Smart Cities Mission challenge.
II. Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCC) have been operationalized across selected smart cities in UP.
III. The Smart Cities Mission is fully funded by private sector investment without any government grants.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

9. Which statutory body conducts elections to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Election Commission of India
(B) State Election Commission, UP
(C) Urban Development Department, UP
(D) Directorate of Local Bodies, UP

10. Match List I with List II:
List I: Urban Development Scheme in UP
P. AMRUT
Q. PMAY-U
R. Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
S. SAGY
List II: Primary Focus Area
1. Model village development by MPs
2. Urban water supply and sewerage management

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(A) 899
(B) 902
(C) 912
(D) 922

32. Which of the following is NOT one of the 10 cities selected from Uttar Pradesh under the Central Smart Cities Mission?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Jhansi
(C) Bareilly
(D) Gorakhpur

33. The 'Chief Minister Abhyudaya Yojana' in Uttar Pradesh aims at which demographic and social development objective?
(A) Free coaching for competitive examinations
(B) Financial support for urban slum housing construction projects
(C) Pension scheme benefits for senior citizens in rural areas
(D) Digital literacy programs for rural women entrepreneurs

34. According to Census 2011, what is the rural population percentage in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 71.12%
(B) 75.50%
(C) 77.73%
(D) 81.25%

35. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): High rates of rural-to-urban migration in Uttar Pradesh have increased pressure on civic infrastructure in metropolitan cities like Kanpur and Lucknow.
Reason (R): Rural-to-urban migration is primarily driven by push factors like limited non-farm employment in agricultural villages.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

36. What is the overall sex ratio (females per 1000 males) in Uttar Pradesh according to Census 2011?
(A) 898
(B) 908
(C) 912
(D) 928

37. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the lowest overall literacy rate according to Census 2011?
(A) Bahraich
(B) Shravasti
(C) Balrampur
(D) Budaun

38. Consider the following statements regarding Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Financial assistance is transferred directly into the beneficiary's bank account through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
II. House selection is done using Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 data verified by Gram Sabhas.
III. Geo-tagging of constructed houses is mandatory at various construction stages.
IV. The scheme only targets urban slum dwellers.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

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39. Which city in Uttar Pradesh hosts the Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) and is a key urban institutional hub?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Lucknow

40. Arrange the following four districts of Uttar Pradesh in increasing order of their literacy rate as per Census 2011:
1. Shravasti
2. Bahraich
3. Balrampur
4. Gautam Buddha Nagar
Select the correct order:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

41. Which scheme was launched by the Government of India in 2015 to create basic urban infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, and urban transport in selected cities?
(A) HRIDAY

ANSWERS

1. (B) 22.27%
According to the official data released in Census 2011, Uttar Pradesh recorded an urban population of approximately 4.44 crore individuals out of its total population of 19.98 crores. This demographic distribution signifies that the urban population constitutes exactly 22.27 percent of the state's total population, whereas the vast majority resides within rural areas.

2. (C) Ghaziabad
Census 2011 data indicates that Ghaziabad district recorded the highest population density in Uttar Pradesh, with 3,971 persons per square kilometer. Rapid urban sprawl, industrial development, and its strategic proximity to the National Capital Region contributed significantly to intense concentration, making it the most densely populated administrative district across the entire state of Uttar Pradesh.

3. (B) 10
The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs selected ten cities from Uttar Pradesh under the flagship National Smart Cities Mission. These selected urban centers include Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Prayagraj, Aligarh, Jhansi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, and Moradabad. These cities received targeted funding to modernize municipal services, urban infrastructure, governance, and public utility networks systematically.

4. (D) Lalitpur
According to the 2011 Census figures, Lalitpur district registered the lowest population density in Uttar Pradesh, standing at 242 persons per square kilometer. Situated in the southern Bundelkhand region, Lalitpur features rocky terrain, extensive forest cover, and limited agricultural land, which naturally restricts human settlement density compared to the densely populated Gangetic plains.

5. (B) 7
Census 2011 recorded seven urban agglomerations or cities in Uttar Pradesh with a total population exceeding one million inhabitants. These designated million-plus urban agglomerations are Kanpur, Lucknow, Ghaziabad, Agra, Varanasi, Meerut, and Prayagraj. These major urban hubs serve as economic, administrative, commercial, and industrial epicenters driving regional development throughout the entire state.

6. (C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Gautam Buddha Nagar achieved the highest overall literacy rate among all districts of Uttar Pradesh in Census 2011, recording 80.12 percent. Rapid urban growth, the concentration of educational institutions, industrialization, and proximity to the national capital contributed heavily to higher literacy levels in this district compared to other regions across the state.

7. (D) Shravasti
As reported in Census 2011, Shravasti district recorded the lowest female literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh, standing at merely 34.78 percent. Socio-economic backwardness, educational deprivations, rural isolation, and historical underdevelopment have severely hindered female educational attainment in this northeastern district, requiring targeted developmental interventions and literacy programs to bridges gender educational gaps.

8. (A) I and II only
Lucknow was chosen in the fast-track round, becoming the first city from Uttar Pradesh selected under the Smart Cities Mission. Furthermore, Integrated Command and Control Centres have been operationalized across designated smart cities to manage traffic and municipal services. The mission operates as a centrally sponsored scheme with combined central and state government funding.

9. (B) State Election Commission, UP
The State Election Commission, Uttar Pradesh, is an independent constitutional authority tasked with conducting free, fair, and impartial elections to Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj institutions across the state. Established pursuant to the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, it prepares electoral rolls and

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Clean Air Programme and Swachh Survekshan in recent state assessments?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Agra
(D) Varanasi

53. Under the UP Population Policy 2021–2030, what target total fertility rate (TFR) was envisioned for the state to achieve by 2026?
(A) 2.7
(B) 2.1
(C) 1.9
(D) 1.7

54. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the lowest female population according to Census 2011?
(A) Chitrakoot
(B) Hardoi
(C) Mahoba
(D) Lalitpur

55. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh contributes the largest share to India's total rural population.
Reason (R): Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India with over 77% of its total population residing in rural areas.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

56. What percentage of the total population of India resided in Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011?
(A) 14.2%
(B) 16.51%
(C) 18.25%
(D) 20.10%

57. Which district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the lowest decadal population growth rate during 2001–2011?
(A) Hamirpur
(B) Kanpur Nagar
(C) Baghpat
(D) Fatehpur

58. Consider the following statements about urban local bodies in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Mayor is the executive head of the Municipal Corporation.
II. A Municipal Commissioner (Nagar Ayukta) is appointed by the State Government as the chief administrative official of a Nagar Nigam.
III. Ward Councillors (Parsads) are directly elected by voters in each municipal ward.
IV. State Finance Commission recommendations are binding on the state government by constitutional mandate.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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59. Which initiative was introduced by the UP government to integrate IT-enabled services in rural municipal governance for rural-urban continuum?
(A) e-Gram Swaraj
(B) UP Bhu-Lekh
(C) Khasra Online
(D) Gramin Digital Mission

60. Select the correct order of the following cities in Uttar Pradesh from North to South geographically:
(A) Saharanpur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Prayagraj
(B) Bareilly, Saharanpur, Prayagraj, Lucknow
(C) Saharanpur, Lucknow, Bareilly, Prayagraj
(D) Lucknow, Saharanpur, Bareilly, Prayagraj

61. What is the average population density of Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011?
(A) 382 persons per sq km
(B) 689 persons per sq km
(C) 829 persons per sq km
(D) 912 persons per sq km

62. Which of the following districts has the highest rural population in Uttar Pradesh according to Census 2011?
(A) Azamgarh
(B) Sitapur
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Jaunpur

63. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the highest proportion of urban population relative to its total district population?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Ghaziabad

84. Which region of Uttar Pradesh records the highest overall literacy rate as per Census 2011?
(A) Eastern Region
(B) Western Region
(C) Central Region
(D) Bundelkhand Region

85. Match List I with List II:
List I: Urban Agency / Institution
P. UP Housing & Development Board
Q. Directorate of Local Bodies, UP
R. State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)
S. UP Jal Nigam
List II: Headquarters / Office Location
1. Lucknow
2. Lucknow
3. Lucknow
4. Lucknow
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

86. Which district of Uttar Pradesh has the maximum scheduled tribe (ST) percentage relative to its population?
(A) Lalitpur
(B) Deoria
(C) Sonbhadra
(D) Ballia

87. Under the UP State Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme guidelines, what is the key objective regarding urban informal workers?
(A) Supplying free subsidized food grains to vulnerable families in urban slums
(B) Direct cash transfers and subsidies provided to registered street vendors
(C) Constructing free commercial market complexes for informal shopkeepers
(D) Providing wage employment to urban households

88. Consider the following statements regarding the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It mandated the constitution of Ward Committees in municipalities having population of 3 lakhs or more.
II. It provided 33% reservation of seats for women in urban local bodies.
III. It fixed a uniform 5-year tenure for all urban local bodies.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

89. Which district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the lowest child sex ratio (0-6 years) in Census 2011?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Baghpat
(C) Ghaziabad
(D) Meerut

90. Which of the following is a key component of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) implementation in cities of UP?
(A) Distribution of free LPG cooking gas connections to rural households
(B) Construction of IHHL and community toilets
(C) Provision of free electricity connections to all slum residents
(D) Widening and beautification of major city arterial road corridors

91. In Uttar Pradesh, the 'One District One Product' (ODOP) scheme indirectly promotes urban-rural micro-industrial development by strengthening which sector?
(A) Traditional MSME sector
(B) Heavy machinery and industrial equipment manufacturing
(C) Information technology and software services industry
(D) Thermal power generation and energy distribution sector

92. Which city in Uttar Pradesh is home to the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education campus / Regional Centre and is a major urban sports hub?
(A) Meerut
(B) Kanpur
(C) Jhansi
(D) Agra

93. What is the main objective of the 'Mukhyamantri Nagar Srijan Yojana' launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Building smart high-speed expressways connecting all major state borders
(B) Providing free laptops and tablets to eligible urban university graduates
(C) Constructing modern multi-specialty hospitals across rural development blocks
(D) Developing basic infrastructure in new ULBs

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(A) Sitapur
(B) Kaushambi
(C) Sonbhadra
(D) Bagpat

74. In Uttar Pradesh, which district has the highest scheduled tribe (ST) population as per Census 2011?
(A) Deoria
(B) Sonbhadra
(C) Ballia
(D) Kheri

75. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Master Plan prepared by Urban Development Authorities in Uttar Pradesh regulates land use patterns and zoning in fast-growing cities.
Reason (R): Unplanned rapid urbanization leads to environmental degradation, traffic congestion, and expansion of informal settlements.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

76. Which state agency in Uttar Pradesh is responsible for major urban water supply and sewerage infrastructure project execution statewide?
(A) UP Housing and Development Board (Awas Vikas Parishad)
(B) State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)
(C) UP Jal Nigam
(D) Public Works Department (PWD)

77. Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U), which component provides interest subsidy on housing loans taken by eligible middle and lower income groups?
(A) In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)
(B) Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)
(C) Beneficiary-Led Construction (BLC)
(D) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)

78. Consider the following statements regarding the Smart Village initiative in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It aims to integrate modern digital connectivity, renewable energy, and sanitation infrastructure into rural areas.
II. Solar street lighting and Wi-Fi hubs are key technology components in selected smart villages.
III. It aims to encourage rural-to-urban migration by closing local primary schools.
IV. It improves delivery of e-panchayat services and public grievance redressal at the doorsteps of villagers.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, III and IV only

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79. What is the total number of districts in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 70
(B) 72
(C) 75
(D) 80

80. What is the total number of administrative divisions in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 15
(B) 18
(C) 20
(D) 22

81. Which district in Uttar Pradesh shares borders with four different states (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Bihar)?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Mirzapur
(C) Chandauli
(D) Gazipur

82. Which among the following is an incorrect statement regarding demographic features of Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar has the highest literacy rate.
(B) Jaunpur has the highest sex ratio.
(C) Ghaziabad has the lowest population density.
(D) Shravasti has the lowest overall literacy rate.

83. The UP Jal Jeevan Mission (Har Ghar Jal) aims to provide functional household tap connections to all rural households in the state primarily under which national target framework?
(A) Jal Jeevan Mission
(B) Clean Ganga Mission
(C) National Rural Drinking Water Mission
(D) AMRUT 2.0

(B) AMRUT
(C) SPMRM
(D) PM-SVANidhi

42. In the context of urban planning in Uttar Pradesh, what is the full form of Development Authority (e.g., LDA, KDA, ADA)?
(A) Land Development Administration
(B) Development Authority
(C) Local Development Agency
(D) District Urban Development Agency

43. Which agency functions at the district level in Uttar Pradesh to coordinate urban poverty alleviation and slum development programmes?
(A) DUDA
(B) DRDA
(C) SUDA
(D) DIC

44. What is the state agency responsible for policy formulation and overall monitoring of urban poverty alleviation programmes in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) District Urban Development Agency (DUDA)
(B) UP Jal Nigam
(C) State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)
(D) UP Housing and Development Board

45. Match List I with List II:
List I: Nagar Nigam in UP
P. Jhansi
Q. Saharanpur
R. Gorakhpur
S. Moradabad
List II: Administrative Division
1. Saharanpur Division
2. Jhansi Division
3. Moradabad Division
4. Gorakhpur Division
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

46. Which district of Uttar Pradesh has the lowest population as per Census 2011?
(A) Chitrakoot
(B) Hamirpur
(C) Mahoba
(D) Lalitpur

47. Under the Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM), what is the basic unit of development identified for creating smart rural clusters?
(A) Individual Gram Panchayat identified within the district
(B) Cluster of contiguous villages
(C) Administrative Development Block Headquarters
(D) Sub-divisional administrative unit known as Tehsil

48. Consider the following statements regarding the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase-II in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It focuses on sustaining ODF status and managing solid and liquid waste in villages (ODF Plus).
II. Plastic waste management units and bio-gas plants (GOBARdhan) are major components.
III. The implementation is executed through Gram Panchayats with community participation.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

49. Which among the following is the largest city in Uttar Pradesh by urban agglomeration population according to Census 2011?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Ghaziabad
(D) Agra

50. What is the minimum population threshold for declaring an urban area as a Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam) in Uttar Pradesh as per state municipal legislation norms?
(A) 1 Lakh
(B) 3 Lakhs
(C) 5 Lakhs
(D) 10 Lakhs

51. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the maximum female literacy rate according to Census 2011?
(A) Kanpur Nagar
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(D) Lucknow

52. Which city in Uttar Pradesh was awarded the top rank among million-plus cities in the National

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94. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the second highest total population as per Census 2011?
(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Azamgarh
(C) Moradabad
(D) Kanpur Nagar

95. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The demographic dividend in Uttar Pradesh presents an opportunity for rapid economic growth over the coming decades.
Reason (R): Uttar Pradesh has a large proportion of working-age population (15-59 years) relative to dependent age groups.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

96. Which scheme provides free LPG service connections to women from Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, launched nationally from Ballia, Uttar Pradesh in 2016?
(A) PM-Kisan
(B) PM-SVANidhi
(C) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
(D) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

97. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the lowest percentage of scheduled caste (SC) population as per Census 2011?
(A) Baghpat
(B) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(C) Bareilly
(D) Rampur

98. Consider the following statements regarding the Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCC) established in Smart Cities of Uttar Pradesh:
I. They serve as nodal decision-support centers for city operations including traffic management and emergency response.
II. They played a vital role in monitoring Covid-19 management and public relief distribution during the pandemic.
III. They integrate CCTV surveillance across key urban intersections.
IV. They operate under the direct operational management of the Union Home Ministry.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

99. Which expressways in Uttar Pradesh connect the national capital region with major urban centers across Western, Central, and Eastern UP?
(A) Yamuna Expressway and Agra-Lucknow Expressway
(B) Purvanchal Expressway and Bundelkhand Expressway
(C) Ganga Expressway (under development)
(D) All of the above

100. According to Census 2011, what is the total population of Uttar Pradesh in round figures?
(A) 16.6 Crores
(B) 19.98 Crores
(C) 21.5 Crores
(D) 23.1 Crores

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19. (B) 67.7%
As per official Census 2011 reports, Uttar Pradesh recorded an overall literacy rate of 67.68 percent, rounded commonly to 67.7 percent. This marked an increase from the 56.27 percent registered in the 2001 Census. Male literacy reached 77.28 percent, while female literacy stood at 57.18 percent, reflecting significant continuous improvements in state education outreach.

20. (A) Prayagraj, Moradabad, Ghaziabad, Azamgarh
Demographic data from Census 2011 ranks Prayagraj as the most populous district in Uttar Pradesh with approximately 59.54 lakh residents. It is followed in descending demographic order by Moradabad with 47.72 lakh, Ghaziabad with 46.81 lakh, and Azamgarh with 46.13 lakh residents, illustrating significant population concentrations across different regions of Uttar Pradesh.

21. (B) Balrampur
In Census 2011, Balrampur district recorded the highest child sex ratio in the 0 to 6 years age category among all districts in Uttar Pradesh, standing at 950 females per 1,000 males. This figure remains noticeably above the overall state child sex ratio average of 902, indicating relatively better gender balance among newborns and young children.

22. (C) Meerut
According to official slum demographic compilations from Census 2011, Meerut recorded the highest total slum population among all urban centers in Uttar Pradesh. Industrial manufacturing growth, informal employment sector expansion, and rapid inward migration contributed to significant informal urban settlements in Meerut, surpassing slum populations recorded in larger metropolitan hubs such as Kanpur and Lucknow.

23. (D) Member of Parliament
Under the guidelines of the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana launched in 2014, Members of Parliament are individually responsible for selecting and adopting Gram Panchayats to develop as model villages. Lok Sabha MPs select villages within their respective electoral constituencies, whereas Rajya Sabha MPs choose Gram Panchayats from a district within their representing state.

24. (A) e-District UP
The e-District UP portal functions as a unified digital platform enabling transparent, electronic delivery of essential citizen-centric administrative services across Uttar Pradesh. It facilitates online issuance of income, caste, domicile, and birth certificates, public grievance registration, and revenue services directly to residents without necessitating physical visits to government administrative district offices or subdivisional headquarters.

25. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Census 2011 demographic indicators highlight distinct features across administrative districts of Uttar Pradesh. Gautam Buddha Nagar registered the highest overall literacy rate at 80.12 percent. Shravasti recorded the lowest literacy rate at 46.74 percent. Jaunpur maintained the highest overall sex ratio with 1,024 females per 1,000 males, while Lalitpur exhibited the lowest population density at 242 persons per square kilometer.

26. (B) 20.23%
During the decade spanning 2001 to 2011, Uttar Pradesh recorded a decadal population growth rate of 20.23 percent. This marked a noticeable deceleration compared to the 25.85 percent growth rate recorded during the preceding decade of 1991 to 2001, reflecting gradual stabilization in fertility rates and expanding awareness of reproductive healthcare across the state.

27. (C) 60
In the initial implementation phase of the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), exactly 60 urban centers and towns from Uttar Pradesh were selected. The scheme focused on establishing robust urban infrastructure, including universal household tap connections, municipal sewerage networks, stormwater drainage, urban transport enhancement, and green space development across chosen cities.

28. (D) I, II and III
The Saubhagya Scheme aimed to achieve universal household electrification across rural and urban settlements in Uttar Pradesh. Free electricity connections were extended to economically disadvantaged households identified via Socio-Economic Caste Census data. The project execution was actively carried out by

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oversees local governance elections independently of the Election Commission of India.

10. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Urban development initiatives align directly with targeted operational domains across Uttar Pradesh. AMRUT focuses primarily on urban water supply and sewerage infrastructure. PMAY-U provides affordable housing for the urban poor. Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) manages urban sanitation and solid waste management, while Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana concentrates on developing model villages identified by Members of Parliament.

11. (A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
During the decade from 2001 to 2011, Gautam Buddha Nagar registered the highest decadal population growth rate in Uttar Pradesh at 49.1 percent. Rapid urban development in Noida and Greater Noida, coupled with massive influxes of migrants seeking employment, commercial ventures, and modern housing, drove this exceptionally high population expansion during the ten-year period.

12. (C) Jaunpur
Jaunpur district recorded the highest sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh according to Census 2011, standing at 1,024 females per 1,000 males. This favorable demographic ratio significantly exceeds the state average of 912 and makes Jaunpur one of the few districts in Northern India where the female population legally exceeds the male population in official demographic records.

13. (D) 17
Uttar Pradesh currently contains 17 Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigam) managing urban administration in its largest urban areas. These urban municipal entities include Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Prayagraj, Meerut, Bareilly, Aligarh, Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Saharanpur, Jhansi, Firozabad, Ayodhya, Mathura, Ghaziabad, and Shahjahanpur, which was added as the seventeenth municipal corporation in 2018.

14. (C) Shahjahanpur
Shahjahanpur was officially constituted as the 17th Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam) of Uttar Pradesh in April 2018 by upgrading its existing municipal body status. This administrative elevation aimed to upgrade municipal civic amenities, promote planned urban development, improve municipal funding mechanisms, and manage urban service delivery efficiently for the expanding population of the city.

15. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Western Uttar Pradesh displays a significantly higher degree of urbanization than the Eastern region. This spatial disparity is directly attributable to the Western region's proximity to New Delhi and the National Capital Region, alongside robust industrial expansion, advanced infrastructure investments, highway corridors, and commercial development that drew greater economic capital and urban population growth over recent decades.

16. (D) Gautam Buddha Nagar
According to Census 2011, Gautam Buddha Nagar registered the lowest sex ratio among all 75 districts in Uttar Pradesh, with only 851 females per 1,000 males. A major factor driving this skewed gender ratio is the large-scale inward migration of male industrial workers, students, and professionals seeking employment opportunities in urban centers like Noida.

17. (A) Remaining Municipal Corporations in UP
The Government of Uttar Pradesh initiated the State Smart City Scheme to ensure comprehensive urban development across all major municipal centers. It specifically targets the remaining municipal corporations in the state that were not selected under the Central Smart Cities Mission, such as Ayodhya, Mathura, Firozabad, Shahjahanpur, Gorakhpur, Meerut, and Bijnor, providing state funding for infrastructure upgrade.

18. (D) I, II, III and IV
Urban administration in Uttar Pradesh follows a three-tier municipal structural framework established under the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. Mayors of Municipal Corporations are directly elected by city residents. The State Finance Commission regularly reviews and recommends the equitable allocation of state revenue resources to local bodies to strengthen their financial autonomy and functional operational capacity across urban areas.

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(C) Kanpur Nagar
(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar

64. Which scheme was launched specifically to provide street vendors in urban areas with affordable micro-credit loans during and post-pandemic recovery?
(A) DAY-NULM Scheme
(B) PMAY-U Urban Housing Scheme
(C) AMRUT Mission
(D) PM-SVANidhi

65. Match List I with List II:
List I: City in UP
P. Kanpur
Q. Moradabad
R. Firozabad
S. Bhadohi
List II: Specialized Industrial / Economic Identity
1. Glassware and Bangles
2. Hand-knotted Carpets
3. Leather Industry
4. Brassware Industry
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

66. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the lowest urban population percentage as per Census 2011?
(A) Kangra
(B) Mahoba
(C) Shravasti
(D) Chitrakoot

67. Under the National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), which two cities from Uttar Pradesh were selected?
(A) Varanasi and Mathura
(B) Ayodhya and Prayagraj
(C) Agra and Lucknow
(D) Sarnath and Jhansi

68. Consider the following statements regarding the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) in UP:
I. It aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households through self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities.
II. It provides support for setting up individual and group micro-enterprises.
III. It funds the construction of permanent shelters for the urban homeless with essential services.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

69. What is the male literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011?
(A) 67.7%
(B) 77.3%
(C) 79.2%
(D) 82.1%

70. Which among the following is the correct definition of a 'Census Town' as applied by the Registrar General of India during Census operations?
(A) A statutory urban settlement having a municipal corporation, municipality, or cantonment board established under relevant state legislation
(B) Any rural revenue village maintaining a total registered resident population exceeding 10,000 persons as per official census records
(C) Minimum population of 5,000, at least 75% male non-agricultural working population, and population density of at least 400 per sq km
(D) Any designated district headquarters urban center irrespective of its actual total population size or administrative classification

71. What is the female literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh according to Census 2011?
(A) 51.2%
(B) 57.2%
(C) 61.4%
(D) 65.5%

72. Which district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest scheduled caste (SC) population as per Census 2011?
(A) Sitapur
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Hardoi
(D) Azamgarh

73. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the highest percentage of scheduled caste (SC) population relative to its total district population?

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Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited and its regional distribution companies throughout the state.

29. (D) Bundelkhand Region
Among the four broad economic regions of Uttar Pradesh, the Bundelkhand region records the lowest population density, with approximately 280 persons per square kilometer. This low demographic density is attributed to geographical constraints, including arid terrain, scarce groundwater resources, rocky soil structure, and lower agricultural productivity relative to the fertile Gangetic plains.

30. (C) Zila Panchayat - District Magistrate
A Zila Panchayat is the apex elected tier of rural local self-government (Panchayati Raj), led politically by an elected President (Zila Panchayat Adhyaksh) and administratively managed by a Chief Executive Officer (usually a Chief Development Officer), whereas the District Magistrate serves as the administrative head of overall district government administration.

31. (B) 902
According to Census 2011, the child sex ratio in the 0 to 6 age group in Uttar Pradesh was recorded at 902 females per 1,000 males. This represented a decline from 916 registered during the 2001 Census, highlighting persistent gender imbalances that prompted state level child protection initiatives and healthcare policy interventions.

32. (D) Gorakhpur
Under the Central Smart Cities Mission, ten cities from Uttar Pradesh were chosen: Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Prayagraj, Aligarh, Jhansi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, and Moradabad. Gorakhpur was not included among these ten cities initially and was subsequently selected under the separate State Smart City Development Scheme managed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

33. (A) Free coaching for competitive examinations
The Chief Minister Abhyudaya Yojana was launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to provide free coaching and guidance to economically disadvantaged students preparing for competitive examinations, including Civil Services, NEET, JEE, and NDA. It utilizes both offline administrative coaching centers and online digital study resources across division headquarters statewide.

34. (C) 77.73%
Census 2011 figures reveal that 77.73 percent of the total population in Uttar Pradesh resides in rural regions. Out of a total population of approximately 19.98 crore citizens, around 15.53 crore people inhabit rural villages, confirming that agriculture and rural economies remain central to the demographic framework of the state.

35. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Unprecedented rural-to-urban population migration in Uttar Pradesh puts intense pressure on urban services, sanitation, housing, and transport in large cities like Kanpur and Lucknow. Rural push factors, such as limited agricultural employment and low income opportunities, directly drive rural residents toward urban industrial centers in search of sustainable livelihoods and better living standards.

36. (C) 912
According to Census 2011, the overall sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh was officially recorded at 912 females for every 1,000 males. This demographic figure reflected a steady improvement of 14 points from the 898 females per 1,000 males recorded in Census 2001, though it remained below the overall national average sex ratio of 943.

37. (B) Shravasti
Official data from Census 2011 shows that Shravasti district recorded the lowest overall literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh at 46.74 percent. Historical educational neglect, inadequate school infrastructure, socio-economic challenges, and remote rural geography have contributed to persistent illiteracy in Shravasti, necessitating targeted state intervention through specialized educational schemes and literacy programs.

38. (A) I, II and III only
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin explicitly targets rural homeless and poor households, not urban slum dwellers. Eligible beneficiaries are identified using Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 data verified by Gram Sabhas. Financial aid is directly transferred into beneficiaries' bank accounts via Direct Benefit Transfer,

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the final statement incorrect while all other statements are correct.

59. (A) e-Gram Swaraj
e-Gram Swaraj was introduced to enhance digital governance, financial transparency, and project tracking in Gram Panchayats. The portal provides a unified digital interface for rural local governance, facilitating online decentralized planning, accounting, fund tracking, and service delivery across rural areas, bridging digital governance gaps between rural and urban local government bodies in the state.

60. (A) Saharanpur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Prayagraj
Geographically arranging these major cities of Uttar Pradesh from North to South reveals Saharanpur in the extreme northern foothill region, followed by Bareilly in the Rohilkhand belt further south, Lucknow situated in central Uttar Pradesh, and Prayagraj located in the southeastern Gangetic plain near the famous holy confluence of major rivers.

61. (C) 829 persons per sq km
As per Census 2011, Uttar Pradesh recorded an average population density of 829 persons per square kilometer. This represents a significant rise from 690 persons per square kilometer recorded in Census 2001. The state's population density remains substantially higher than the national average density of 382 persons per square kilometer across India.

62. (C) Prayagraj
Prayagraj district registered the highest total rural population in Uttar Pradesh according to Census 2011, with over 44.8 lakh rural residents. Because Prayagraj is the overall most populous district in the state and features expansive agricultural rural tracts across multiple administrative blocks, its absolute rural population surpasses that of all other districts.

63. (B) Ghaziabad
Ghaziabad district holds the highest percentage of urban population in Uttar Pradesh relative to its total population, with approximately 67.55 percent residing in urban areas according to Census 2011. Rapid urbanization, proximity to Delhi, manufacturing hubs, and extensive residential expansion have transformed Ghaziabad into the most urbanized administrative district in the state.

64. (D) PM-SVANidhi
PM-SVANidhi (Pradhan Mantri Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi) was launched in June 2020 by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The scheme provides working capital micro-credit loans up to 10,000 rupees without collateral to urban street vendors, enabling business resumption, economic recovery, digital payment adoption, and financial inclusion post-pandemic across urban municipalities.

65. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Key urban centers in Uttar Pradesh possess distinct industrial identities promoted under economic developmental frameworks. Kanpur is globally renowned for its leather processing and manufacturing industry. Moradabad is world-famous for its traditional brassware craft. Firozabad serves as the premier hub for glassware and glass bangles, while Bhadohi is internationally recognized for hand-knotted carpets.

66. (C) Shravasti
Shravasti district registered the lowest urban population percentage in Uttar Pradesh according to Census 2011, with only 3.46 percent of its inhabitants residing in designated urban areas. Over 96.5 percent of Shravasti's population lives in rural agricultural villages, reflecting a very low level of urbanization compared to all other state districts.

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67. (A) Varanasi and Mathura
Under the National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) launched by the Ministry of Urban Development, Varanasi and Mathura were selected from Uttar Pradesh among twelve heritage cities across India. The scheme aimed at preserving heritage assets, revitalizing historic urban landscapes, improving civic infrastructure, and boosting heritage tourism infrastructure.

68. (D) I, II and III
DAY-NULM systematically addresses urban poverty through skill training, supporting micro-enterprises, and constructing shelters for urban homeless individuals. It assists urban poor households in establishing individual or group micro-enterprises with credit linkages. Additionally, funding is provided to construct and maintain permanent shelters equipped with

include plastic waste management units, greywater treatment, and GOBARdhan bio-gas projects, which are actively managed through Gram Panchayats and community mobilization.

49. (A) Kanpur
Census 2011 data establishes Kanpur as the largest urban agglomeration in Uttar Pradesh, with a total population exceeding 29.2 lakh inhabitants. Historically known as the commercial and industrial capital of northern India, Kanpur's broad urban footprint and dense population make it the primary metropolitan urban agglomeration in the entire state.

50. (C) 5 Lakhs
Under the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporations Act, 1959, an urban area generally requires a minimum resident population threshold of 5 lakhs to be eligible for constitution as a Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam). This classification enables higher administrative autonomy, decentralized urban governance, and dedicated funding channels for urban development.

51. (A) Kanpur Nagar
Kanpur Nagar district recorded the highest female literacy rate among all districts in Uttar Pradesh during Census 2011, reaching 75.05 percent. High urbanization, the presence of premier educational institutions, higher industrial concentration, and socio-economic advancement have contributed significantly to superior educational opportunities and attainment levels for females in Kanpur Nagar.

52. (D) Varanasi
Varanasi has achieved top rankings among million-plus cities in Uttar Pradesh and nationally in Clean Air Programme assessments and Swachh Survekshan evaluations. Extensive municipal waste processing initiatives, mechanical street sweeping, riverfront cleanliness, electric public mobility, and continuous air quality management projects led to significant improvements in its urban environmental performance parameters.

53. (B) 2.1
The Uttar Pradesh Population Policy 2021–2030 set a specific demographic benchmark target to bring the state's Total Fertility Rate (TFR) down to 2.1 by the year 2026. Achieving a TFR of 2.1 represents replacement-level fertility, which ensures long-term population stabilization, improved maternal-child health outcomes, and sustainable socio-economic development across the state.

54. (C) Mahoba
Mahoba district recorded the absolute lowest female population among all administrative districts in Uttar Pradesh during Census 2011, with 412,477 females. Because Mahoba maintains the smallest total overall population in the entire state, its absolute female demographic figures are correspondingly the lowest compared to all other districts across Uttar Pradesh.

55. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh contributes the largest share to India's total rural population, housing over 15.5 crore rural inhabitants. Because over 77 percent of the state's total population of nearly 20 crores lives in rural villages, Uttar Pradesh naturally accounts for the highest absolute share of the nationwide rural population among all Indian states.

56. (B) 16.51%
According to Census 2011, Uttar Pradesh accounted for 16.51 percent of the total population of India. With a recorded population of approximately 19.98 crore people out of India's total 121 crore citizens, Uttar Pradesh established itself as the most populous state in the Indian Union, maintaining a significant demographic weight.

57. (B) Kanpur Nagar
Kanpur Nagar recorded the lowest decadal population growth rate among all districts in Uttar Pradesh during the period 2001–2011, at 9.9 percent. Urban saturation, out-migration, stabilizing birth rates, and industrial restructuring in Kanpur city contributed to this low rate of population expansion relative to other rapidly expanding districts in the state.

58. (A) I, II and III only
In Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporations, the Mayor serves as political head while the Nagar Ayukta functions as chief administrative officer. Ward Councillors are directly elected. However, State Finance Commission recommendations are advisory guidelines rather than legally binding mandates on the state government, making

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(A) Ganges
(B) Indus
(C) Mekong
(D) Yangtze

12. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Mediterranean climatic region is characterized by dry summers and wet winters.
Reason (R): During the summer season, Mediterranean regions come under the influence of off-shore trade winds.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

13. Which climatic zone is characterized by minimal temperature variation throughout the year and high daily convective rainfall?
(A) Equatorial Climate
(B) Mediterranean Climate
(C) Tundra Climate
(D) Savanna Climate

14. Which region of Uttar Pradesh exhibits a humid subtropical climate (Cwa according to Köppen classification) similar to major subtropical plains of Northern India?
(A) Bundelkhand Plateau region
(B) Southern Hill Complex region
(C) Indo-Gangetic Plain
(D) Trans-Himalayan Belt region

15. Select the correct order of continents in descending order of their land area:
(A) Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia
(B) Asia, North America, Africa, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia
(C) Asia, Africa, South America, North America, Europe, Antarctica, Australia
(D) Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Antarctica, Australia

16. Consider the following statements about the major deserts of the world:
I. The Sahara Desert is the largest hot desert in the world.
II. The Atacama Desert in South America is considered one of the driest non-polar deserts on Earth.
III. The Gobi Desert is a cold rain-shadow desert located in East-Central Asia.
IV. The Kalahari Desert is situated in Northern Australia.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

17. The Great Victoria Desert is located in which country?
(A) South Africa
(B) Australia
(C) Chile
(D) Saudi Arabia

18. The vast coniferous forest belt of subarctic Eurasia and North America, dominated by spruce, pine, and fir, is locally known by which term?
(A) Selvas
(B) Pampas
(C) Veld
(D) Taiga

19. Tropical rainforests of the Amazon Basin in South America are locally known as:
(A) Selvas
(B) Savannas
(C) Llanos
(D) Downs

20. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I: (Temperate Grassland)
P. Pampas
Q. Steppes
R. Velds
S. Downs
List II: (Region/Country)
1. South Africa
2. Argentina
3. Australia
4. Eurasia
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

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essential municipal amenities for vulnerable homeless populations.

69. (B) 77.3%
According to official findings from Census 2011, the male literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh was recorded at 77.28 percent, commonly rounded to 77.3 percent. This marked a substantial improvement from 68.8 percent recorded in Census 2001, demonstrating steady advancements in primary, secondary, and higher educational access for males across rural and urban districts.

70. (C) Minimum population of 5,000, at least 75% male non-agricultural working population, and population density of at least 400 per sq km
The Registrar General of India defines a 'Census Town' based on three mandatory demographic criteria: a minimum resident population of 5,000 persons, at least 75 percent of the male main working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and a minimum population density of 400 persons per square kilometer, distinct from statutory municipal towns.

71. (B) 57.2%
According to Census 2011 data, the female literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh was recorded at 57.18 percent, commonly rounded to 57.2 percent. This showed significant progress compared to 42.22 percent recorded in Census 2001, though female literacy continues to lag behind the male literacy rate of 77.28 percent across the state.

72. (A) Sitapur
Sitapur district recorded the highest absolute scheduled caste (SC) population in Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011, with over 14.46 lakh SC residents. Extensive rural area, historical social composition, and high demographic concentration contribute to Sitapur having the largest absolute scheduled caste population among all administrative districts across the state.

73. (B) Kaushambi
Kaushambi district holds the highest proportion of scheduled caste population relative to its total district population in Uttar Pradesh, with scheduled castes constituting 34.72 percent of its overall residents according to Census 2011. This relative percentage concentration surpasses all other state districts, including Sitapur, which leads in total absolute SC population numbers.

74. (B) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district recorded the highest scheduled tribe (ST) population in Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011, with 385,018 ST residents. Situated in the southern forested region bordering multiple states, Sonbhadra is home to several recognized tribal communities, including Gond, Baiga, Kharwar, and Sahariya, making it the principal tribal demographic hub in the state.

75. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Master Plans prepared by Urban Development Authorities serve as statutory regulatory frameworks to manage urban sprawl, designate land use zoning, and control infrastructure expansion in growing cities. These structured Master Plans are necessary because unchecked rapid urbanization causes severe traffic congestion, infrastructure deficits, environmental degradation, and proliferation of unorganized informal settlements.

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76. (C) UP Jal Nigam
UP Jal Nigam is the autonomous corporate state authority in Uttar Pradesh responsible for planning, designing, constructing, and executing major urban drinking water supply systems, municipal sewerage projects, and effluent treatment infrastructure statewide. Established under the UP Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1975, it ensures structured water management across municipalities.

77. (D) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)
The Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban provides an upfront interest subsidy on housing loans taken by eligible Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG), and Middle Income Group (MIG) beneficiaries. The subsidy lowers home loan interest burdens for constructing or purchasing urban houses.

78. (A) I, II and IV only
The Smart Village initiative in Uttar Pradesh focuses on transforming rural areas by provisioning modern infrastructure, solar lighting, digital Wi-Fi hubs, clean drinking

and construction progress is monitored using mandatory geo-tagging.

39. (D) Lucknow
Lucknow, the state capital city of Uttar Pradesh, hosts the Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), a premier scientific research organization under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Lucknow serves as a critical administrative, institutional, educational, and scientific hub in the state, housing numerous national research institutes, universities, and administrative headquarters.

40. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
According to Census 2011 literacy data, Shravasti has the lowest literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh at 46.74 percent, followed by Bahraich at 49.36 percent, and Balrampur at 49.51 percent. In contrast, Gautam Buddha Nagar possesses the highest literacy rate across the entire state at 80.12 percent, completing the increasing order.

41. (B) AMRUT
The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched in June 2015 by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The mission focuses on building basic urban infrastructure, ensuring robust water supply systems, municipal sewerage management, stormwater drainage, urban transport, and creating green spaces in selected cities across India.

42. (B) Development Authority
Development Authorities in Uttar Pradesh, such as the Lucknow Development Authority or Kanpur Development Authority, are statutory bodies established under the Uttar Pradesh Urban Planning and Development Act, 1973. They are responsible for preparing master plans, land acquisition, zoning regulations, housing development, and regulated urban infrastructure growth within designated urban areas.

43. (A) DUDA
The District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) functions as the field-level nodal implementing agency in each district of Uttar Pradesh. Operating under the administrative guidance of the District Magistrate, DUDA coordinates, executes, and monitors poverty alleviation initiatives, urban livelihood schemes, self-employment support, and slum improvement programs across various municipalities within the district.

44. (C) State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)
The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), Uttar Pradesh, is the apex state-level organization responsible for policy formulation, strategic planning, resource allocation, and overall monitoring of urban poverty alleviation programs. SUDA operates under the Department of Urban Development and oversees District Urban Development Agencies in carrying out urban livelihood and housing projects.

45. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Municipal Corporations in Uttar Pradesh correspond directly to their respective administrative divisions. Jhansi Municipal Corporation is located within Jhansi Division, Saharanpur Municipal Corporation belongs to Saharanpur Division, Gorakhpur Municipal Corporation operates under Gorakhpur Division, and Moradabad Municipal Corporation is situated within Moradabad Division, serving as major urban hubs across these administrative territories.

46. (C) Mahoba
Census 2011 recorded Mahoba as the least populous district in Uttar Pradesh, with a total population of 875,958 residents. Located in the semi-arid Bundelkhand region, Mahoba covers a smaller geographical area with lower agricultural carrying capacity, resulting in the smallest human population among all 75 administrative districts in the state.

47. (B) Cluster of contiguous villages
The Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission uses a cluster of geographically contiguous villages as its fundamental development unit. These clusters, having populations of 25,000 to 50,000 in non-tribal areas, are developed holistically by provisioning urban amenities like piped water supply, digital connectivity, local economic activities, and infrastructure while maintaining rural character.

48. (D) I, II and III
Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) Phase-II focuses on sustaining Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and implementing solid and liquid waste management to achieve ODF Plus status across rural Uttar Pradesh. Key components

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constituting Ward Committees in municipalities having populations of 3 lakhs or more, provided 33 percent reservation of seats for women across urban bodies, and established a fixed uniform five-year tenure for all municipal local entities.

89. (B) Baghpat
Baghpat district registered the lowest child sex ratio in the 0 to 6 age group across Uttar Pradesh in Census 2011, recording only 841 females per 1,000 males. Deeply rooted socio-cultural biases, gender preference, and illegally practiced sex-selective diagnostic techniques contributed to this severe gender disparity in Baghpat's child demographic profile.

90. (B) Construction of IHHL and community toilets
A core component of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) across cities in Uttar Pradesh is constructing Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) and public or community toilets to eliminate open defecation. Furthermore, the scheme emphasizes scientific solid waste management, processing municipal waste, achieving 100 percent door-to-door waste collection, and securing Open Defecation Free certifications.

91. (A) Traditional MSME sector
The One District One Product (ODOP) scheme in Uttar Pradesh specifically targets the revival and strengthening of the traditional Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector. By providing targeted credit, modern technological support, branding, skill training, and global market linkages to indigenous specialized crafts, ODOP fosters decentralized economic growth across urban and rural centers.

92. (C) Jhansi
Jhansi is home to the regional center campus of the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, serving as a prominent urban center for sports education, physical training, and athletic research in Uttar Pradesh. Named after the historic warrior queen Rani Lakshmibai, Jhansi holds a special historic and institutional place in regional sports infrastructure.

93. (D) Developing basic infrastructure in new ULBs
The Mukhyamantri Nagar Srijan Yojana was launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to ensure planned holistic infrastructure development in newly constituted Urban Local Bodies and expanded areas of existing municipal bodies. The scheme focuses on upgrading municipal roads, street lighting, drainage systems, parks, waste management, and drinking water facilities in newly urbanized settlements.

94. (C) Moradabad
According to Census 2011, Moradabad district holds the second highest total population in Uttar Pradesh, with 4,772,006 residents. It ranks immediately behind Prayagraj, which is the most populous district with nearly 59.54 lakh residents. Moradabad's high population is driven by dense settlements, agricultural activities, and a flourishing commercial brassware industry.

95. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The demographic dividend in Uttar Pradesh offers a tremendous opportunity for rapid economic acceleration over coming decades. This opportunity arises because Uttar Pradesh possesses a large, expanding proportion of working-age population between 15 and 59 years relative to dependent children and elderly age groups, providing a massive labor workforce for industrial and economic expansion.

96. (D) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana was officially launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on May 1, 2016, from Ballia district in Uttar Pradesh. The scheme provides free deposit-free LPG gas connections to adult women belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households, aiming to eliminate health hazards associated with burning fossil fuels and traditional biomass cookstoves.

97. (A) Baghpat
Baghpat district registered the lowest percentage of scheduled caste population relative to total population in Uttar Pradesh according to Census 2011, with scheduled castes comprising only 11.44 percent of its inhabitants. This proportion is the lowest among all 75 administrative districts, placing Baghpat at the bottom of SC demographic share rankings in the state.

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98. (A) I, II and III only
Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCC) operate as centralized technological command hubs for urban management, surveillance, traffic monitoring, and emergency

response in Smart Cities. During the COVID-19 pandemic, ICCCs were repurposed as crisis management centers. However, ICCCs operate under local municipal corporations and Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), not under the direct operational management of the Union Home Ministry.

99. (D) All of the above
Uttar Pradesh has established an extensive network of modern high-speed expressways connecting the National Capital Region to Western, Central, and Eastern districts. This infrastructure framework includes the Yamuna Expressway, Agra-Lucknow Expressway, Purvanchal Expressway, Bundelkhand Expressway, and the under-development Ganga Expressway, seamlessly integrating economic regions and major urban hubs across the state.

100. (B) 19.98 Crores
According to official Census 2011 enumerations, the total population of Uttar Pradesh was recorded at exactly 199,812,341 persons, which is commonly expressed in round figures as 19.98 crores. This total comprised 10.44 crore males and 9.53 crore females, establishing Uttar Pradesh as the most populous sub-national administrative entity in the entire world.

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CHAPTER 10
World Geography: General Information

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1. Which continent is the largest in terms of total geographical land area on Earth?
(A) Africa
(B) Asia
(C) North America
(D) Antarctica

2. The Southern Ocean completely surrounds which of the following continents?
(A) Australia
(B) South America
(C) Africa
(D) Antarctica

3. Uttar Pradesh covers an area of 2,40,928 square kilometres, which constitutes approximately what percentage of India's total geographical area on the world map?
(A) 5.25%
(B) 7.33%
(C) 9.15%
(D) 10.42%

4. Which ocean is the smallest and shallowest among the world's five primary oceans?
(A) Indian Ocean
(B) Southern Ocean
(C) Arctic Ocean
(D) Atlantic Ocean

5. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I: (Mountain Range)
P. Andes
Q. Rockies
R. Alps
S. Great Dividing Range
List II: (Continent)
1. North America
2. Europe
3. Australia
4. South America
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

6. Mount Everest, the highest peak in the world, is located in which mountain range?
(A) Karakoram Range
(B) Kunlun Mountains
(C) Tien Shan Range
(D) Himalayas

7. Which mountain range forms the traditional physical boundary between the continents of Europe and Asia?
(A) Caucasus Mountains
(B) Ural Mountains
(C) Carpathian Mountains
(D) Pyrenees

8. Consider the following statements regarding the world's major rivers and lakes:
I. The Nile is widely recognized as the longest river in the world.
II. Lake Baikal in Russia is the deepest freshwater lake on Earth.
III. The Amazon River carries the largest volume of water discharge among all world rivers.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

9. Which river is the longest in the North American continent?
(A) Yukon River System
(B) St. Lawrence River System
(C) Colorado River System
(D) Mississippi River System

10. Lake Superior, the largest freshwater lake by surface area in the world, is situated on the border between which two countries?
(A) United States and Canada
(B) Canada and Russia
(C) United States and Mexico
(D) Brazil and Argentina

11. Which major river in Asia passes through China, India, and Pakistan before discharging into the Arabian Sea?

water, and e-panchayat services at doorsteps. Its goal is to improve rural life quality, reduce rural-to-urban distress migration, and strengthen rural primary education rather than closing local schools.

79. (C) 75
Uttar Pradesh is administratively divided into 75 districts grouped into 18 divisions. Lakhimpur Kheri is the largest district by geographical area, while Prayagraj is the most populous. These 75 districts serve as primary field administrative units responsible for police administration, land revenue management, civic services, and developmental schemes across the state.

80. (B) 18
Uttar Pradesh is administratively divided into 18 administrative divisions, each headed by a Divisional Commissioner. These divisions include Lucknow, Kanpur, Meerut, Agra, Varanasi, Prayagraj, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Aligarh, Saharanpur, Jhansi, Chitrakoot, Devipatan, Ayodhya, Basti, Azamgarh, and Mirzapur, encompassing all 75 administrative districts to streamline regional governance, administrative monitoring, and socio-economic development.

81. (A) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district, located in the extreme southeastern tip of Uttar Pradesh, holds the unique distinction of sharing international or inter-state borders with four distinct Indian states: Madhya Pradesh to the west, Chhattisgarh to the south, Jharkhand to the southeast, and Bihar to the east, making it strategically unique across India.

82. (C) Ghaziabad has the lowest population density.
Census 2011 data confirms that Ghaziabad recorded the highest population density in Uttar Pradesh, standing at 3,971 persons per square kilometer, rather than the lowest. Conversely, Lalitpur district recorded the lowest population density in the state at 242 persons per square kilometer, rendering the statement regarding Ghaziabad's low density incorrect.

83. (A) Jal Jeevan Mission
The UP Jal Jeevan Mission operates directly under the national Jal Jeevan Mission (Har Ghar Jal) framework launched by the Ministry of Jal Shakti in August 2019. Its primary objective is providing functional household tap connections delivering safe potable drinking water to every rural household across Uttar Pradesh in sustainable quantities.

84. (B) Western Region
Among the four economic regions of Uttar Pradesh, the Western Region records the highest overall literacy rate, reaching approximately 71.2 percent as per Census 2011. Economic prosperity, higher urbanization levels, extensive educational infrastructure development, and proximity to the National Capital Region contributed significantly to superior educational performance in Western districts.

85. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
All apex urban development agencies and institutional administrative directorates of Uttar Pradesh maintain their central headquarters offices in Lucknow, the state capital. The UP Housing and Development Board, Directorate of Local Bodies, State Urban Development Agency, and UP Jal Nigam all operate central headquarters located within Lucknow to administer statewide urban policy implementation.

86. (C) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district holds the highest scheduled tribe (ST) percentage relative to total population among all districts in Uttar Pradesh, with scheduled tribes constituting 20.67 percent of its total population according to Census 2011. This significant demographic concentration makes Sonbhadra the premier tribal-majority district within the administrative state boundary of Uttar Pradesh.

87. (D) Providing wage employment to urban households
The key objective of the UP State Urban Employment Guarantee initiative is providing guaranteed wage employment to urban households, particularly targeting urban informal workers, unemployed youth, and urban poor residing in municipal areas. The scheme aims to enhance urban economic livelihoods, mitigate urban distress, and support public asset maintenance within urban municipal boundaries.

88. (D) I, II and III
The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act accorded constitutional status to urban local bodies. In Uttar Pradesh, its provisions mandated

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21. Which country is the world's largest producer of bauxite, the chief ore of aluminium?
(A) Australia
(B) China
(C) Brazil
(D) South Africa

22. The Kolar Gold Fields were historically famous in India; globally, which region in South Africa has been the largest single historical producer of gold?
(A) Kimberley Diamond Fields
(B) Katanga Mining Belt
(C) Ruhr Industrial Region
(D) Witwatersrand Basin

23. The Donbas region, known internationally for its vast coal reserves, is located in which European country?
(A) Poland
(B) Ukraine
(C) Germany
(D) France

24. Consider the following statements regarding world population distribution:
I. More than 60% of the world's total population resides in the continent of Asia.
II. According to Census 2011, Uttar Pradesh with nearly 20 crore inhabitants would rank as the fifth most populous entity globally if considered as a sovereign country.
III. The continent of Antarctica has no permanent human population.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

25. Which continent has the highest average population density among all populated continents?
(A) Europe
(B) Africa
(C) North America
(D) Asia

26. In terms of population density as per Census 2011, Uttar Pradesh records 829 persons per square kilometre. Which world country among the following has a comparable national population density exceeding 800 persons per sq km?
(A) Bangladesh
(B) Canada
(C) Russian Federation
(D) Commonwealth of Australia

27. What is the approximate current population of the world as estimated by the United Nations?
(A) 6.5 billion
(B) 7.0 billion
(C) 8.0 billion
(D) 9.5 billion

28. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Indian Standard Time (IST) is calculated based on the 82°30' E longitude passing through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Mirzapur lies exactly on the Prime Meridian of Greenwich.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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29. What is the capital city of Kazakhstan, which was renamed back to its traditional name in 2022?
(A) Astana
(B) Tashkent
(C) Bishkek
(D) Ashgabat

30. Which pair of country and capital is incorrectly matched?
(A) Canada — Ottawa Region
(B) Japan — Tokyo Metropolis
(C) Australia — Sydney
(D) Egypt — Cairo Governorate

31. Arrange the following locations in order from West to East based on their longitudinal position relative to Greenwich:
1. Greenwich (London)
2. Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh)
3. Tokyo (Japan)
4. New York (USA)
Select the correct sequence code:
(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3

(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

32. Indian Standard Time (IST) is how many hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)?
(A) 4 hours 30 minutes
(B) 5 hours
(C) 5 hours 30 minutes
(D) 6 hours

33. Total how many standard time zones is the Earth divided into based on 15 degrees longitude per hour?
(A) 12
(B) 24
(C) 36
(D) 48

34. The Prime Meridian passing through Greenwich corresponds to which degree of longitude?
(A) 0°
(B) 90° E
(C) 180°
(D) 82°30' E

35. Consider the following statements regarding the International Date Line (IDL):
I. The International Date Line deviates from the 180° meridian to avoid dividing island nations and landmasses into two dates.
II. Crossing the IDL from West to East results in gaining a calendar day.
III. Crossing the IDL from East to West results in losing a calendar day.
IV. The IDL passes through the Bering Strait between Alaska and Siberia.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) I, II and IV only
(D) II and III only

36. When a traveler crosses the International Date Line from West to East (e.g. from Japan to Hawaii), what adjustment must be made to the calendar date?
(A) Add one calendar day
(B) Advance time by twelve hours
(C) Subtract one calendar day
(D) Remain on the exact same date

37. Through which body of water does the International Date Line pass in the North Pacific region separating Asia and North America?
(A) Bering Strait
(B) Malacca Strait
(C) Strait of Gibraltar
(D) Cook Strait

38. The Suez Canal connects which two major bodies of water?
(A) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
(B) Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea
(C) Black Sea and Aegean Sea
(D) Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea

39. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I: (Strait)
P. Strait of Gibraltar
Q. Strait of Malacca
R. Bab-el-Mandeb
S. Palk Strait
List II: (Water Bodies Connected)
1. Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
2. Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea
3. Andaman Sea and South China Sea
4. Bay of Bengal and Palk Bay / Indian Ocean
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

40. The Panama Canal, opened in 1914, connects which two oceans?
(A) Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean waters
(B) Arctic Ocean and Atlantic Ocean waters
(C) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
(D) Southern Ocean and Indian Ocean waters

41. Export products from Uttar Pradesh under the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme, such as Moradabad brassware sent to European markets via sea cargo from western ports, predominantly traverse which strategic canal route?
(A) Panama Canal
(B) Kiel Canal
(C) Erie Canal
(D) Suez Canal

42. Consider the following statements about major ocean currents:
I. The Gulf Stream is a warm ocean current in the North Atlantic Ocean.
II. The Peru (Humboldt) Current is a cold ocean current off the western coast of South America.
III. Cold ocean currents generally flow from high latitudes toward equatorial low latitudes.

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Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

43. Which of the following is a cold ocean current in the Atlantic Ocean?
(A) Kuroshio Current
(B) Labrador Current
(C) Agulhas Current
(D) North Atlantic Drift

44. What effect does the warm North Atlantic Drift have on the climate of Western Europe?
(A) It causes hyper-arid cold desert conditions across the UK
(B) It keeps coastal ports ice-free and moderates winters
(C) It causes severe continuous permafrost formation in France
(D) It creates massive upwelling of oxygen-depleted cold deep water

45. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Pacific Ring of Fire experiences approximately 90% of the world's earthquakes and contains active volcanoes.
Reason (R): The rim of the Pacific Ocean basin is bounded by active convergent and transform tectonic plate boundaries.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

46. Mount Vesuvius and Mount Etna, two famous active volcanoes, are situated in which European country?
(A) Greece
(B) Spain
(C) Italy
(D) Iceland

47. Which island nation in the Atlantic Ocean is famous for its location on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and possesses numerous active volcanoes and geysers?
(A) Madagascar
(B) Sri Lanka
(C) New Zealand
(D) Iceland

48. Extensive commercial grain farming, dominated by large scale wheat cultivation, is predominantly practiced in which vegetation zone?
(A) Tropical Rainforest biome regions
(B) Taiga Coniferous Forest belts
(C) Temperate Grasslands
(D) Mediterranean Coastal scrublands

49. Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer of sugarcane in India. Globally, which country is the largest producer of sugarcane?
(A) India
(B) Brazil
(C) China
(D) Cuba

50. Select the correct order of the world's oceans in descending order of surface area:
(A) Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean
(B) Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean
(C) Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Southern Ocean
(D) Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Southern Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean

51. Which country is recognized as the world's largest producer of wheat?
(A) China
(B) India
(C) United States
(D) Russia

52. Which ocean trade route is considered the busiest commercial maritime route in the world connecting North America and Western Europe?
(A) South Atlantic Route
(B) Suez Canal Route
(C) North Atlantic Route
(D) Cape of Good Hope Route

53. The Strait of Malacca forms a vital maritime choke point for international oil trade connecting the Indian Ocean to which body of water?
(A) South China Sea
(B) Mediterranean Sea Basin
(C) Persian Gulf Waters
(D) Red Sea Maritime Zone

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75. Which low-lying island nation in the South Pacific is actively planning land acquisition overseas due to existential threats from rising sea levels?
(A) Fiji
(B) Tuvalu
(C) Samoa
(D) Tonga

76. In Uttar Pradesh, seasonal flood-induced displacement commonly occurs in the basin districts of which major river system during the monsoon season?
(A) Chambal river system
(B) Ghaghara and Gandak
(C) Betwa river basin
(D) Ken river valley

77. How many Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda?
(A) 12
(B) 15
(C) 17
(D) 20

78. SDG Target Goal Number 6 focuses specifically on which global priority theme?
(A) Zero Hunger
(B) Climate Action
(C) Clean Water and Sanitation
(D) Affordable and Clean Energy

79. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I: (SDG Goal Number)
P. SDG 1
Q. SDG 2
R. SDG 4
S. SDG 13
List II: (Specific Theme)
1. Zero Hunger
2. Quality Education
3. No Poverty
4. Climate Action
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

80. A urban agglomeration with a total continuous population exceeding how many million inhabitants is classified globally as a "Megacity"?
(A) 5 million
(B) 10 million
(C) 15 million
(D) 20 million

81. Which urban agglomeration currently holds the title of the world's most populous megacity?
(A) Delhi
(B) Tokyo
(C) Shanghai
(D) Sao Paulo

82. Which district in Uttar Pradesh forms part of the National Capital Region (NCR) and has experienced rapid high-density urban growth comparable to global megacity satellites?
(A) Gorakhpur Metropolitan Region
(B) Varanasi Urban Agglomeration
(C) Banda District Administrative Zone
(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar

83. Consider the following statements regarding global urbanization trends:
I. More than 50% of the world's human population currently lives in urban areas.
II. The rate of urbanization is currently fastest in developing countries of Asia and Africa.
III. High-density urban sprawl without adequate infrastructure leads to the formation of informal settlements or slums.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

84. What percentage of Earth's total water supply is freshwater suitable and accessible for human use?
(A) Less than 1%
(B) Around 5%
(C) Around 10%
(D) Around 25%

85. The majority of Earth's fresh water reserves are stored in which form?
(A) Glaciers and ice caps
(B) Rivers and freshwater lakes
(C) Deep underground aquifers
(D) Atmospheric water vapor

86. Which region in Uttar Pradesh experiences chronic water distress and severe drought conditions due to hard rock terrain and low rainwater retention?

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(B) 7,516.6 km
(C) 8,200 km
(D) 9,100 km

65. India's strategic location at the head of which ocean provides it a central position along major international sea routes connecting Europe and East Asia?
(A) Pacific Ocean
(B) Indian Ocean
(C) Atlantic Ocean
(D) Arctic Ocean

66. Uttar Pradesh shares an international land border on its northern side with which country?
(A) China
(B) Bhutan
(C) Bangladesh
(D) Nepal

67. How many districts of Uttar Pradesh share an administrative boundary with Nepal?
(A) 5
(B) 7
(C) 9
(D) 11

68. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Distribution of mineral and energy resources across the globe is highly uneven.
Reason (R): The formation of specific mineral deposits depends on geological structure, rock formations, and geological processes operating over millions of years.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

69. Which member country of OPEC holds the world's largest proven crude oil reserves?
(A) Venezuela
(B) Saudi Arabia
(C) Iran
(D) Iraq

70. Singrauli coalfield area, which supplies major thermal power plants supplying energy to Uttar Pradesh, extends across the boundary of UP and which state?
(A) Bihar state
(B) Chhattisgarh state
(C) Jharkhand state
(D) Madhya Pradesh

71. The term "Global Village" was coined by which media theorist to describe global interconnectedness?
(A) Immanuel Wallerstein
(B) Marshall McLuhan
(C) David Harvey
(D) Amartya Sen

72. In global economic geography, Outsourcing of Business Process Management (BPM) services from developed countries to India is driven primarily by:
(A) Unfavourable international transport tariffs and trade barriers
(B) Abundance of domestic mineral and natural resources
(C) Skilled labor and cost advantages
(D) Favourable tropical weather and climate conditions

73. Consider the following statements regarding globalization and trade networks:
I. Advances in containerized shipping significantly reduced global freight costs.
II. Digital communications enable real-time financial integration globally.
III. Multinational corporations operate production networks across multiple countries.
IV. Software technological parks in Uttar Pradesh like Noida contribute significantly to IT services export.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) III and IV only

74. The term "Climate Refugee" refers to individuals displaced primarily due to:
(A) Environmental impacts of climate change
(B) Political instability, civil conflict, and armed warfare
(C) Religious persecution and targeted ethnic discrimination
(D) Economic recessions and prolonged financial crises

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98. Which ocean current is warm and flows northward along the eastern coast of Japan in the Pacific Ocean?
(A) Oyashio Current
(B) Benguela Current
(C) California Current
(D) Kuroshio Current

99. In terms of total forest cover area in India according to ISFR reports, Uttar Pradesh has significant forest cover concentrated in which geographical district region?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Mathura district
(C) Mainpuri district
(D) Deoria district

100. The concept of "Doldrums" in atmospheric geography refers to which planetary wind zone characterized by calm, light variable winds near the equator?
(A) Subtropical High Pressure Zone
(B) Equatorial Low Pressure Zone
(C) Subpolar Low Pressure Belt System
(D) Polar High Pressure Belts

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(A) Terai belt
(B) Western Rohilkhand plain
(C) Eastern Bhabar foothill belt
(D) Bundelkhand region

87. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Agriculture accounts for over 70% of global freshwater withdrawals worldwide.
Reason (R): Crop transpiration and irrigation infrastructure require substantial continuous water volume for food production.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

88. Which continent contains the maximum number of landlocked sovereign countries?
(A) Asia
(B) South America
(C) Africa
(D) Europe

89. Which is the largest landlocked country in the world by geographical land area?
(A) State of Mongolia
(B) Republic of Chad
(C) Plurinational State of Bolivia
(D) Kazakhstan

90. Which inland sea in Central Asia has shrunk dramatically since the 1960s due to diversion of rivers (Amu Darya and Syr Darya) for agricultural irrigation?
(A) Aral Sea
(B) Caspian Sea
(C) Black Sea
(D) Red Sea

91. The Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest coral reef system, is located off the northeastern coast of which country?
(A) Indonesia
(B) Australia
(C) Philippines
(D) Brazil

92. Which mountain peak is the highest point in the continent of Africa?
(A) Mount Elbrus
(B) Mount Kilimanjaro
(C) Mount McKinley (Denali)
(D) Mount Aconcagua

93. Mount Aconcagua is the highest mountain peak in which continent?
(A) South America
(B) North America
(C) Europe
(D) Africa

94. Consider the following statements regarding world agricultural regions:
I. Mediterranean agriculture is world famous for viticulture (grape farming) and citrus fruits.
II. Shifting cultivation is widely practiced in tropical rainforest areas of South America and Africa.
III. Plantation agriculture was introduced by Western nations in tropical colonies for crops like rubber, tea, and coffee.
IV. Uttar Pradesh is a major producer of foodgrains in India due to deep fertile alluvial soils of the Gangetic plain.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) III and IV only

95. The term "Ring of Fire" is directly associated with which major ocean basin?
(A) Atlantic Ocean
(B) Indian Ocean
(C) Arctic Ocean
(D) Pacific Ocean

96. Which latitude line passes through central India dividing the country into almost two equal thermal halves?
(A) Tropic of Capricorn (23°30' S)
(B) Tropic of Cancer (23°30' N)
(C) Equator (0°)
(D) Arctic Circle (66°30' N)

97. The Tropic of Cancer (23°30' N) passes through how many Indian states?
(A) 6
(B) 7
(C) 8
(D) 9

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10. (A) United States and Canada
Lake Superior is the largest freshwater lake in the world by surface area, spanning approximately eighty-two thousand one hundred square kilometers. It is located in North America along the international boundary shared by the United States and Canada, bordered by Ontario to the north and Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota to the south and west.

11. (B) Indus
The Indus River originates in the Southwestern Tibet Autonomous Region of China near Lake Manasarovar. It flows through the Ladakh region of India and enters Pakistan, traversing the entire length of the country before discharging into the Arabian Sea near Karachi. It serves as a vital hydrological lifeline for agricultural irrigation across South Asia.

12. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Mediterranean climate experiences distinct dry summers and wet winters. During summer months, subtropical high-pressure belts shift poleward, placing these regions under the influence of dry, stable, off-shore trade winds that suppress precipitation. In winter, westerly wind belts move equatorward, bringing cyclonic rain-bearing storms from the ocean, fully explaining the seasonal dryness.

13. (A) Equatorial Climate
The equatorial climate zone, located within five to ten degrees north and south of the equator, experiences high solar insolation throughout the year. This results in minimal annual temperature variation, typically around two to three degrees Celsius. Intense afternoon convective heating creates strong updrafts, generating heavy, daily precipitation accompanied by thunderstorm activity.

14. (C) Indo-Gangetic Plain
Under the Köppen climate classification system, Cwa denotes a monsoon-influenced humid subtropical climate characterized by dry winters and hot summers. The Indo-Gangetic Plain, spanning across northern India including major portions of Uttar Pradesh, features this precise climate profile, receiving the bulk of its annual precipitation during the summer southwest monsoon season.

15. (A) Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australia
Earth's seven continents ordered by total surface land area from largest to smallest are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia. Asia encompasses over forty-four million square kilometers, whereas Australia, the smallest continent, covers roughly seven point six million square kilometers of land area across its main landmass.

16. (B) I, II and III only
The Sahara is the world's largest hot desert. The Atacama Desert in South America represents the driest non-polar desert region on Earth. The Gobi Desert is a cold, high-altitude rain-shadow desert situated in East-Central Asia. Contrastingly, the Kalahari Desert is located in Southern Africa rather than Northern Australia, making statement four false.

17. (B) Australia
The Great Victoria Desert is an extensive arid ecoregion situated in southwestern and central Australia. Spanning across Western Australia and South Australia, it covers an expanse of approximately three hundred forty-eight thousand square kilometers. It consists of numerous small sandhills, grassland plains, salt lakes, and dry stony desert pavements throughout its territory.

18. (D) Taiga
Taiga, also recognized as the boreal forest biome, forms a continuous circumpolar belt across subarctic regions of Eurasia and North America. Characterized by long, severe subarctic winters and short cool summers, it is dominated by cold-tolerant needle-leaf coniferous tree species such as spruce, pine, fir, and larch across high northern latitudes.

19. (A) Selvas
Selvas is the specific regional geographic term used to describe the dense, evergreen tropical rainforests covering the Amazon River Basin in South America. These hyper-diverse equatorial forests feature dense multi-layered tree canopies, extraordinary species biodiversity, and heavy year-round precipitation, functioning as crucial terrestrial carbon sinks for the global atmospheric climate system.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Asia
Asia is the largest continent on Earth by both land area and population. It encompasses approximately forty-four point five million square kilometers, representing about thirty percent of the planet's total land surface. It hosts diverse geographical features, including vast mountain ranges, elevated plateaus, extensive river systems, and varied climatic zones across its regions.

2. (D) Antarctica
The Southern Ocean, also known as the Antarctic Ocean, comprises the southernmost waters of the World Ocean. It completely encircles Antarctica, extending south of sixty degrees south latitude. This oceanic realm plays a critical role in global ocean circulation patterns through the Antarctic Circumpolar Current, which flows continuously eastward around the polar continent without interruption.

3. (B) 7.33%
Uttar Pradesh spans an official geographical surface region measuring two hundred forty thousand nine hundred twenty-eight square kilometers. This area constitutes roughly seven point three three percent of India's overall total land expanse of three point two eight million square kilometers. Geographically, Uttar Pradesh ranks fourth among Indian states in total land area, behind Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra.

4. (C) Arctic Ocean
The Arctic Ocean is the smallest, shallowest, and coldest of the world's five primary oceans. Located around the North Pole, it covers an area of approximately fourteen million square kilometers. It is largely surrounded by Eurasia and North America, remaining mostly covered by sea ice throughout the year, which significantly influences global atmospheric temperatures and thermohaline ocean currents.

5. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Mountain ranges are situated across distinct continental regions. The Andes range spans the western edge of South America as the world's longest continental mountain chain. The Rockies dominate western North America, while the Alps form a major alpine mountain system across Central Europe. The Great Dividing Range runs parallel along the eastern coastline of Australia.

6. (D) Himalayas
Mount Everest, standing at an elevation of eight thousand eight hundred forty-eight point eight six meters above sea level, is Earth's highest mountain above sea level. It is located in the Mahalangur Himal sub-range of the Himalayas, straddling the border between Nepal and the Tibet Autonomous Region of China, formed by Indo-Eurasian tectonic collision.

7. (B) Ural Mountains
The Ural Mountains form a natural mountain range running north-to-south through western Russia, extending from the coast of the Arctic Ocean to the Ural River. Geographically and cartographically, this range serves as the traditional physical boundary separating the continents of Europe and Asia, dividing the East European Plain from the vast West Siberian Plain.

8. (D) I, II and III
The Nile River in northeastern Africa is recognized as the longest river system globally. Lake Baikal in Siberian Russia holds the title of the deepest freshwater lake on Earth, containing twenty percent of the planet's unfrozen surface fresh water. The Amazon River in South America discharges the largest overall volume of water of any world river.

9. (D) Mississippi River System
The Mississippi River system, including its main tributary the Missouri River, forms the longest river network in North America. Spanning over six thousand two hundred kilometers from its headwaters in Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico, it drains a massive watershed covering parts of thirty-two United States states and two Canadian provinces.

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54. Consider the following statements regarding world economic geography and trade routes:
I. Major maritime trade routes carry over 80% of global merchandise trade volume.
II. Landlocked countries generally face higher transport costs for international trade compared to coastal nations.
III. The Northern Sea Route across the Arctic is increasingly explored due to summer sea-ice melting.
IV. Bhadohi in Uttar Pradesh exports hand-knotted carpets globally via international maritime routes originating from Indian ports.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) II, III and IV only

55. What is the main greenhouse gas responsible for the largest share of human-induced global warming?
(A) Methane gas emissions
(B) Carbon Dioxide
(C) Nitrous Oxide compounds
(D) Stratospheric Ozone

56. The Paris Agreement on climate change, adopted at COP21 in 2015, aims to limit global temperature rise to well below how many degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels?
(A) 1.0°C
(B) 2.0°C
(C) 3.0°C
(D) 4.0°C

57. Under global climate change projections, low-lying coastal areas and island nations face the most immediate threat from which phenomenon?
(A) Desertification
(B) Glacier expansion
(C) Permafrost formation
(D) Sea level rise

58. Match List I with List II and select the correct option using the codes given below:
List I: (Regional Organization)
P. SAARC
Q. ASEAN
R. European Union (EU)
S. African Union (AU)
List II: (Headquarters Location)
1. Jakarta
2. Kathmandu
3. Addis Ababa
4. Brussels
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

59. India is a founding member of which of the following regional groupings?
(A) ASEAN
(B) SAARC
(C) European Union
(D) APEC

60. How many sovereign states are currently full member countries of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)?
(A) 5
(B) 8
(C) 10
(D) 15

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61. Consider the following statements regarding major islands and archipelagos:
I. Greenland is the largest non-continental island in the world by surface area.
II. Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic state by land area and number of islands.
III. Madagascar is situated in the Atlantic Ocean off the western coast of Africa.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

62. The island of Madagascar is separated from the mainland African continent by which channel?
(A) English Channel Seaway
(B) Cook Strait Passage
(C) Mozambique Channel
(D) Bass Strait Maritime Region

63. Which archipelago lies in the Indian Ocean southwest of India and consists of 26 low-lying coral atolls?
(A) Seychelles
(B) Mauritius
(C) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(D) Maldives

64. What is the total length of India's coastline including the island territories?
(A) 6,100 km

20. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Temperate grasslands are designated by regional names globally. The Pampas represent fertile, flat plains located mainly in Argentina and Uruguay. The Steppes span expansive dry grassland tracts across Eurasia. The Velds encompass interior plateau grasslands in South Africa, while the Downs correspond to open, rolling temperate grassland ecosystems in southeastern Australia.

21. (A) Australia
Australia is the world's leading producer of bauxite, accounting for roughly thirty percent of global annual production. Major high-grade bauxite mining operations are concentrated in regions such as Weipa in Queensland, the Darling Range in Western Australia, and Gove in the Northern Territory, supplying raw material for global primary aluminium smelting.

22. (D) Witwatersrand Basin
The Witwatersrand Basin in South Africa represents the single largest historical gold mining deposit in human history. Discovered in 1886, this massive Precambrian sedimentary basin has yielded over forty percent of all refined gold ever extracted on Earth, fueling the rapid economic growth of Johannesburg and surrounding major industrial centers.

23. (B) Ukraine
The Donbas, or Donets Basin, is a historical, cultural, and economic industrial region located in eastern Ukraine. Renowned for its extensive high-grade anthracite coal deposits, it historically served as the primary heavy industrial and metallurgical coal-mining heartland of the country, driving steel production and regional energy infrastructure for many decades.

24. (D) I, II and III
Asia accommodates approximately sixty percent of global population. As per Census 2011, Uttar Pradesh's population of nearly two hundred million would make it the fifth most populous national entity globally after China, India, the United States, and Indonesia. Antarctica remains the only continent without any permanent native human population settlements across its expanse.

25. (D) Asia
Asia exhibits the highest average population density among all inhabited continents, exceeding one hundred fifty persons per square kilometer. This high density is driven by mega-populated nations like China and India, alongside heavily populated river valleys, fertile deltaic plains, and dense urban centers across various East, South, and Southeast Asian sub-regions.

26. (A) Bangladesh
Bangladesh is one of the world's most densely populated countries, with a national population density exceeding one thousand two hundred persons per square kilometer. This high density is comparable to, and actually exceeds, the high regional population density of eight hundred twenty-nine persons per square kilometer recorded in Uttar Pradesh during Census 2011.

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27. (C) 8.0 billion
According to United Nations estimates and official demography reports, the global human population officially crossed the milestone of eight billion people in November 2022. This global demographic expansion has been driven by improvements in public health, nutrition, personal hygiene, and medicine over the past several decades across various regions worldwide.

28. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Indian Standard Time is calculated using the eighty-two degree thirty minutes East longitude line, which passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh to serve as the standard meridian for the entire nation. However, Mirzapur does not lie on the Prime Meridian, which is defined strictly as zero degrees longitude passing through Greenwich, London.

29. (A) Astana
In September 2022, Kazakhstan officially renamed its capital city back to Astana, changing it from Nur-Sultan, a name adopted in 2019. Astana is a major planned administrative capital city situated on the Ishim River in northern Kazakhstan, known for its modern architectural landmarks and status as a Central Asian economic hub.

30. (C) Australia — Sydney
Canberra is the official capital city of Australia, selected in 1908 as a compromise between rival coastal metropolises Sydney and Melbourne. Sydney is the largest city in Australia by population and a major economic center, but it

52. (C) North Atlantic Route
The North Atlantic ocean trade route connects eastern North America with northwestern Europe. Known as the busiest maritime route in the world, it links highly industrialized, developed regions on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, handling immense volumes of manufactured goods, raw materials, industrial machinery, and consumer products annually across maritime shipping channels.

53. (A) South China Sea
The Strait of Malacca is a narrow stretch of water between the Malay Peninsula and the Indonesian island of Sumatra. It serves as the primary maritime choke point connecting the Indian Ocean to the South China Sea and Pacific Ocean, facilitating the passage of over eighty thousand commercial vessels annually carrying petroleum and manufactured exports.

54. (C) I, II, III and IV
Over eighty percent of global trade volume moves via maritime transport routes. Landlocked countries face higher shipping costs due to transit dependencies. Arctic sea-ice melting opens the Northern Sea Route as an alternative shipping lane. Additionally, Bhadohi in Uttar Pradesh exports hand-knotted carpets to international markets via various major Indian maritime ports.

55. (B) Carbon Dioxide
Carbon dioxide is the primary anthropogenic greenhouse gas driving contemporary climate change. Produced mainly through fossil fuel combustion, industrial processes, and deforestation, carbon dioxide accounts for roughly three-quarters of total human-caused global warming emissions, lingering in the atmosphere for centuries to trap heat and elevate average global atmospheric surface temperatures.

56. (B) 2.0°C
Adopted at the COP21 conference in Paris in 2015, the Paris Agreement is a legally binding international climate treaty. Its main target is to limit global average temperature increase to well below two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, while actively pursuing efforts to cap the temperature rise to one point five degrees Celsius.

57. (D) Sea level rise
Global climate change drives thermal expansion of seawater and accelerates thermal melting of land-based glaciers and ice sheets. This thermal expansion and glacial melting cause widespread sea level rise, posing existential environmental threats to low-lying coastal regions, deltaic plains, and small island nations through coastal erosion, saltwater intrusion, and catastrophic flooding.

58. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Major regional organizations maintain specific administrative headquarters globally. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is headquartered in Kathmandu, Nepal. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is based in Jakarta, Indonesia. The European Union (EU) operates from Brussels, Belgium, while the African Union (AU) is headquartered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

59. (B) SAARC
India is a founding member of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation), which was formally established in Dhaka in December 1985. SAARC aims to promote economic growth, social progress, and cultural development across South Asia, bringing together eight member nations including India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives, and Afghanistan.

60. (C) 10
The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) currently consists of ten full sovereign member states: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. Established in 1967 with five original members, ASEAN expanded over time to foster regional political stability, economic integration, and social cooperation across Southeast Asia.

61. (A) I and II only
Greenland is Earth's largest non-continental island, while Indonesia represents the world's largest archipelagic state comprising over seventeen thousand islands. However, Madagascar is situated in the Indian Ocean off the southeastern coast of Africa, not in the Atlantic Ocean, making statement III incorrect while statements I and II remain completely accurate.

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42. (D) I, II and III
Ocean currents form major planetary circulation loops. The Gulf Stream transports warm tropical waters northward across the North Atlantic Ocean. The Peru (Humboldt) Current is a cold current flowing northward along South America's western coast. Generally, cold ocean currents originate in polar or high latitudes, flowing equatorward to balance global heat distribution.

43. (B) Labrador Current
The Labrador Current is a cold ocean current in the North Atlantic Ocean that flows southward from the Arctic Ocean along the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland. It meets the warm Gulf Stream near the Grand Banks, creating rich fishing grounds alongside dense maritime fogs due to temperature contrast between air and sea.

44. (B) It keeps coastal ports ice-free and moderates winters
The North Atlantic Drift is a warm ocean current that transports high-temperature equatorial waters toward Western Europe. This thermal energy transfer moderates coastal winter temperatures across the British Isles and Western Europe, preventing subpolar ports such as Bergen and Hammerfest from freezing over and enabling year-round commercial maritime trade operations.

45. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Pacific Ring of Fire accounts for nearly ninety percent of global earthquakes and over seventy-five percent of active volcanoes. This seismic intensity occurs because the Pacific plate perimeter is bounded by active convergent subduction zones and transform plate boundaries, where tectonic plate collisions and movements continually release immense subterranean energy.

46. (C) Italy
Mount Vesuvius and Mount Etna are renowned active volcanoes located in Southern Italy. Vesuvius is situated near Naples on the Italian mainland, famed for destroying Pompeii in AD 79. Mount Etna, located on the island of Sicily, is one of Europe's tallest and most continuously active stratovolcanoes, shape-shifting through frequent eruptions.

47. (D) Iceland
Iceland is an island nation located in the North Atlantic Ocean directly straddling the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, where the Eurasian and North American tectonic plates diverge. This unique geologic position produces intense volcanism, driving geothermal heating and creating numerous active volcanoes, geysers, hot springs, and extensive basalt lava fields across the island.

48. (C) Temperate Grasslands
Commercial grain farming, focused on extensive mechanization and large-scale wheat production, is characteristically practiced in temperate grassland biomes across the globe. Regions such as the North American Prairies, Eurasian Steppes, Argentine Pampas, and Australian Downs feature fertile soils, moderate rainfall, and expansive flat terrain perfectly suited for large mechanized monoculture grain farming.

49. (B) Brazil
Brazil is globally the largest producer of sugarcane, cultivating hundreds of millions of metric tons annually. The country's tropical climate, vast arable land, and favorable soil conditions in south-central regions support massive sugarcane plantations, powering domestic bioethanol fuel production alongside raw and refined sugar exports to global international markets worldwide.

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50. (A) Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Arctic Ocean
Earth's five ocean basins arranged in descending order of surface area are Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, and Arctic Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is the vastest, covering over one hundred sixty-five million square kilometers, while the Arctic Ocean is the smallest, spanning roughly fourteen million square kilometers of surface area.

51. (A) China
China ranks as the world's largest overall producer of wheat, producing over one hundred thirty million metric tons annually. Primary wheat-growing regions are located in the Huang-Huai-Hai Plain and northern agricultural provinces, where intensive cultivation, fertile soils, and irrigation networks support high grain yields to fulfill substantial domestic food demand.

92. (B) Mount Kilimanjaro
Mount Kilimanjaro is a dormant stratovolcano situated in northeastern Tanzania, standing at five thousand eight hundred ninety-five meters above sea level. It is the highest peak in the African continent and the world's tallest free-standing mountain, featuring distinct climatic zones ranging from tropical rain forest at its base to Arctic-like glaciers at its summit.

93. (A) South America
Mount Aconcagua, located in the Principal Cordillera of the Andes in western Argentina, is the highest mountain peak in South America, the Western Hemisphere, and the Southern Hemisphere. Rising to six thousand nine hundred sixty-one meters above sea level, it represents the highest elevation outside of the Asian continent's mountain systems.

94. (C) I, II, III and IV
Mediterranean agriculture specializes in viticulture and citrus fruits. Shifting cultivation occurs across tropical rainforest regions. Plantation agriculture was established in tropical colonies for cash crops like rubber, tea, and coffee. Additionally, Uttar Pradesh yields abundant foodgrains due to the deep, fertile alluvial soils and extensive canal network across the Indo-Gangetic Plain.

95. (D) Pacific Ocean
The term "Ring of Fire" refers specifically to a vast horseshoe-shaped tectonic belt circumscribing the Pacific Ocean basin. Spanning over forty thousand kilometers along North America, South America, Asia, and Oceania, this geologically active boundary contains over four hundred active and dormant volcanoes alongside frequent seismic earthquake activity zones.

96. (B) Tropic of Cancer (23°30' N)
The Tropic of Cancer is an imaginary latitude line located at twenty-three degrees thirty minutes North of the equator. Passing through the middle of India, it divides the country into two distinct climatic zones: a tropical climate zone to the south and a warm temperate sub-tropical climate zone to the north.

97. (C) 8
The Tropic of Cancer (23°30' N) passes through exactly eight Indian states as it traverses west to east across the country. Arranged sequentially from west to east, these states are Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, and Mizoram, influencing regional climatic conditions across these central and eastern territories.

98. (D) Kuroshio Current
The Kuroshio Current, also known as the Japan Current or Black Current, is a warm ocean current flowing northward on the western side of the North Pacific Ocean along the eastern coast of Japan. It moderates regional coastal temperatures and joins the cold Oyashio Current, producing productive fishing grounds in the North Pacific.

99. (A) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district in the southeastern corner of Uttar Pradesh contains the largest total forest cover area in the state according to India State of Forest Reports. Its Vindhyan and Kaimur hill terrains, river valleys, and dry deciduous forest ecosystems account for over thirty-six percent of the district's geographical land surface area.

100. (B) Equatorial Low Pressure Zone
Doldrums, geographically known as the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), refers to the equatorial low-pressure belt situated between five degrees north and south of the equator. Intense solar heating causes strong vertical convective warm air updrafts, resulting in calm, light variable surface winds, frequent atmospheric lulls, and severe afternoon convective thunderstorms.

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62. (C) Mozambique Channel
The Mozambique Channel is an arm of the Indian Ocean located between the southeastern African nation of Mozambique and the island nation of Madagascar. Spanning approximately one thousand six hundred kilometers in length and reaching widths of four hundred kilometers, it serves as a historic and modern maritime shipping transit route.

63. (D) Maldives
The Maldives is an archipelagic nation situated in the Indian Ocean southwest of India and Sri Lanka. It consists of twenty-six natural low-lying coral atolls comprising over one thousand one hundred small coral islands spread across ninety thousand square kilometers, representing one of the world's most geographically dispersed island national states.

64. (B) 7,516.6 km
India has a total coastline measuring seven thousand five hundred sixteen point six kilometers. This includes six thousand one hundred kilometers of mainland coastline along nine coastal states and Union Territories, plus one thousand four hundred sixteen point six kilometers encompassing the island territories of Andaman and Nicobar in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea.

65. (B) Indian Ocean
India occupies a central strategic position at the head of the Indian Ocean, extending southward into the ocean basin with its peninsular landmass. This geography provides India command over major east-west oceanic sea lanes connecting Europe, the Middle East, and East Africa with East Asia, Australia, and the western Pacific realm.

66. (D) Nepal
Uttar Pradesh shares its northern international land boundary exclusively with Nepal. This porous international border stretches across a distance of roughly five hundred seventy-nine kilometers along the Terai foothill region, facilitating bilateral movement, agricultural interaction, socio-cultural ties, and regional cross-border commerce between the sovereign nation of Nepal and the state of Uttar Pradesh.

67. (B) 7
Exactly seven administrative districts of Uttar Pradesh share a direct international border with Nepal along its northern frontier. These border districts are Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, and Maharajganj. They lie predominantly in the fertile, low-lying Terai plain, sharing long-standing socio-economic ties across the open international boundary line.

68. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mineral and energy resources are distributed unevenly across the globe. This spatial variation occurs because mineral concentrations are created by specific geologic processes—such as magmatic differentiation, metamorphism, and sedimentary deposition—that operate over millions of years in distinct rock formations, fully explaining why mineral wealth is concentrated only in specific regions worldwide.

69. (A) Venezuela
Venezuela holds the world's largest proven crude oil reserves, estimated at over three hundred billion barrels. The vast majority of these reserves consist of extra-heavy crude oil concentrated in the Orinoco Belt in eastern Venezuela. Although a founding OPEC member, economic and technical challenges have limited its daily oil production capabilities.

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70. (D) Madhya Pradesh
The Singrauli coalfield is a prominent energy basin extending across Sonbhadra district in southern Uttar Pradesh and the adjacent Singrauli district in Madhya Pradesh. Containing vast reserves of Gondwana coal, this region fuels major pit-head super thermal power stations, serving as a primary electricity generation center for entire northern India.

71. (B) Marshall McLuhan
The term "Global Village" was coined by Canadian media theorist Marshall McLuhan in his books The Gutenberg Galaxy (1962) and Understanding Media (1964). He used the term to describe how electronic mass media and telecommunications technologies collapse spatial and temporal barriers, interconnecting human societies worldwide into a single interactive community.

72. (C) Skilled labor and cost advantages
Global outsourcing of Business Process Management services to India is primarily driven by a large pool of educated, English-fluent, skilled labor available at competitive wage costs. Coupled with advanced digital communication infrastructure and favorable time zone differences, global corporations achieve high operational efficiencies and substantial cost reductions through Indian service hubs.

73. (C) I, II, III and IV
Modern globalization relies on multi-dimensional connectivity. Containerized shipping dramatically reduced international freight costs. Real-time digital communication integrated global financial markets. Multinational corporations operate distributed global production networks. Additionally, software technology parks in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Noida, significantly contribute to India's software and IT service exports globally across international markets.

74. (A) Environmental impacts of climate change
The term "Climate Refugee" describes individuals forced to leave their home regions due to severe environmental disruptions caused by climate change. These impacts include sea level rise, extreme drought, desertification, severe shoreline erosion, and intensifying weather events like cyclones, which compromise local livelihoods and render traditional habitats uninhabitable for human populations.

75. (B) Tuvalu
Tuvalu, a low-lying Pacific island nation composed of nine coral atolls, faces an existential threat from climate-induced sea level rise. With an average elevation under two meters above sea level, Tuvalu has initiated land purchasing strategies in foreign countries, such as Fiji, and established digital migration plans to safeguard its population and sovereignty.

76. (B) Ghaghara and Gandak
In Uttar Pradesh, recurrent monsoon flooding and bank erosion frequently cause temporary and permanent displacement across eastern district plains located within the Ghaghara and Gandak river basins. Originating in the Himalayas, these rivers carry high discharge and sediment loads during heavy summer rains, overflowing banks and shifting channels across flat agricultural landscapes.

77. (C) 17
In September 2015, all one hundred ninety-three Member States of the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, featuring seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and one hundred sixty-nine specific targets. These interconnected goals address global challenges including poverty, inequality, environmental degradation, climate change, peace, and social justice worldwide.

78. (C) Clean Water and Sanitation
Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) focuses specifically on ensuring availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation for all by 2030. It encompasses key targets such as universal access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation and hygiene services, enhanced water quality, pollution reduction, water-use efficiency, and aquatic ecosystem protection.

79. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Sustainable Development Goals address key thematic global targets. Goal 1 (SDG 1) aims to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. Goal 2 (SDG 2) focuses on ending hunger, achieving food security, and improving nutrition. Goal 4 (SDG 4) advocates quality education for all, while Goal 13 (SDG 13) mandates urgent climate action.

80. (B) 10 million
In global demographic and urban studies, the United Nations defines a "Megacity" as a continuous urban agglomeration with a total population exceeding ten million inhabitants. Megacities represent major centers of global trade, economic activity, and infrastructure, but also face severe management challenges regarding housing, transportation, and environmental resource distribution.

81. (B) Tokyo
The Greater Tokyo Area in Japan is recognized as the world's most populous megacity agglomeration, home to over thirty-seven million inhabitants across its metropolitan region. Despite low national population growth, Tokyo maintains its top rank through vast economic concentration, advanced infrastructure, high urban density, and continuous rural-to-urban inward economic migration.

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82. (D) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Gautam Buddha Nagar district, containing major urban industrial centers Noida and Greater Noida, forms an integral part of India's National Capital Region (NCR) in Uttar Pradesh. Positioned adjacent to Delhi, it has undergone unprecedented high-density urban growth, commercial expansion, and infrastructure development, operating as a prime satellite urban economic hub.

83. (D) I, II and III
Globally, over fifty-five percent of human population resides in urban environments. Rapid urban growth is currently concentrated across developing regions of Asia and Africa. Unplanned urban sprawl lacking sufficient municipal housing, sanitation, and public infrastructure frequently results in the proliferation of dense informal settlements and urban slums across major cities.

84. (A) Less than 1%
Although water covers over seventy percent of Earth's surface, roughly ninety-seven point five percent is saline ocean water. Of the remaining two point five percent that is freshwater, nearly two-thirds is locked in polar ice caps and glaciers, leaving less than one percent accessible in rivers, lakes, and shallow aquifers for human use.

85. (A) Glaciers and ice caps
Approximately sixty-eight point seven percent of Earth's total freshwater reserves are stored in frozen form within glaciers, ice caps, and permanent snow cover, predominantly in Antarctica and Greenland. Groundwater represents roughly thirty percent, while rivers and surface freshwater lakes account for less than one percent of total global fresh water resources.

86. (D) Bundelkhand region
The Bundelkhand region, spanning southern districts of Uttar Pradesh including Banda, Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Lalitpur, and Mahoba, suffers from severe chronic water distress. Characterized by hard Precambrian granitic crystalline bedrock, low groundwater recharge rates, high surface runoff, and variable rainfall, it experiences recurrent agricultural drought conditions across seasons.

87. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globally, agricultural irrigation accounts for roughly seventy percent of all freshwater withdrawals from surface and underground sources. Crop production requires continuous, large-scale water supplies to meet evapotranspiration demands and maintain soil moisture, fully explaining why agriculture consumes the majority of human freshwater abstractions compared to industrial or domestic sectors worldwide.

88. (C) Africa
Africa contains sixteen landlocked sovereign countries, more than any other continent. These include Chad, Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho, and Eswatini. Landlocked nations lack direct sea access, facing elevated transportation costs and trade dependencies on coastal neighbors.

89. (D) Kazakhstan
Kazakhstan is the largest landlocked country in the world, covering a vast land area of approximately two million seven hundred twenty-four thousand square kilometers across Central Asia and Eastern Europe. Bordered by Russia, China, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and the landlocked Caspian Sea, it relies on land transits for international maritime access.

90. (A) Aral Sea
The Aral Sea, positioned between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in Central Asia, was historically the world's fourth-largest lake. Beginning in the 1960s, Soviet agricultural diversion of its inflowing rivers, the Amu Darya and Syr Darya, for cotton irrigation caused the lake to shrink to less than ten percent of its original surface area.

91. (B) Australia
The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef ecosystem, extending over two thousand three hundred kilometers off the coast of Queensland in northeastern Australia. Comprising over two thousand nine hundred individual reefs and nine hundred islands, it hosts incredible marine biodiversity and is designated as a UNESCO World Heritage site.

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is not the national political capital city, making that specific national pairing incorrect.

31. (A) 4, 1, 2, 3
Longitude determines West-to-East positioning relative to the Prime Meridian at Greenwich (0°). New York is located west at seventy-four degrees West longitude. Greenwich is at zero degrees longitude. Mirzapur in India lies east at eighty-two degrees thirty minutes East, and Tokyo in Japan lies further east at one hundred thirty-nine degrees East.

32. (C) 5 hours 30 minutes
Indian Standard Time is calculated from the standard meridian of eighty-two degrees thirty minutes East. Since Earth rotates three hundred sixty degrees in twenty-four hours, each degree of longitude corresponds to four minutes of time difference. Multiplying eighty-two point five degrees by four minutes yields three hundred thirty minutes, placing IST exactly five hours thirty minutes ahead of GMT.

33. (B) 24
Earth turns three hundred sixty degrees on its rotational axis every twenty-four hours, moving fifteen degrees of longitude per hour. Consequently, the globe is divided into twenty-four standard longitudinal time zones, each theoretically spanning fifteen degrees of longitude and differing by exactly one hour from adjacent time zones across the globe.

34. (A) 0°
The Prime Meridian is designated as zero degrees longitude (0°). Established internationally at the International Meridian Conference in 1884, this imaginary reference line passes through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, London. It serves as the global starting line for measuring east and west longitudes and anchoring global Greenwich Mean Time standards.

35. (B) I, II, III and IV
The International Date Line zigzags around national boundaries near the 180° meridian. Crossing it from West to East gains a calendar day, whereas crossing from East to West loses a calendar day. It passes through the Bering Strait between Alaska and Siberia, maintaining continuous local calendars for surrounding island groups and territorial entities.

36. (C) Subtract one calendar day
When traveling eastward across the International Date Line from the Eastern Hemisphere to the Western Hemisphere, such as from Japan to Hawaii, one moves into a region that is earlier in clock time relative to calendar dates. To adjust for this transition, the traveler must subtract one full day from the calendar date.

37. (A) Bering Strait
The Bering Strait is a narrow ocean passage connecting the Chukchi Sea of the Arctic Ocean to the Bering Sea of the Pacific Ocean. It separates Asia from North America between Russia and Alaska. The International Date Line runs through this strait, passing between Big Diomede Island and Little Diomede Island.

38. (D) Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea
The Suez Canal is an artificial sea-level waterway in Egypt that connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea through the Isthmus of Suez. Constructed between 1859 and 1869, it enables direct maritime shipping between Europe and Asia without navigating around the African continent, serving as a critical global trade route.

39. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Major straits connect key bodies of water worldwide. The Strait of Gibraltar connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea. The Strait of Malacca joins the Andaman Sea to the South China Sea. Bab-el-Mandeb links the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden, while the Palk Strait connects the Bay of Bengal to Palk Bay.

40. (C) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
The Panama Canal is an artificial eighty-two kilometer conduit traversing the Isthmus of Panama in Central America. Officially opened in 1914, it connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, allowing cargo ships to bypass the long, hazardous voyage around Cape Horn at the southern tip of the South American continent.

41. (D) Suez Canal
Export shipments from northern Indian manufacturing centers like Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh depart via western Indian ports such as JNPT Mumbai. To reach major European trade destinations, maritime cargo vessels traverse the Arabian Sea, enter the Red Sea, and pass through the Suez Canal, avoiding long circumnavigations around the African continent.

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CHAPTER 11

Sustainable Development and Poverty Alleviation

1. According to the NITI Aayog's National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2023 report, which district of Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest headcount ratio of multidimensional poverty?
(A) Bahraich
(B) Shravasti
(C) Balrampur
(D) Aligarh

2. Uttar Pradesh was the first state in India to declare a dedicated Skill Development Policy in which year?
(A) 2011
(B) 2013
(C) 2015
(D) 2017

3. What is the main objective of the 'BC Sakhi' scheme launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh under the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihoods Mission (UPSRLM)?
(A) Delivering doorstep banking and financial services in rural areas
(B) Providing free legal aid to rural women
(C) Imparting digital literacy to primary school girls
(D) Distributing subsidized agricultural equipment to women farmers

4. In the NITI Aayog SDG India Index 2023-24, into which category does Uttar Pradesh fall based on its overall composite score?
(A) Aspirant
(B) Performer
(C) Front Runner
(D) Achiever

5. Which scheme was integrated into the 'Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana' in Uttar Pradesh to provide social security to farmers and agricultural labourers in case of accidental death or disability?
(A) Samajwadi Kisan Evam Sarvhit Bima Yojana
(B) Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana
(C) Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Bima Yojana
(D) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Kisan Samridhi Yojana

6. According to the C. Rangarajan Committee recommendations (2014), what was the monthly per capita poverty line expenditure defined for rural Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Rs 816
(B) Rs 972
(C) Rs 1,000
(D) Rs 1,407

7. Under the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission (UPSRLM), products manufactured by women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are promoted and marketed under which brand name?
(A) Annapurna
(B) Prerna
(C) Saheli
(D) Shakti

8. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Western region of Uttar Pradesh exhibits a lower multidimensional poverty headcount ratio compared to the Purvanchal region.
Reason (R): Western Uttar Pradesh has achieved higher agricultural productivity and superior industrial infrastructure following the Green Revolution.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. Which district of Uttar Pradesh registered the lowest percentage of multidimensionally poor

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population according to NITI Aayog's National MPI 2023 report?
(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur Nagar
(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar

10. Under the PM SVANidhi scheme, which state achieved the highest position in providing micro-credit facilities to urban street vendors?
(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Gujarat

11. What is the financial assistance provided upon the birth of a girl child under Category 1 of the Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana in Uttar Pradesh (revised as of 2024)?
(A) Rs 2,000
(B) Rs 3,000
(C) Rs 5,000
(D) Rs 10,000

12. Consider the following statements regarding the 'One District One Product' (ODOP) margin money scheme in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It aims to generate self-employment in the MSME sector across all 75 districts.
II. Financial assistance is provided through capital subsidy for setting up manufacturing units.
III. It completely excludes rural artisans and targets only registered urban corporations.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

13. Under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) implemented in Uttar Pradesh, how much foodgrain is allocated per month to Priority Household (PHH) cardholders?
(A) 3 kg per person
(B) 5 kg per person
(C) 10 kg per family
(D) 35 kg per family

14. Which region of Uttar Pradesh faces extreme poverty challenges due to recurring drought, rocky soil composition, and seasonal migration?
(A) Rohilkhand
(B) Upper Doab
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Terai region

15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Poverty Alleviation / Development Scheme in UP)
P. Mukhyamantri Gramodyog Rozgar Yojana
Q. PM-JAY (Ayushman Bharat UP)
R. Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana
S. Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Composite Vidyalaya Yojana
List II: (Focus Area / Sector)
1. Free competitive exam coaching
2. Secondary and primary education infrastructure
3. Village-level micro enterprise financing
4. Secondary and tertiary healthcare coverage
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

16. What is the main source of institutional micro-finance for Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under the DAY-NRLM in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation through state micro-credit programs
(B) Reserve Bank of India direct agricultural and rural development loans
(C) Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks via SHG-Bank Linkage
(D) Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority financial wing

17. Under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) in Uttar Pradesh, what is the maximum project cost limit for an individual micro-enterprise for loan interest subvention?
(A) Rs 1,00,000
(B) Rs 2,00,000
(C) Rs 5,00,000
(D) Rs 10,00,000

18. Consider the following statements regarding Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) calculations by NITI Aayog for Uttar Pradesh:
I. MPI uses twelve indicators spread across three dimensions: Health, Education, and Standard of Living.
II. Maternal Health is one of the indicators under the Health dimension.

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III. Bank account ownership is included as an indicator under the Standard of Living dimension.
IV. Uttar Pradesh reduced its multidimensional poverty headcount ratio by more than 10 percentage points between 2015-16 and 2019-21.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

19. Which institution acts as the nodal agency for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) implementation and benchmarking progress across districts in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh
(B) Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation
(C) Department of Rural Development, UP
(D) Giri Institute of Development Studies

20. Under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), which Indian state leads in terms of the total number of beneficiary accounts opened?
(A) Bihar
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) West Bengal

21. What is the age limit for eligible beneficiaries under the 'Destitute Women Pension Scheme' (Nirashrit Mahila Pension Yojana) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) From 18 to 60 years of age
(B) From 18 years of age onwards
(C) From 40 to 65 years of age
(D) From 60 years of age onwards

22. Select the correct sequence of districts in Uttar Pradesh in ascending order of their multidimensional poverty headcount ratio as per NITI Aayog's National MPI 2023 report:
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar
(B) Shravasti, Bahraich, Balrampur, Budaun
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar, Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar, Ghaziabad
(D) Kanpur Nagar, Lucknow, Ghaziabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar

23. Which committee's methodology forms the base for calculating the traditional rural and urban absolute poverty lines used by official state surveys prior to NITI Aayog's MPI?
(A) Raja Chelliah Committee
(B) Suresh Tendulkar Committee
(C) Kothari Commission
(D) M. S. Swaminathan Committee

24. What percentage of net state revenue or profits is mandated for public sector undertakings in UP under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to target rural poverty alleviation initiatives?
(A) 1%
(B) 2%
(C) 5%
(D) 10%

25. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) through digital platforms has significantly reduced leakages in welfare scheme payouts in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Linking Aadhaar numbers with Jan Dhan bank accounts and mobile numbers (JAM trinity) enables unique beneficiary identification.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

26. Under the 'UP Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana', free skill enhancement training and toolkits are provided to traditional artisans of UP. Which of the following occupations is NOT covered under this scheme?
(A) Software Engineers
(B) Tailors (Darzi)
(C) Barbers (Nai)
(D) Blacksmiths (Lohar)

27. What is the primary objective of the 'Pundit Deendayal Upadhyaya Kisan Samridhi Yojana' implemented in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Distribution of free certified seeds and fertilizers to marginal farmers
(B) Reclamation of degraded and sodic agricultural lands
(C) Provision of solar power pumps and subsidised tube wells for farmers
(D) Comprehensive waiver of agricultural crop loans for small farmers

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Shravasti
Shravasti recorded the highest headcount ratio of multidimensional poverty in Uttar Pradesh according to the NITI Aayog National Multidimensional Poverty Index 2023 report. Nearly half of its population experiences acute deprivations across health, education, and living standards. Targeted developmental interventions, social security support, and basic infrastructure improvements are being prioritized in this district to accelerate poverty reduction.

2. (B) 2013
Uttar Pradesh formulated its dedicated Skill Development Policy in 2013, becoming the pioneer Indian state to establish a structured skill framework. This initiative led to the setting up of the Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission to offer vocational training to unemployed youth across various sectors, enhancing youth employability and driving self-reliance in urban and rural regions.

3. (A) Delivering doorstep banking and financial services in rural areas
The BC Sakhi initiative empowers trained rural women as Banking Correspondent Sakhis to provide doorstep financial services across unbanked gram panchayats. Operating under the State Rural Livelihoods Mission, these women facilitate digital transactions, cash withdrawals, and savings accounts. This scheme enhances financial inclusion, promotes female empowerment, and delivers essential banking conveniences directly to underprivileged rural communities.

4. (C) Front Runner
Uttar Pradesh advanced into the Front Runner category in the NITI Aayog Sustainable Development Goal India Index 2023-24 by scoring between 65 and 99 points. Significant progress across clean energy access, sanitation, poverty reduction, and digital infrastructure contributed to this performance elevation, demonstrating structural improvements in social development and sustainable growth indicators across districts.

5. (A) Samajwadi Kisan Evam Sarvhit Bima Yojana
The Samajwadi Kisan Evam Sarvhit Bima Yojana was integrated into the Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana to provide comprehensive financial coverage to agricultural households. The scheme offers insurance coverage of up to five lakh rupees in cases of accidental death or permanent disability incurred by farmers and landless agricultural laborers, strengthening social security across rural agrarian communities.

6. (B) Rs 972
The C. Rangarajan Committee defined the monthly per capita poverty line expenditure for rural areas in Uttar Pradesh at 972 rupees based on 2011-12 prices. This estimation integrated minimum nutritional requirements along with essential non-food expenditure components such as education, healthcare, clothing, and shelter to present a comprehensive standard for measuring rural economic vulnerability.

7. (B) Prerna
Under the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihoods Mission, products made by women Self-Help Groups are marketed under the unified brand name Prerna. This initiative provides an organized platform and brand identity for rural artisans, enabling market access for items like processed food and handicrafts, which boosts rural income generation and fosters financial self-sufficiency among rural women entrepreneurs.

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Western Uttar Pradesh demonstrates lower multidimensional poverty levels compared to Purvanchal due to agricultural modernization, intensive irrigation networks, and industrial growth spurred by the Green Revolution. Enhanced crop yields, commercial farming, better transportation networks, and active industrial clusters in Western districts created resilient rural economies, directly lowering household deprivation rates relative to the eastern regional districts.

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37. Which state scheme in Uttar Pradesh aims to provide financial grant assistance for marriage of daughters belonging to poor families (Shadi Anudan Scheme)?
(A) Mukhyamantri Vivah Anudan Yojana
(B) Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana
(C) UP Kanya Dhan Yojana
(D) Rani Laxmibai Vivah Yojana

38. Which component of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) assesses deprivation related to clean cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing, and assets?
(A) Health
(B) Education
(C) Financial Inclusion
(D) Standard of Living

39. Consider the following historic anti-poverty and rural development initiatives implemented in UP:
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
3. National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)
4. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their national launch?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

40. Under the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) actively promoted across rural banks in UP, what is the minimum age of entry for subscribers?
(A) 15 years
(B) 18 years
(C) 21 years
(D) 25 years

41. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Micro-irrigation techniques such as drip and sprinkler irrigation are being aggressively promoted in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Bundelkhand faces severe groundwater depletion and persistent dry spells that threaten agricultural livelihoods.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

42. What is the name of the portal established by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to ensure direct transfer of scholarship funds into the accounts of SC, ST, OBC, and General EWS students?
(A) UP Saksham Scholarship Portal
(B) UP Nivesh Mitra Single Window Portal
(C) UP Integrated Jansunwai Portal
(D) UP Public Services Darpan Portal

43. Which district in Uttar Pradesh was declared the first 'Har Ghar Jal' certified district in the state under the Jal Jeevan Mission?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Mahoba
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Varanasi

44. What is the main objective of the 'Panchayat Ward Member Training and Employment' under UP's Smart Village initiative?
(A) Promotion of rural-to-urban migration and wage employment opportunities
(B) Capacity building for local development at the Gram Panchayat level
(C) Systematic collection and enforcement of local commercial land taxes
(D) Enforcing compulsory military service and youth physical training

45. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Mukhyamantri Gramodyog Rozgar Yojana' in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It provides subsidized loans to rural youth to establish village enterprises.
II. It is implemented by the Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board.
III. Candidates belonging to SC, ST, and OBC categories receive higher margin money subsidies.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

46. What is the target year set under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG Goal 1) to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, to which Uttar Pradesh aligns its state vision paper?
(A) 2025

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(B) 2030
(C) 2035
(D) 2047

47. Which scheme in Uttar Pradesh offers financial relief and free medical care to pregnant women and newborns to reduce infant and maternal mortality among poor families?
(A) Mukhyamantri Balyavastha Yojana
(B) Kanya Suraksha Bima
(C) UP Matritva Sahayata Board
(D) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

48. Relative poverty in Uttar Pradesh is best measured using which of the following tools?
(A) Headcount Ratio Method
(B) Calorie Intake Deficiency Method
(C) Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient
(D) Daily Energy Requirement Standard Method

49. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Sustainable Development Goal)
P. SDG 1
Q. SDG 2
R. SDG 4
S. SDG 6
List II: (Target Objective in UP State Action Plan)
1. Zero Hunger and improved nutrition
2. No Poverty across all districts
3. Clean Water and Sanitation for all households
4. Quality Education and inclusive learning
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

50. Which district of Uttar Pradesh has shown the highest absolute percentage drop in multidimensional poverty between NFHS-4 (2015-16) and NFHS-5 (2019-21) according to NITI Aayog?
(A) Maharajganj
(B) Bahraich
(C) Balrampur
(D) Shravasti

51. Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) in Uttar Pradesh, what is the central and state cost-sharing ratio for construction of housing units for rural poor?
(A) 50:50
(B) 60:40
(C) 75:25
(D) 90:10

52. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana' of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It provides free coaching to underprivileged students preparing for competitive exams like UPPSC, UPSC, NEET, and JEE.
II. It offers both online content and offline physical classes.
III. IAS, IPS, and PCS officers act as guest mentors and lecturers.
IV. It is available only to candidates residing in the Western region of UP.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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53. Which department is the main administrative agency for implementing the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Department of Rural Development, UP
(B) Department of Agriculture Development, UP
(C) Department of Panchayati Raj Affairs, UP
(D) Department of Social Welfare & Empowerment, UP

54. What is the primary cause of urban poverty in metropolitan centers of Uttar Pradesh like Kanpur, Agra, and Lucknow?
(A) Widespread shortage of arable agricultural land in urban peripheries
(B) Excess forest coverage restricting urban expansion and industrial growth
(C) Complete absence of physical transport infrastructure and connectivity
(D) Low-wage casual labor absorption in the informal sector

55. What percentage of the total population in Uttar Pradesh was estimated to be multidimensionally poor as per NITI Aayog's Baseline MPI Report (2021) based on NFHS-4 data?
(A) 22.93%
(B) 37.68%
(C) 42.10%
(D) 18.25%

56. According to NITI Aayog's National MPI 2023 report, the percentage of multidimensionally

poor population in Uttar Pradesh dropped to approximately what level in 2019-21?
(A) 12.50%
(B) 22.93%
(C) 28.40%
(D) 31.10%

57. Which state government portal serves as a unified digital platform for registering grievances related to social welfare pensions and scheme delivery in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) UP Nivesh Mitra Single Window Portal
(B) UP State Public Services Darpan Portal
(C) UP Citizen Centric E-Sathi Portal
(D) Jansunwai (IGRS) Portal

58. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under UPSRLM have significantly enhanced financial inclusion and decision-making power among rural women in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): SHGs enable rural women to pool savings, access low-interest bank loans, and engage in micro-enterprises.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

59. Which scheme in Uttar Pradesh aims to provide financial grant assistance to destitute orphans and vulnerable children who lost parents?
(A) UP Shramik Shishu Yojana
(B) Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana
(C) Mukhyamantri Vatsalya Mission
(D) Rani Laxmibai Bal Kalyan Yojana

60. Select the correct sequence of districts in Uttar Pradesh in descending order of their multidimensional poverty headcount ratio (highest to lower) as per NITI Aayog's National MPI 2023:
(A) Shravasti, Bahraich, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar
(B) Bahraich, Shravasti, Lucknow, Ghaziabad
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Lucknow, Kanpur
(D) Balrampur, Shravasti, Bahraich, Aligarh

61. Under the PM-KISAN scheme, how much direct income support per year is transferred to eligible landholding farmer families in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Rs 4,000
(B) Rs 6,000
(C) Rs 8,000
(D) Rs 10,000

62. Which institution in Uttar Pradesh provides dedicated research and training inputs on evaluation of poverty alleviation schemes and socio-economic planning?
(A) UP State Industrial Development Authority Regional Center, Kanpur
(B) Indian Institute of Management Executive Center, Lucknow
(C) Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow
(D) National Botanical Research Institute Main Campus, Lucknow

63. Consider the following statements regarding urban livelihood initiatives under DAY-NULM in UP:
I. It focuses on skill training for urban poor youth to promote wage employment and self-employment.
II. It supports micro-enterprises through subsidized loans.
III. It builds permanent shelters equipped with basic amenities for urban homeless.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

64. What is the primary measure adopted by Uttar Pradesh to prevent elite capture and leakages in public distribution of foodgrains under NFSA?
(A) Paper-based ration coupons distributed through local revenue officials
(B) Doorstep postal delivery of pre-packaged grain sacks to households
(C) Biometric e-PoS devices at Fair Price Shops
(D) Direct monthly cash transfers in lieu of subsidized foodgrain supply

65. Under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) in Uttar Pradesh, what is the maximum overdraft facility available to eligible account holders after satisfactory operation?
(A) Rs 2,000
(B) Rs 5,000

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(C) Rs 10,000
(D) Rs 20,000

66. Which district in Uttar Pradesh's Purvanchal region is famous for the 'Black Pottery' industry supported under the ODOP scheme for rural artisan employment?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Mau
(C) Ballia
(D) Azamgarh

67. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Social Security / Welfare Scheme in UP)
P. Mukhyamantri Farmer Accident Kalyan Yojana
Q. Nirashrit Mahila Pension Yojana
R. Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana
S. PM SVANidhi
List II: (Target Beneficiary Group)
1. Destitute widows
2. Farmers and registered agricultural co-workers
3. Urban street vendors
4. Children orphaned due to pandemic/ calamities
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

68. What was the rural poverty line per capita per day expenditure set by the Suresh Tendulkar Committee for Uttar Pradesh (at 2004-05 prices)?
(A) Rs 12.20
(B) Rs 16.50
(C) Rs 26.00
(D) Rs 32.00

69. Which type of poverty refers to a situation where a household lacks the minimum income necessary to maintain basic survival requirements like food, clean water, shelter, and clothing?
(A) Absolute Poverty
(B) Relative Poverty
(C) Subjective Poverty
(D) Temporary Poverty

70. In Uttar Pradesh, which district exhibits significant handloom cluster employment under the ODOP scheme for Zari Zardozi work?
(A) Shahjahanpur
(B) Budaun
(C) Rampur
(D) Bareilly

71. Consider the following statements regarding the 'One District One Product' (ODOP) scheme of Uttar Pradesh as a poverty alleviation and growth tool:
I. It aims to revitalize traditional industries and local craft clusters.
II. It increases rural self-employment and reduces distress migration to metro cities.
III. It provides financial assistance, skill training, and export assistance to local artisans.
IV. It is implemented in only 10 selected districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

72. Which sector absorbs the highest proportion of the workforce in rural Uttar Pradesh, serving as the main source of income for low-income households?
(A) Manufacturing and Industrial Production
(B) Information Technology and Services
(C) Agriculture and Allied Activities
(D) Mining, Extraction, and Quarrying

73. What is the financial assistance provided under the PM Awas Yojana - Gramin to a rural beneficiary family in plain areas of Uttar Pradesh for constructing a pucca house?
(A) Rs 70,000
(B) Rs 1,20,000
(C) Rs 1,50,000
(D) Rs 2,00,000

74. In Uttar Pradesh, which body is responsible for monitoring district-level environmental sustainability and climate action plans linked to poverty reduction?
(A) District Environment Committee under District Magistrate
(B) Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board Regional Executive Office
(C) Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Conservation Board
(D) Department of Irrigation and Water Resources Development, UP

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75. Which scheme launched by the Central Government and actively implemented in UP provides LPG gas connections free of cost to women from BPL households?
(A) Pradhan Mantri Saubhagya Yojana
(B) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
(C) Pradhan Mantri Ujala Yojana
(D) Mukhyamantri LPG Sahayata Yojana

76. Which indicator is NOT part of the Education dimension in NITI Aayog's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)?
(A) Years of Schooling
(B) Child Mortality
(C) School Attendance
(D) None of the above

77. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Food security and nutritional status in Uttar Pradesh have improved following the universal implementation of NFSA through digitized ration cards.
Reason (R): Biometric authentication at fair price shops via e-PoS devices reduced diversion of subsidized foodgrains to open markets.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

78. What is the main aim of the 'Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Rural Electrification Scheme' integrated into Saubhagya Yojana in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Providing continuous 24-hour power supply to all state industrial estates
(B) Solarizing all private agricultural tube wells across all districts
(C) Ensuring 100% rural household electrification
(D) Setting up grid-connected wind energy farms in Southern UP

79. Under the Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) in Uttar Pradesh, what is the health insurance coverage limit per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization?
(A) Rs 1,00,000
(B) Rs 2,00,000
(C) Rs 3,00,000
(D) Rs 5,00,000

80. Which district in Uttar Pradesh is known for Terracotta craft under the ODOP scheme, providing sustainable livelihoods to traditional potter communities?
(A) Basti
(B) Deoria
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Kushinagar

81. Under the UP Skill Development Mission (UPSDM), what is the age group targeted for vocational skill training to make youth employable?
(A) 10 to 25 years
(B) 14 to 35 years
(C) 18 to 45 years
(D) 21 to 60 years

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82. Consider the following statements regarding 'Direct Benefit Transfer' (DBT) in social welfare payments in Uttar Pradesh:
I. DBT eliminates middleman commissions and ghost beneficiaries.
II. Scholarships, pensions, and MGNREGA wages are directly deposited into beneficiaries' Aadhaar-seeded bank accounts.
III. DBT removes the need for banking infrastructure in rural areas.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

83. What is the official name of the state-level agency coordinating the National Rural Livelihoods Mission across all 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) UP State Rural Livelihood Mission
(B) UP Rural Livelihood and Employment Board
(C) UP Gramin Vikas and Vikas Nigam Corporation
(D) UP Microfinance and Self-Help Mission

84. Which non-monetary factor contributes most significantly to the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) deprivation score in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) High density of regional road transport networks
(B) Over-abundance of advanced medical teaching colleges
(C) Inadequate sanitation and clean cooking fuel

28. Consider the following statements regarding the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It guarantees at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer for unskilled manual work.
II. One-third of the beneficiaries are mandated to be women.
III. Social audits of MGNREGS projects in UP are conducted by private corporate accounting firms.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

29. Which scheme was launched in Uttar Pradesh to provide targeted pension support to differently-abled persons with 40% or higher disability?
(A) Divyangjan Pension Yojana
(B) Mukhyamantri Swavalamban Yojana
(C) UP Viklang Sahayata Mission
(D) Deendayal Divyang Sahayata Yojana

30. Which economic indicator measures income inequality among households across different regions of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Headcount Ratio
(B) Dependency Ratio
(C) Gini Coefficient
(D) Human Poverty Index

31. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (District of Uttar Pradesh)
P. Bhadohi
Q. Aligarh
R. Kannauj
S. Moradabad
List II: (Prominent ODOP Product aimed at generating local employment)
1. Locks and Hardware
2. Hand-knotted Carpets
3. Brassware
4. Perfume (Attar)
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

32. What is the monthly monetary pension provided to eligible senior citizens under the Old Age Pension Scheme in Uttar Pradesh (as updated)?
(A) Rs 500
(B) Rs 800
(C) Rs 1,000
(D) Rs 1,500

33. Which program in Uttar Pradesh focuses on transforming rural infrastructure by providing piped drinking water to all households under the Jal Jeevan Mission?
(A) UP Swachh Jal Dhara
(B) Har Ghar Jal Scheme
(C) Mukhyamantri Jal Nirbhar Yojana
(D) Jal Shakti Abhiyan UP

34. Consider the following statements regarding the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It targets the poorest of the poor households identified from amongst the BPL population.
II. AAY cardholders receive 35 kg of foodgrains per family per month.
III. Foodgrains are distributed at highly subsidized prices under NFSA.
IV. AAY beneficiaries in UP are issued green-coloured ration cards for easy identification.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

35. In Uttar Pradesh, which agency serves as the executive body for promoting Khadi and Village Industries to relieve rural unemployment?
(A) UP Khadi and Village Industries Board (UPKVIB)
(B) UP Industrial Development Corporation (UPIDC)
(C) UP Small Industries Corporation (UPSIC)
(D) Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of UP (PICUP)

36. Which agro-climatic region in Uttar Pradesh has the highest proportion of landless agricultural laborers contributing to rural poverty?
(A) Western Plain region of UP
(B) Mid-Western Plain region of UP
(C) Eastern Plain (Purvanchal)
(D) Central Plain region of UP

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(D) Proportion of registered female property valuation officers

94. Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in Uttar Pradesh, who functions as the frontline community health worker connecting poor rural households to public health services?
(A) Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)
(B) Anganwadi Worker (AGW)
(C) ASHA worker
(D) Gram Pradhan

95. What is the main objective of the 'SAMAGRA SHIKSHA' scheme implemented across public schools in UP?
(A) Providing state-funded free higher education in foreign universities
(B) Free distribution of personal laptops to all adult rural residents
(C) Setting up private accredited universities in underdeveloped rural towns
(D) Universal access to quality school education (K-12)

96. Which district in the Vindhyan region of Uttar Pradesh has seen extensive implementation of piped water projects to tackle fluorosis and water scarcity in poor hamlets?
(A) Mathura
(B) Meerut
(C) Sonbhadra
(D) Rampur

97. What is the maximum loan limit available under the MUDRA scheme's 'Shishu' category, widely utilized by small artisans and micro-entrepreneurs in UP?
(A) Rs 20,000
(B) Rs 50,000
(C) Rs 1,00,000
(D) Rs 5,00,000

98. Which scheme in Uttar Pradesh provides insurance cover to unorganized sector workers against death and permanent disability?
(A) Uttar Pradesh State Shramik Suraksha Kavach Yojana
(B) Uttar Pradesh Unorganized Mazdoor Kalyan Yojana
(C) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Shramik Bima Yojana
(D) Mukhyamantri Durghatna Bima Yojana

99. Which indicator in NITI Aayog's MPI has shown the maximum deprivation percentage among rural households in Uttar Pradesh according to NFHS-5 data?
(A) Cooking Fuel
(B) Child Mortality
(C) School Attendance
(D) Electricity

100. What is the role of the 'Gram Sabha' in the implementation of anti-poverty schemes like MGNREGA and PMAY-G in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Direct sanctioning and disbursement of central welfare funds to bank branches
(B) Commercial procurement of heavy construction machinery for contractor work
(C) Beneficiary identification and social audit of works
(D) Fixing mandatory daily minimum agricultural wages for the entire state

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(D) Excessive industrial pollution in rural townships

85. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Poverty / Development Concept)
P. Absolute Poverty
Q. Relative Poverty
R. Multidimensional Poverty
S. Gini Coefficient
List II: (Key Feature / Definition)
1. Measurement of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1
2. Lack of minimum physical basic needs for human survival
3. Poverty assessed across health, education, and living standards
4. Income deficit compared to the average standard of living in a society
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

86. Which program in Uttar Pradesh aims to enhance secondary school infrastructure to ensure quality education as a long-term strategy against poverty?
(A) UP Shiksha Mitra Mission
(B) Mukhyamantri Vidyalaya Abhiyan
(C) Project Praveen
(D) Operation Kayakalp

87. Under the PM Kusum Scheme implemented in UP, what primary support is provided to small and marginal farmers to reduce operational cost of irrigation?
(A) Direct free diesel fuel distribution for tractors
(B) Subsidized solar agriculture pumps
(C) Free tractor distribution to farmer cooperatives
(D) Unrestricted free canal irrigation water supply

88. Which major expressway project in Uttar Pradesh was explicitly designed with industrial corridors to boost economic activity in the underdeveloped Purvanchal region?
(A) Yamuna Expressway
(B) Agra-Lucknow Expressway
(C) Purvanchal Expressway
(D) Noida-Greater Noida Expressway

89. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Pundit Deendayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana' objectives in UP:
I. Focuses on upliftment of the poorest sections of society.
II. Emphasizes self-employment through skill training and micro-enterprise development.
III. Directs micro-credit to urban and rural poor households.
IV. Guarantees government jobs to all graduates in UP.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

90. According to the NITI Aayog's National MPI 2023 report, how many total people in Uttar Pradesh moved out of multidimensional poverty between 2015-16 and 2019-21?
(A) Approximately 1.20 crore
(B) Approximately 2.10 crore
(C) Approximately 3.43 crore
(D) Approximately 5.50 crore

91. What is the name of the portal developed by UP Government to facilitate smooth registration and assistance for street vendors under PM SVANidhi?
(A) UP Nivesh Mitra
(B) SVANidhi UP
(C) UP e-District
(D) UP Udyam Memba

92. Which scheme in Uttar Pradesh aims to provide employment opportunities to rural women through local self-help group production of school uniforms and midday meals?
(A) UP Mahila Shakti Mission
(B) Prerna UP Mission
(C) Stree Swabhiman Yojana
(D) Mukhyamantri Mahila Rozgar Yojana

93. What is the primary indicator used by the NITI Aayog SDG India Index to evaluate progress under Goal 5 (Gender Equality) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Female-to-male wage ratio and sex ratio at birth
(B) Percentage of women employed in heavy manufacturing industries
(C) Number of licensed women drivers in public transport sector

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9. (D) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Gautam Buddha Nagar recorded the lowest percentage of multidimensionally poor residents in Uttar Pradesh as per NITI Aayog National Multidimensional Poverty Index 2023. Robust industrial development, extensive urbanization, high literacy rates, and superior infrastructure in IT and manufacturing hubs account for exceptional living standards and minimal deprivation across health, education, and household amenities in this district.

10. (A) Uttar Pradesh
Uttar Pradesh secured the top position nationwide in implementing the PM SVANidhi scheme by distributing micro-credit loans to urban street vendors. Proactive digital processing, streamlined bank linkage drives, and aggressive municipal outreach ensured rapid disbursement of collateral-free working capital, enabling thousands of vulnerable urban informal workers to restart businesses and improve their household economic stability.

11. (C) Rs 5,000
Under the revised guidelines of the Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana in Uttar Pradesh, financial assistance upon the birth of a girl child was enhanced to 5,000 rupees. The overall assistance across six developmental milestones was increased to support female health, prevent female foeticide, ensure timely immunizations, and encourage school enrollment for girls from low-income families.

12. (A) I and II only
The One District One Product margin money scheme promotes self-employment in micro, small, and medium enterprises across all 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh by providing financial assistance via capital subsidies for manufacturing projects. It includes both rural and urban artisans without restricting assistance exclusively to corporate entities, ensuring broad-based industrial growth and localized employment opportunities.

13. (B) 5 kg per person
Under the National Food Security Act implemented across Uttar Pradesh, Priority Household cardholders receive five kilograms of foodgrains per person per month at subsidized rates. This entitlement includes three kilograms of wheat and two kilograms of rice, aimed at eliminating malnutrition, securing household food availability, and alleviating baseline economic stress among low-income rural and urban populations.

14. (C) Bundelkhand
Bundelkhand faces persistent multidimensional poverty challenges driven by semi-arid climatic conditions, frequent droughts, degraded rocky soil, and low agricultural output. These geographic factors trigger agrarian distress, depletion of groundwater resources, and seasonal labor migration toward urban centers, making targeted water conservation, drought resilience, and livelihood support schemes vital for the region's socio-economic survival.

15. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Development schemes in Uttar Pradesh address distinct economic sectors to promote inclusive growth. Mukhyamantri Gramodyog Rozgar Yojana supports village enterprise financing, while PM-JAY delivers secondary and tertiary healthcare coverage. Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana provides free competitive examination coaching to underprivileged students, and Abhyudaya Composite Vidyalaya Yojana modernizes secondary and primary educational infrastructure across state schools.

16. (C) Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks via SHG-Bank Linkage
Under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihoods Mission in Uttar Pradesh, Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks serve as primary sources of institutional micro-finance through the SHG-Bank Linkage Programme. This structure offers subsidized revolving funds and community investment funds to Self-Help Groups, strengthening micro-enterprise expansion and reducing dependence on informal lenders.

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17. (B) Rs 2,000,000
Under DAY-NULM in Uttar Pradesh, the maximum project cost limit for an individual micro-enterprise eligible for loan interest subvention is two lakh rupees. For group micro-enterprises, the ceiling is ten lakh rupees. Subsidized interest rates lower capital borrowing costs for urban poor entrepreneurs, promoting self-employment ventures in services, processing, and manufacturing.

18. (D) I, II, III and IV
NITI Aayog Multidimensional Poverty Index uses twelve indicators across Health, Education, and Standard of Living dimensions. Maternal health forms a health parameter, while bank account ownership is categorized under standard of living. Uttar Pradesh recorded a drop of over ten percentage points in multidimensional poverty headcount between 2015-16 and 2019-21 due to broad social security coverage.

19. (A) State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh
The State Planning Institute of Uttar Pradesh acts as the nodal agency for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals implementation and benchmarking district performance. It evaluates socio-economic data, formulates action plans, coordinates across government departments, and publishes district-wise monitoring reports to accelerate progress toward 2030 targets and address regional disparities across the state.

20. (C) Uttar Pradesh
Uttar Pradesh leads all Indian states in the total number of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana accounts opened. Aggressive financial inclusion drives across rural and urban centers enabled millions of unbanked citizens to access formal banking channels, facilitating direct benefit transfers for central and state social welfare schemes without intermediary leakages.

21. (B) From 18 years of age onwards
Under the Destitute Women Pension Scheme in Uttar Pradesh, eligible widows and abandoned women aged 18 years and above receive financial pension support. The scheme provides monthly assistance to vulnerable women belonging to low-income households, mitigating extreme economic hardship, supporting basic living expenses, and enhancing social security for destitute women across the state.

22. (A) Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar
According to NITI Aayog National Multidimensional Poverty Index 2023, Gautam Buddha Nagar recorded the lowest multidimensional poverty headcount ratio in Uttar Pradesh, followed by Ghaziabad, Lucknow, and Kanpur Nagar. These industrial and urbanized districts benefit from superior economic infrastructure, higher literacy rates, and better access to basic public amenities compared to rural eastern districts.

23. (B) Suresh Tendulkar Committee
The Suresh Tendulkar Committee methodology served as the standard framework for calculating traditional absolute poverty lines in India and Uttar Pradesh prior to NITI Aayog Multidimensional Poverty Index. It shifted evaluation from pure calorie consumption to monthly per capita consumption expenditure, incorporating spending on education, healthcare, electricity, and clothing alongside minimum food intake requirements.

24. (B) 2%
Public sector undertakings and qualifying commercial companies in Uttar Pradesh are mandated to allocate two percent of their average net profits over the preceding three financial years toward Corporate Social Responsibility activities. These funds target rural poverty alleviation, skill training, education, sanitation, and community healthcare initiatives in underdeveloped districts across the state.

25. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Direct Benefit Transfer platforms significantly reduced welfare fund leakages in Uttar Pradesh by linking beneficiary bank accounts with Aadhaar and mobile numbers under the JAM trinity. Unique digital identification prevents fake or duplicate beneficiaries, eliminating middlemen commissions and ensuring welfare pensions, scholarships, and subsidies reach intended beneficiaries directly through bank transfer channels.

26. (A) Software Engineers
The UP Vishwakarma Shram Samman Yojana targets traditional artisans and craftspersons such as tailors, barbers, blacksmiths, carpenters, cobblers, and potters by providing free skill upgrading and modern toolkits. Modern corporate and IT professionals like software engineers are excluded, as the scheme specifically focuses on sustaining traditional informal crafts and generating local self-employment.

27. (B) Reclamation of degraded and sodic agricultural lands
Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Kisan Samridhi Yojana focuses on restoring degraded, sodic,

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saline, and waterlogged lands across Uttar Pradesh to restore agricultural productivity. Land reclamation activities, soil health management, and water control structures under this scheme enable marginal farmers to cultivate infertile patches, increasing total cropped area, improving crop yields, and enhancing rural agrarian income.

28. (B) I and II only
MGNREGS guarantees 100 days of wage employment per financial year to rural households willing to perform unskilled manual labor, with at least one-third of participation mandated for women. Social audits of scheme works are conducted transparently by Gram Sabhas and independent public audit units rather than private accounting firms to ensure operational accountability.

29. (A) Divyangjan Pension Yojana
The Divyangjan Pension Yojana provides monthly financial pension support to differently-abled residents in Uttar Pradesh who possess forty percent or higher certified disability. This financial assistance reduces extreme economic vulnerability, supports essential personal medical care, and provides financial independence to persons with disabilities living in low-income households across rural and urban districts.

30. (C) Gini Coefficient
The Gini Coefficient is standard statistical metric used to measure income inequality and wealth distribution among households in a region. Ranging from zero representing perfect equality to one representing maximum inequality, it allows policy planners in Uttar Pradesh to analyze income disparities across urban and rural zones, guiding equitable resource allocation and welfare targeting.

31. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Under the One District One Product scheme in Uttar Pradesh, specific districts are paired with traditional economic specialties to foster employment. Bhadohi is recognized for hand-knotted carpets, Aligarh for locks and hardware manufacturing, Kannauj for traditional perfume attar distillation, and Moradabad for its world-renowned brassware handicraft industry, generating micro-level employment opportunities.

32. (C) Rs 1,000
Under the Old Age Pension Scheme in Uttar Pradesh, eligible senior citizens aged 60 years and above who belong to low-income households receive a monthly pension of 1,000 rupees. The pension amount is transferred directly to beneficiary bank accounts, providing income security to elderly individuals lacking family support or independent source of livelihood.

33. (B) Har Ghar Jal Scheme
The Har Ghar Jal Scheme under Jal Jeevan Mission focuses on providing clean, tap drinking water connections to every rural household across Uttar Pradesh. By installing village pipe water supply systems, this initiative eliminates waterborne diseases, improves health metrics, and reduces the time burden on rural women previously involved in fetching water from distant unhygienic sources.

34. (B) I, II and III only
Antyodaya Anna Yojana targets the poorest households within the below poverty line population, providing 35 kilograms of subsidized foodgrains per family monthly under the National Food Security Act. AAY cards in Uttar Pradesh are pink or red rather than green, providing clear identification to protect food access for marginalized households facing severe poverty.

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35. (A) UP Khadi and Village Industries Board (UPKVIB)
The Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board serves as the primary executive agency for promoting traditional khadi production and rural small industries across the state. It provides credit subsidies, technological assistance, marketing linkages, and vocational training to cottage sector units, fostering non-farm self-employment opportunities and supporting rural artisan families against unemployment.

36. (C) Eastern Plain (Purvanchal)
The Eastern Plain region or Purvanchal contains the highest proportion of landless agricultural laborers in Uttar Pradesh. High population density, small landholding sizes, periodic flooding, and limited industrial absorption drive reliance on low-wage seasonal agricultural work, making Purvanchal historically prone to persistent rural poverty, low per capita income, and outward labor migration.

healthcare systems, facilitating immunizations, maternal care, institutional deliveries, and family planning awareness to improve health metrics across rural districts.

95. (D) Universal access to quality school education (K-12)
Samagra Shiksha operates as an overarching school education program across Uttar Pradesh, aiming to deliver universal access to inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school through senior secondary levels. It unifies primary and secondary educational schemes, enhances learning outcomes, modernizes school infrastructure, and supports retention of children from underprivileged socioeconomic backgrounds.

96. (C) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district in the Vindhyan region of Uttar Pradesh has received focused piped water infrastructure under the Jal Jeevan Mission to combat severe fluoride contamination and chronic water scarcity. Delivering safe drinking water directly to poor rural hamlets prevents crippling fluorosis health conditions and eliminates long daily travel distances previously needed for water collection.

97. (B) Rs 50,000
Under the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, the Shishu category provides collateral-free loans up to 50,000 rupees to early-stage micro-enterprises and small artisans in Uttar Pradesh. This micro-credit stage assists small vendors, shopkeepers, and traditional craftspersons in purchasing initial tools and inventory, promoting self-employment and micro-business establishment in low-income urban and rural communities.

98. (D) Mukhyamantri Durghatna Bima Yojana
Mukhyamantri Durghatna Bima Yojana provides social security cover to unorganized sector workers and agricultural laborers across Uttar Pradesh in cases of accidental death or permanent disability. The scheme grants up to two lakh rupees in financial assistance, supporting low-income families against sudden catastrophic income losses triggered by physical workplace accidents or fatal mishaps.

99. (A) Cooking Fuel
Cooking Fuel recorded the highest deprivation percentage among rural households in Uttar Pradesh according to NFHS-5 data within NITI Aayog Multidimensional Poverty Index. Widespread reliance on traditional biomass, crop residues, and firewood in rural kitchens contributes to indoor air pollution, driving targeted expansion of clean LPG connections under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana.

100. (C) Beneficiary identification and social audit of works
Gram Sabhas play a foundational role in implementing anti-poverty schemes like MGNREGA and PMAY-G across Uttar Pradesh by conducting beneficiary identification and performing transparent social audits of executed works. Democratic participation at the village assembly level prevents misallocation of welfare funds, verifies eligible poor families, and enforces local public accountability across rural developmental programs.

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this 2030 deadline to systematically reduce multidimensional poverty and expand social security coverage statewide.

47. (D) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)
Janani Suraksha Yojana is a centrally sponsored scheme under the National Health Mission implemented in Uttar Pradesh to reduce maternal and infant mortality among poor families. It provides direct cash incentives to pregnant women who choose institutional delivery in public health facilities, encouraging safe childbirth practices, improving maternal nutrition, and covering emergency transport costs.

48. (C) Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient
Relative poverty measures economic inequality by evaluating income and wealth distribution across segment populations relative to societal averages. In Uttar Pradesh, tools such as the Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient accurately measure relative poverty by illustrating income concentration and mapping regional disparities, contrasting with absolute poverty metrics that focus purely on minimum consumption levels.

49. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Sustainable Development Goals serve as benchmarks for planning in Uttar Pradesh. Goal 1 targets No Poverty across all districts, Goal 2 focuses on Zero Hunger and nutrition enhancement, Goal 4 addresses Quality Education and inclusive learning systems, while Goal 6 drives access to Clean Water and Sanitation for all rural and urban households statewide.

50. (D) Shravasti
Shravasti recorded the highest absolute drop in multidimensional poverty headcount percentage among all districts in Uttar Pradesh between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 surveys. Intensive targeted interventions through aspirational district programs, expanding rural housing, clean fuel access, and sanitation campaigns significantly reduced severe household deprivations across this historically underprivileged northern border district.

51. (B) 60:40
Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin in Uttar Pradesh, the financial assistance cost for constructing permanent housing units in plain rural regions is shared between the Central Government and State Government in a 60:40 ratio. This joint funding model ensures stable flow of financial resources to construct pucca houses for homeless and low-income families.

52. (B) I, II and III only
The Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana provides free coaching for competitive examinations like UPPSC, UPSC, NEET, and JEE to underprivileged students across all divisions of Uttar Pradesh. It features hybrid learning through physical classroom lectures and digital study materials, supported by guest guidance from active IAS, IPS, and PCS officers, ensuring equitable academic opportunities nationwide.

53. (A) Department of Rural Development, UP
The Department of Rural Development in Uttar Pradesh functions as the primary administrative nodal agency executing the National Rural Livelihoods Mission statewide. Operating through the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission, it organizes rural poor households into Self-Help Groups, provides capacity building, facilitates institutional bank linkages, and creates sustainable livelihood avenues across all districts.

54. (D) Low-wage casual labor absorption in the informal sector
Urban poverty in primary industrial and economic centers of Uttar Pradesh like Kanpur, Agra, and Lucknow stems mainly from high concentration of low-wage casual labor within the informal economy. Rapid urban influx, lack of formal employment opportunities, insecure employment conditions, low wage structures, and inadequate urban infrastructure exacerbate economic vulnerability among informal city workers.

55. (B) 37.68%
In the Baseline Multidimensional Poverty Index report published by NITI Aayog in 2021 based on NFHS-4 data, Uttar Pradesh recorded a headcount ratio of 37.68 percent. This benchmark metric highlighted widespread deprivations across health, education, and household living conditions, establishing baseline targeted metrics for accelerated state-level social sector programs and development schemes.

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firewood and dung cakes, the scheme reduces indoor air pollution, improves health metrics for rural women, and lowers clean cooking fuel deprivation in multidimensional poverty indicators.

76. (B) Child Mortality
In NITI Aayog Multidimensional Poverty Index, Child Mortality is classified under the Health dimension along with Nutrition and Maternal Health. The Education dimension specifically consists of Years of Schooling and School Attendance. Correct domain classification ensures systematic monitoring of human development metrics across health and education indicators in regional surveys.

77. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Implementation of NFSA across Uttar Pradesh enhanced food and nutritional security by expanding subsidized ration coverage to vulnerable households. Deploying biometric e-PoS devices for transaction verification at fair price shops minimized fake card usage and black-market grain diversion, ensuring allocated foodgrains reliably reached targeted beneficiaries to mitigate baseline rural hunger.

78. (C) Ensuring 100% rural household electrification
Integrated into the Saubhagya scheme, the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Rural Electrification program aims for 100 percent household electrification across rural Uttar Pradesh. Delivering reliable electricity access to unelectrified rural habitations eliminates fuel deprivation in living standards, fosters home micro-enterprises, improves study conditions for children, and enhances overall rural quality of life.

79. (D) Rs 500,000
Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY in Uttar Pradesh provides health insurance coverage of up to five lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. Cashless treatment across empanelled public and private hospitals protects low-income families from catastrophic medical expenses, effectively reducing healthcare-induced financial poverty among vulnerable populations statewide.

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80. (C) Gorakhpur
Gorakhpur district is renowned for its historic Terracotta craft, chosen as its flagship product under Uttar Pradesh's One District One Product scheme. Local potter communities handcraft ornate terracotta structures, decorative items, and traditional clay products, receiving state market linkages, financial credit, and technology upgrades to support self-employment and sustainable rural art livelihoods.

81. (B) 14 to 35 years
The Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission targets unemployed youth aged 14 to 35 years for market-relevant vocational skill training. Free skill development modules across diverse industry sectors enable young individuals from low-income backgrounds to acquire wage employment or set up micro-enterprise units, directly lowering youth unemployment and enhancing household economic stability.

82. (B) I and II only
Direct Benefit Transfer in Uttar Pradesh eliminates middleman commissions, ghost beneficiaries, and leakage by crediting social welfare funds, scholarships, pensions, and MGNREGA wages directly to Aadhaar-seeded accounts. It relies heavily on rural banking infrastructure, business correspondents, and digital payment networks to ensure beneficiaries access cash payouts locally without administrative friction.

83. (A) UP State Rural Livelihood Mission
The Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission is the official state agency responsible for coordinating the National Rural Livelihoods Mission across all 75 districts. It promotes social mobilization, organizes rural poor women into Self-Help Groups, facilitates financial inclusion via bank linkage, and supports sustainable micro-enterprises to eradicate rural poverty statewide.

84. (C) Inadequate sanitation and clean cooking fuel
In the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh, non-monetary deprivations in Multidimensional Poverty Index calculations are heavily driven by inadequate sanitation facilities and limited access to clean cooking fuel. Poor sanitation leads to recurrent waterborne illnesses, while relying on firewood and biomass for cooking creates severe indoor pollution and adverse health outcomes for poor households.

rupees. This short-term micro-credit buffer acts as a vital financial cushion during family emergencies, preventing poor households from falling into predatory informal debt traps.

66. (D) Azamgarh
Nizamabad in the Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh is famous for its distinct Black Pottery craft, promoted actively under the One District One Product scheme. The dark, glossy finish and silver inlay work are crafted by local traditional artisan families, receiving credit support, skill training, and export market access to boost local rural employment.

67. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Social security schemes in Uttar Pradesh target specific vulnerable demographics effectively. Mukhyamantri Farmer Accident Kalyan Yojana provides financial relief for farmers and agricultural co-workers, Nirashrit Mahila Pension supports destitute widows, Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana aids children orphaned during calamities, while PM SVANidhi extends working capital loans to urban street vendors.

68. (B) Rs 16.50
According to the Suresh Tendulkar Committee recommendations using 2004-05 baseline price levels, the rural poverty line per capita daily expenditure for Uttar Pradesh was evaluated at approximately 16.50 rupees per day. This benchmark established official baseline estimates for measuring rural consumption poverty and essential daily household subsistence expenditure in the state.

69. (A) Absolute Poverty
Absolute Poverty refers to a severe condition where a household lacks necessary income to meet basic human survival needs, including adequate nutrition, safe drinking water, proper sanitation, essential healthcare, basic shelter, and clothing. Unlike relative poverty, absolute poverty measures deprivation against a fixed physical standard regardless of general economic prosperity.

70. (D) Bareilly
Bareilly district in Uttar Pradesh is famous for its intricate Zari Zardozi embroidery, supported under the One District One Product scheme. The handloom and artisan cluster employs thousands of traditional craftspersons, with state support providing modern design training, financial subsidies, and direct market access to preserve heritage craftsmanship and generate local employment.

71. (B) I, II and III only
The One District One Product scheme in Uttar Pradesh aims to revitalize traditional industries and craft clusters, generating local self-employment and curbing economic distress migration to major metropolitan hubs. It offers financial assistance, skill upgrading, and export promotion, operating across all 75 districts rather than limiting coverage to 10 eastern districts.

72. (C) Agriculture and Allied Activities
Agriculture and allied activities remain the primary employer of the workforce in rural Uttar Pradesh, sustaining the majority of low-income rural households. Cultivation, livestock rearing, and seasonal farm labor provide primary earnings, making agrarian growth, crop productivity, micro-irrigation, and fair support prices vital strategies for overall state rural poverty reduction.

73. (B) Rs 1,20,000
Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin, a rural beneficiary family residing in plain regions of Uttar Pradesh receives a financial assistance grant of 1,20,000 rupees for constructing a permanent house. Additional assistance is linked via MGNREGA wages for unorganized labor construction and Swachh Bharat Mission funds for toilet construction.

74. (A) District Environment Committee under District Magistrate
In Uttar Pradesh, the District Environment Committee chaired by the District Magistrate oversees district-level environmental sustainability and climate action planning linked to poverty reduction. It monitors local waste management, water conservation projects, forest restoration, and pollution abatement measures, ensuring sustainable management of environmental resources for rural and urban community welfare.

75. (B) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, launched nationally from Ballia in Uttar Pradesh, provides free LPG gas connections to women from below poverty line households. Replacing traditional

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56. (B) 22.93%
According to the NITI Aayog National Multidimensional Poverty Index 2023 report based on NFHS-5 data, the multidimensional poverty headcount ratio in Uttar Pradesh dropped sharply to 22.93 percent. This decline reflected improved household access to electricity, sanitation, clean cooking gas under Ujjwala Yojana, financial inclusion, and expanded healthcare coverage statewide.

57. (D) Jansunwai (IGRS) Portal
The Integrated Grievance Redressal System or Jansunwai portal operates as Uttar Pradesh's official digital platform for handling citizen grievances, including issues related to social welfare pensions, scheme delivery, and administrative delays. It enables transparent tracking, time-bound resolution of public complaints, and increased accountability across various state government departments and district administrations.

58. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Self-Help Groups organized under UPSRLM have empowered rural women in Uttar Pradesh by encouraging small savings, providing access to low-interest bank loans, and establishing micro-enterprises. These financial linkages enhance economic independence, reduce reliance on high-interest informal lenders, and increase decision-making agency for rural women within their households and village communities.

59. (B) Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana
Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana was launched in Uttar Pradesh to extend financial aid, educational assistance, and social security to destitute children and orphans who lost parents or primary breadwinners to the COVID-19 pandemic or other tragic eventualities. Monthly cash transfers support health, schooling, and living requirements, preventing severe economic distress among vulnerable children.

60. (A) Shravasti, Bahraich, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar
In NITI Aayog National Multidimensional Poverty Index 2023, the descending order of poverty headcount ratio places Shravasti at the highest level, followed by Bahraich, Balrampur, and Siddharthnagar. These northern Indo-Nepal border districts face severe infrastructural bottlenecks, lower literacy rates, seasonal flooding, and reduced healthcare access, resulting in elevated multidimensional poverty rates.

61. (B) Rs 6,000
Under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme, eligible landholding farmer families across Uttar Pradesh receive 6,000 rupees per year in direct income support. Transferred in three equal installments of 2,000 rupees every four months directly into Aadhaar-seeded bank accounts, this financial support helps farmers purchase seed, fertilizer, and agricultural inputs during cropping seasons.

62. (C) Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow
The Giri Institute of Development Studies located in Lucknow serves as an autonomous social science research center offering specialized evaluation, field studies, and research inputs on poverty alleviation schemes, regional economic development, and social welfare programs in Uttar Pradesh to assist state planning authorities in policy design and empirical impact assessment.

63. (D) I, II and III
Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihoods Mission in Uttar Pradesh provides skill training to urban poor youth to promote wage and self-employment. The scheme also supports urban micro-enterprises through subsidized credit and establishes permanent urban shelters equipped with basic amenities like water, sanitation, and lighting for the urban homeless population.

64. (C) Biometric e-PoS devices at Fair Price Shops
To prevent grain diversion, illegal ghost beneficiaries, and elite capture within the Public Distribution System, Uttar Pradesh deployed biometric e-PoS devices across all Fair Price Shops. Real-time beneficiary verification through Aadhaar fingerprint scanning ensures transparent foodgrain distribution, guarantees subsidized allocations reach legitimate cardholders, and minimizes unauthorized leakages into open black markets.

65. (C) Rs 10,000
Under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, account holders in Uttar Pradesh who maintain satisfactory transactions for six months become eligible for an overdraft facility of up to 10,000

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85. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Key socio-economic concepts measure poverty and inequality through distinct framework criteria. Absolute Poverty defines the lack of basic physical human needs for survival. Relative Poverty assesses income deficits compared to societal standards. Multidimensional Poverty evaluates deprivations across health, education, and living standards, whereas the Gini Coefficient quantifies income inequality on a zero-to-one scale.

86. (D) Operation Kayakalp
Operation Kayakalp is a major program in Uttar Pradesh designed to transform infrastructure and learning facilities in government schools. By providing clean drinking water, separate toilets, electricity, smart classrooms, furniture, and boundary walls, the initiative improves public educational quality, boosts student retention rates, and breaks intergenerational poverty cycles among rural children.

87. (B) Subsidized solar agriculture pumps
The PM Kusum scheme provides heavy capital subsidies to small and marginal farmers in Uttar Pradesh for installing standalone solar agriculture pumps. Replacing expensive diesel pumps with solar irrigation systems lowers agricultural operational expenditures, ensures reliable daytime irrigation, improves crop productivity, and boosts net farming income for resource-constrained agricultural households across rural districts.

88. (C) Purvanchal Expressway
The Purvanchal Expressway was constructed across eastern Uttar Pradesh to improve regional connectivity and drive economic development in underdeveloped districts. Integrated with designated industrial hubs and logistical parks, the expressway promotes local industrial manufacturing, facilitates smooth crop transport to urban markets, creates regional employment, and stimulates economic expansion across the Purvanchal region.

89. (B) I, II and III only
Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana focuses on uplifting underprivileged sections of society by delivering vocational skill training and facilitating self-employment through micro-enterprise growth. It extends micro-credit facilities to urban and rural poor households across Uttar Pradesh, although it does not guarantee public sector government jobs to all state university graduates.

90. (C) Approximately 3.43 crore
As per NITI Aayog National Multidimensional Poverty Index 2023 report, approximately 3.43 crore individuals in Uttar Pradesh exited multidimensional poverty between 2015-16 and 2019-21. This reduction represented the highest absolute number of people lifted out of poverty among all Indian states, driven by targeted housing, sanitation, electricity, and clean fuel schemes.

91. (B) SVANidhi UP
SVANidhi UP operates as a dedicated online portal created by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to streamline registration and credit delivery for street vendors under the PM SVANidhi scheme. It accelerates municipal loan applications, tracks bank disbursements, and facilitates digital cash-back incentives to provide working capital support to informal urban vendors statewide.

92. (B) Prerna UP Mission
Under the Prerna UP Mission, women Self-Help Groups in Uttar Pradesh are actively engaged in producing school uniforms, stitching garments, and preparing nutritious midday meals for government school students. This initiative secures sustainable income streams for rural women, fosters local entrepreneurship, and integrates community-based female labor into public education service delivery networks.

93. (A) Female-to-male wage ratio and sex ratio at birth
In the NITI Aayog SDG India Index evaluation for Goal 5 (Gender Equality), progress in Uttar Pradesh is evaluated using primary indicators like female-to-male wage ratios, sex ratio at birth, and female political representation. These metrics reflect gender parity in earnings, social healthcare, and decision-making access required to eliminate systemic gender disparities.

94. (C) ASHA worker
Accredited Social Health Activists serve as vital frontline community health workers under the National Rural Health Mission in Uttar Pradesh. Stationed at the village level, ASHA workers connect low-income rural households with public

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37. (A) Mukhyamantri Vivah Anudan Yojana
The Mukhyamantri Vivah Anudan Yojana provides direct financial grants to poor families in Uttar Pradesh to meet expenses associated with the marriage of their daughters. Targeted at households below the poverty line across all social categories, the grant alleviates heavy financial stress, prevents high-interest debt traps, and supports social security for economically backward households.

38. (D) Standard of Living
In the NITI Aayog Multidimensional Poverty Index framework, the Standard of Living dimension evaluates deprivations across six basic household household amenities: cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing, and asset ownership. Together with Health and Education, this dimension provides a comprehensive picture of non-monetary poverty levels among rural and urban families.

39. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The chronological launch order of these anti-poverty initiatives begins with the Integrated Rural Development Programme launched nationally in 1978. MGNREGA was enacted in 2005 to guarantee wage labor, followed by the National Rural Livelihoods Mission launched in 2011 for self-employment, and the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana launched in 2014 for universal financial inclusion.

40. (B) 18 years
The Atal Pension Yojana sets the minimum eligibility age for subscriber entry at 18 years, with a maximum entry age of 40 years. Target implementation through regional rural banks and commercial banks across Uttar Pradesh allows unorganized workers to secure guaranteed monthly pensions ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 rupees after reaching age 60.

41. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Micro-irrigation techniques like drip and sprinkler systems are heavily promoted across Bundelkhand because the region suffers from chronic dry spells, low rainfall, and severe groundwater depletion. Modern water-efficient technologies maximize crop per drop, preserve scarce irrigation resources, reduce agricultural input costs, and protect small farmer livelihoods from recurring drought conditions.

42. (A) UP Saksham Scholarship Portal
The UP Saksham Scholarship Portal functions as the centralized digital system in Uttar Pradesh for processing and disbursing educational scholarships to eligible SC, ST, OBC, Minorities, and Economically Weaker Sections students. By directly transferring financial aid to validated Aadhaar-linked student accounts, the portal prevents administrative delays and ensures financial support reaches needy students seamlessly.

43. (B) Mahoba
Mahoba became the first certified Har Ghar Jal district in Uttar Pradesh under the Jal Jeevan Mission initiative. Located in the drought-prone Bundelkhand region, the district successfully completed piped water connection projects across all rural households, providing sustainable access to safe drinking water and mitigating long-standing regional water stress and public health hazards.

44. (B) Capacity building for local development at the Gram Panchayat level
Under the Smart Village framework in Uttar Pradesh, local training programs focus on building leadership and governance capacity among elected Gram Panchayat ward members. Enhancing skills in village planning, public asset management, digital record-keeping, and scheme monitoring empowers grassroots representatives to drive targeted rural development, improve public services, and reduce poverty at the village level.

45. (D) I, II and III
The Mukhyamantri Gramodyog Rozgar Yojana is implemented by the Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board to provide financial interest subsidies and loans to rural youth for establishing micro-enterprises. To promote social equity, candidates from SC, ST, and OBC communities receive higher margin money subsidies, encouraging rural entrepreneurship and non-farm job creation.

46. (B) 2030
The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 1 sets 2030 as the global target year to eradicate extreme poverty in all its forms everywhere. Uttar Pradesh has aligned its state development vision, policy frameworks, and district monitoring indicators with

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CHAPTER 12
Demography

1. According to Census 2011, what is the total population of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 16,61,97,921
(B) 21,54,32,110
(C) 19,98,12,341
(D) 18,24,15,411

2. According to Census 2011, which district of Uttar Pradesh has the highest population density?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Kanpur Nagar
(D) Varanasi

3. Which district of Uttar Pradesh recorded the lowest population density in Census 2011?
(A) Mahoba
(B) Chitrakoot
(C) Hamirpur
(D) Lalitpur

4. What was the average population density of Uttar Pradesh per square kilometer as per Census 2011?
(A) 829
(B) 689
(C) 771
(D) 912

5. Match List I with List II regarding Census 2011 demographic records of Uttar Pradesh districts.
List I: (Demographic Parameter)
P. Highest Population
Q. Lowest Population
R. Highest Sex Ratio
S. Lowest Sex Ratio
List II: (District)
1. Prayagraj
2. Mahoba
3. Jaunpur
4. Gautam Buddha Nagar
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

6. What was the decadal population growth rate of Uttar Pradesh during the decade 2001–2011?
(A) 20.23%
(B) 25.85%
(C) 17.70%
(D) 14.66%

7. Which district recorded the highest decadal population growth rate in Uttar Pradesh during 2001–2011?
(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Shravasti
(C) Bahraich
(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar

8. Consider the following statements regarding the literacy statistics of Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011:
I. The total literacy rate of Uttar Pradesh stands at 67.72%.
II. The male literacy rate in the state is 77.28%.
III. The female literacy rate in the state is 57.18%.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

9. Which district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest female literacy rate in Census 2011?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur Nagar
(D) Auraiya

10. According to Census 2011, which district of Uttar Pradesh has the lowest overall literacy rate?
(A) Bahraich
(B) Balrampur
(C) Badaun
(D) Shravasti

11. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh exhibits a significantly higher population

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density than the Bundelkhand region.
Reason (R): Purvanchal comprises fertile alluvial plains formed by the Ganga system, supporting intensive agriculture and dense rural settlement patterns.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

12. What was the overall sex ratio (females per 1000 males) recorded in Uttar Pradesh in Census 2011?
(A) 898
(B) 912
(C) 902
(D) 943

13. What was the child sex ratio (0–6 age group) in Uttar Pradesh according to Census 2011?
(A) 916
(B) 902
(C) 888
(D) 851

14. Which district of Uttar Pradesh registered the highest overall sex ratio in Census 2011?
(A) Jaunpur
(B) Azamgarh
(C) Deoria
(D) Pratapgarh

15. Consider the following statements regarding urbanization in Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011:
I. Urban population accounts for 17.78% of the total population of Uttar Pradesh.
II. Rural population accounts for 82.22% of the total population of Uttar Pradesh.
III. Ghaziabad is the most urbanized district in Uttar Pradesh in terms of percentage of urban population.
IV. Shravasti has the lowest proportion of urban population among all districts in Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

16. Which district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the lowest child sex ratio (0–6 years) in Census 2011?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Bulandshahr
(C) Mathura
(D) Baghpat

17. What is the percentage of Scheduled Caste (SC) population to the total population of Uttar Pradesh according to Census 2011?
(A) 16.60%
(B) 23.40%
(C) 20.69%
(D) 25.10%

18. Which of the following sequences correctly represents the districts of Uttar Pradesh in descending order of their total population as per Census 2011?
(A) Prayagraj > Moradabad > Ghaziabad > Azamgarh
(B) Prayagraj > Ghaziabad > Moradabad > Kanpur Nagar
(C) Moradabad > Prayagraj > Azamgarh > Lucknow
(D) Ghaziabad > Prayagraj > Lucknow > Kanpur Nagar

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19. What is the percentage of Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in Uttar Pradesh relative to its total population according to Census 2011?
(A) 1.20%
(B) 2.10%
(C) 3.40%
(D) 0.57%

20. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has both the largest absolute number and highest percentage share of Scheduled Tribe (ST) population as per Census 2011?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Ballia
(C) Deoria
(D) Kheri

21. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the highest proportion (percentage) of Scheduled Caste (SC) population relative to its total district population?
(A) Sitapur
(B) Hardoi
(C) Kaushambi
(D) Rae Bareli

22. Consider the following statements regarding the workforce structure in Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011:
I. Total workers constitute 32.9% of the state's total population.
II. Cultivators and agricultural labourers combined form more than 59% of the total working population in the state.
III. Non-workers constitute over 67% of the total population of Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

23. According to Census 2011, what proportion of total workers in Uttar Pradesh are classified as Main Workers?
(A) 55.2%
(B) 74.1%
(C) 82.3%
(D) 67.8%

24. What is the target Total Fertility Rate (TFR) set for Uttar Pradesh by the year 2026 under the Uttar Pradesh State Population Policy 2021–2030?
(A) 2.7
(B) 2.1
(C) 2.4
(D) 1.9

25. Match List I with List II regarding the demographic distinctions of Uttar Pradesh districts as per Census 2011.
List I: (District of UP)
P. Gautam Buddha Nagar
Q. Kanpur Nagar
R. Lalitpur
S. Shravasti
List II: (Demographic Distinction)
1. Highest Literacy Rate
2. Lowest Decadal Growth Rate
3. Lowest Population Density
4. Lowest Literacy Rate
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

26. Which official body in India is responsible for compiling and publishing vital statistics including Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate through the Sample Registration System (SRS)?
(A) National Sample Survey Office
(B) NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India)
(C) Central Statistics Office
(D) Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner

27. As per the National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS-5, 2019–21), what was the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) recorded for Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 2.35
(B) 2.70
(C) 2.10
(D) 1.85

28. What was the percentage of child population in the age group 0–6 years relative to the total population of Uttar Pradesh in Census 2011?
(A) 19.01%
(B) 15.41%
(C) 13.20%
(D) 11.80%

29. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh has a higher age dependency ratio compared to southern Indian states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
Reason (R): Uttar Pradesh maintains a larger proportion of population in the 0–14 age bracket due to historically higher birth rates.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

30. Which district of Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest absolute population count in Census 2011?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Moradabad
(C) Ghaziabad
(D) Azamgarh

31. Consider the following statements regarding Census 2011 data for Uttar Pradesh:
I. Mahoba is the least populated district in the state.

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the policy framework?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

73. Which district in Uttar Pradesh registered the highest percentage share of Muslim population according to Census 2011 religious demographic data?
(A) Moradabad
(B) Bijnor
(C) Rampur
(D) Saharanpur

74. What is the proportion of Hindu population in Uttar Pradesh as per the religious demography of Census 2011?
(A) 72.40%
(B) 83.50%
(C) 87.20%
(D) 79.73%

75. What is the proportion of Muslim population in Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011?
(A) 19.26%
(B) 15.40%
(C) 22.80%
(D) 25.10%

76. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the lowest percentage of Scheduled Caste (SC) population relative to its total population?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Baghpat
(C) Bareilly
(D) Shahjahanpur

77. What was the literacy rate recorded among females living in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh in Census 2011?
(A) 42.1%
(B) 53.7%
(C) 61.2%
(D) 68.4%

78. In the Indian Census methodology, what is the minimum age threshold a person must reach to be counted as literate?
(A) 7 years and above
(B) 5 years and above
(C) 10 years and above
(D) 14 years and above

79. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the largest absolute numerical count of Scheduled Caste (SC) population as per Census 2011?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Hardoi
(C) Sitapur
(D) Azamgarh

80. The demographic dividend phase in Uttar Pradesh is marked by an expansion in which demographic age group?
(A) 0 to 14 years
(B) 15 to 59 years
(C) 60 to 74 years
(D) 75 years and above

81. How many administrative districts were enumerated in Uttar Pradesh during Census 2011?
(A) 70
(B) 72
(C) 75
(D) 80

82. How many Million-Plus (population exceeding 10 lakhs) urban agglomerations/cities were identified in Uttar Pradesh in Census 2011?
(A) 5
(B) 7
(C) 9
(D) 12

83. Which urban agglomeration in Uttar Pradesh was recorded as the most populous city area in Census 2011?
(A) Lucknow Urban Agglomeration
(B) Ghaziabad Urban Agglomeration
(C) Agra Urban Agglomeration
(D) Kanpur Urban Agglomeration

84. Consider the following statements regarding national demographic survey mechanisms operating in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Decennial Census operations are conducted under the provisions of the Census Act, 1948.
II. Sample Registration System (SRS) provides annual estimates of vital demographic rates.
III. National Family Health Survey (NFHS) gathers comprehensive household demographic and health data.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only

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Scheduled Caste population relative to district population.
III. Baghpat has the lowest Scheduled Tribe population count in the state.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

43. As per the SRS Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India (2018–20), what was the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) per 1,00,000 live births in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 167
(B) 211
(C) 130
(D) 99

44. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the largest total urban population in absolute numerical terms according to Census 2011?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Kanpur Nagar
(D) Agra

45. Match List I with List II regarding social welfare schemes and population policies in Uttar Pradesh and their primary demographic focus.
List I: (Social Welfare / Population Scheme in UP)
P. Mukhya Mantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana
Q. Mission Parivar Vikas
R. Janani Suraksha Yojana
S. UP State Population Policy 2021–2030
List II: (Primary Demographic Focus)
1. Conditional cash transfers to improve girl child survival and educational retention
2. Targeted family planning in high Total Fertility Rate (TFR) districts
3. Promotion of institutional deliveries to reduce Maternal and Infant Mortality Rates
4. Target to lower TFR to 1.9 by the year 2030
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

46. What primary demographic surveillance tool provides annual continuous data on birth rates, death rates, and infant mortality rates in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sample Registration System
(B) Decennial Census
(C) Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey
(D) Civil Registration System

47. What percentage of the total urban population of Uttar Pradesh lives in designated slum areas according to Census 2011 slum data?
(A) 8.2%
(B) 25.4%
(C) 18.0%
(D) 32.1%

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48. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The child sex ratio (0–6 years) in Uttar Pradesh dropped from 916 in Census 2001 to 902 in Census 2011.
Reason (R): Persistent socio-cultural son preference combined with illegal misuse of diagnostic technology led to sex-selective discrimination.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

49. Which geographical region of Uttar Pradesh records the lowest average density of population?
(A) Western Plain Region
(B) Eastern Plain Region
(C) Bundelkhand Region
(D) Central Plain Region

50. How did the decadal population growth rate of Uttar Pradesh shift between the 1991–2001 decade and the 2001–2011 decade?
(A) Increased from 20.23% to 25.85%
(B) Decreased from 25.85% to 20.23%
(C) Remained unchanged at 22.10%
(D) Decreased from 30.12% to 15.40%

51. According to the National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS-5, 2019–21), what was the proportion of institutional births recorded in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 67.8%
(B) 75.2%
(C) 92.1%
(D) 83.4%

52. Which district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest rural literacy rate in Census 2011?
(A) Auraiya
(B) Etawah
(C) Mainpuri
(D) Kanpur Dehat

53. Which district of Uttar Pradesh has the lowest female literacy rate according to Census 2011?
(A) Bahraich
(B) Balrampur
(C) Shravasti
(D) Badaun

54. Consider the following statements regarding district-level literacy and population density in Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011:
I. Gautam Buddha Nagar has the highest male literacy rate in the state.
II. Kanpur Nagar has the highest female literacy rate in the state.
III. Shravasti has the lowest overall literacy rate in the state.
IV. Ghaziabad has the highest population density in the state.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

55. What proportion of India's total Scheduled Caste (SC) population resides in Uttar Pradesh, making it the state with the highest SC population in absolute numbers?
(A) 12.3%
(B) 16.5%
(C) 24.8%
(D) 20.5%

56. Which agro-climatic region of Uttar Pradesh exhibits the highest concentration of agricultural workers relative to total working population?
(A) Western Plain
(B) Eastern Plain
(C) Mid-Western Plain
(D) Southwestern Semi-Arid Zone

57. What was the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) per 1000 population in Uttar Pradesh as per Sample Registration System (SRS) 2020 estimates?
(A) 18.2
(B) 21.0
(C) 25.1
(D) 29.4

58. Which of the following sequences represents the correct ascending order of Uttar Pradesh districts by overall sex ratio in Census 2011?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar < Hardoi < Mathura < Hamirpur
(B) Hardoi < Gautam Buddha Nagar < Hamirpur < Mathura
(C) Mathura < Hardoi < Gautam Buddha Nagar < Hamirpur
(D) Hamirpur < Mathura < Hardoi < Gautam Buddha Nagar

59. What was the sex ratio among the Scheduled Caste population in Uttar Pradesh according to Census 2011?
(A) 907
(B) 887
(C) 922
(D) 940

60. What was the sex ratio among the Scheduled Tribe population in Uttar Pradesh according to Census 2011?
(A) 912
(B) 951
(C) 935
(D) 978

61. What was the average household size (number of persons per household) recorded in Uttar Pradesh in Census 2011?
(A) 4.2
(B) 5.7
(C) 6.8
(D) 7.3

62. Which demographic measure is defined as the number of live births in a year per 1000 women of childbearing age (15–49 years)?
(A) General Fertility Rate
(B) Crude Birth Rate (CBR)
(C) Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
(D) Net Reproduction Rate (NRR)

63. Consider the following statements regarding global and national demographic positions of Uttar Pradesh:
I. If Uttar Pradesh were an independent country, it would be the third most populous nation in the world.
II. The sex ratio of Uttar Pradesh (912) is higher than the national average (943) of India in Census 2011.

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III. Gautam Buddha Nagar has the lowest sex ratio among all districts in Uttar Pradesh.

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

64. In which year did the Government of India launch the National Population Policy, setting the framework for population stabilization in states including Uttar Pradesh?

(A) 1985
(B) 1992
(C) 2000
(D) 2011

65. Match List I with List II regarding Census 2011 parameter values for Uttar Pradesh districts.

List I: (District of UP)

P. Gautam Buddha Nagar
Q. Jaunpur
R. Kanpur Nagar
S. Ghaziabad

List II: (Census 2011 Parameter Value)

1. Literacy Rate: 80.12%
2. Sex Ratio: 1024
3. Female Literacy Rate: 75.05%
4. Population Density: 3971

(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

66. Which district in Uttar Pradesh ranks second in terms of total population size as per Census 2011?

(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Moradabad
(C) Azamgarh
(D) Lucknow

67. Which district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the second lowest population size in Census 2011?

(A) Mahoba
(B) Hamirpur
(C) Shravasti
(D) Chitrakoot

68. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): Out-migration from rural regions of Uttar Pradesh to major industrial centers in India is predominantly composed of adult males.

Reason (R): Labor movement from employment-stressed rural areas initially involves male members seeking employment in informal and industrial sectors.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

69. According to Sample Registration System (SRS) estimates for 2020, what was the Crude Death Rate (CDR) per 1000 population in Uttar Pradesh?

(A) 4.2
(B) 8.1
(C) 6.5
(D) 9.8

70. What was the percentage share of urban population in Uttar Pradesh in Census 2001?

(A) 17.08%
(B) 15.20%
(C) 19.40%
(D) 21.30%

71. The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) data collection in Uttar Pradesh is conducted under the aegis of which central body as the nodal agency?

(A) NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India)
(B) Registrar General of India
(C) National Sample Survey Office
(D) International Institute for Population Sciences

72. Consider the following targets specified in the Uttar Pradesh State Population Policy 2021–2030:

I. Reduce Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.1 by 2026.
II. Reduce Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 1.9 by 2030.
III. Increase Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate significantly across high fertility districts.
IV. Reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 22 per 1000 live births by 2030.

Which of the targets listed above are included in

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(D) Ghaziabad

95. Which district in Uttar Pradesh registered the lowest male literacy rate in Census 2011?
(A) Bahraich
(B) Balrampur
(C) Shravasti
(D) Badaun

96. What was the absolute rural population of Uttar Pradesh according to Census 2011?
(A) 11.23 crore
(B) 18.21 crore
(C) 19.98 crore
(D) 15.53 crore

97. What was the absolute urban population of Uttar Pradesh according to Census 2011?
(A) 2.12 crore
(B) 6.80 crore
(C) 4.45 crore
(D) 8.15 crore

98. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the highest total number of Scheduled Tribe (ST) individuals in absolute terms?
(A) Ballia
(B) Sonbhadra
(C) Kheri
(D) Deoria

99. Which administrative division of Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest overall population density in Census 2011?
(A) Prayagraj Division
(B) Varanasi Division
(C) Kanpur Division
(D) Meerut Division

100. According to the Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections (2011–2036), what is the projected population of Uttar Pradesh by the year 2036?
(A) 25.8 crore
(B) 22.1 crore
(C) 28.5 crore
(D) 31.2 crore

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(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

85. Match List I with List II regarding religious communities and their percentage share in the population of Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011.
List I: (Religious Community)
P. Hindu
Q. Muslim
R. Sikh
S. Christian
List II: (Percentage Share in UP Population as per Census 2011)
1. 79.73%
2. 19.26%
3. 0.32%
4. 0.18%
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

86. What was the female Worker Population Ratio (WPR) recorded in Uttar Pradesh in Census 2011?
(A) 16.75%
(B) 11.20%
(C) 24.30%
(D) 31.80%

87. The proportion of child population (0–6 age group) in Uttar Pradesh declined from 19.01% in Census 2001 to what level in Census 2011?
(A) 17.50%
(B) 13.80%
(C) 12.10%
(D) 15.41%

88. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Western districts of Uttar Pradesh exhibit higher literacy levels and lower total fertility rates compared to eastern districts.
Reason (R): Western Uttar Pradesh has experienced higher urbanization, agricultural commercialization, and greater economic integration with the National Capital Region.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

89. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the smallest proportion (percentage) of rural population relative to total district population according to Census 2011?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur Nagar
(C) Ghaziabad
(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar

90. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has the highest proportion (percentage) of rural population as per Census 2011?
(A) Bahraich
(B) Balrampur
(C) Sultanpur
(D) Shravasti

91. Consider the following key findings of Census 2011 for Uttar Pradesh:
I. Population density of Uttar Pradesh is 829 persons per square kilometer.
II. Overall sex ratio of the state stands at 912 females per 1000 males.
III. Total literacy rate of the state stands at 67.72%.
IV. Decadal growth rate for 2001–2011 was 20.23%.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

92. How many districts in Uttar Pradesh recorded an overall sex ratio above 1000 (favorable to females) in Census 2011?
(A) 1
(B) 3
(C) 5
(D) 8

93. Which district ranks third in terms of overall sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011?
(A) Deoria
(B) Jaunpur
(C) Azamgarh
(D) Pratapgarh

94. Which district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest male literacy rate in Census 2011?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Auraiya
(C) Etawah

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II. Gautam Buddha Nagar registered the highest overall literacy rate.
III. Jaunpur registered the lowest overall sex ratio in the state.
IV. Lalitpur has the lowest population density among all districts.
Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?
(A) III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and IV only
(D) III and IV only

32. What is the difference between male literacy rate and female literacy rate (gender gap in literacy) in Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011?
(A) 15.30 percentage points
(B) 24.50 percentage points
(C) 28.20 percentage points
(D) 20.10 percentage points

33. According to Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletin 2020 data, what was the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1000 live births in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 50
(B) 28
(C) 38
(D) 20

34. Which district of Uttar Pradesh registered the lowest decadal population growth rate during the 2001–2011 period?
(A) Hamirpur
(B) Kanpur Nagar
(C) Baghpat
(D) Fatehpur

35. What percentage of the total population of Uttar Pradesh resides in rural areas as per Census 2011?
(A) 75.25%
(B) 85.10%
(C) 89.30%
(D) 82.22%

36. What term describes the ratio of dependents (people aged under 15 and over 64) to the working-age population (aged 15 to 64) in a demographic profile?
(A) Dependency Ratio
(B) Child Sex Ratio
(C) General Fertility Rate
(D) Labour Force Participation Rate

37. How many statutory towns were recorded in Uttar Pradesh during Census 2011?
(A) 467
(B) 915
(C) 648
(D) 1078

38. Consider the following districts of Uttar Pradesh:
1. Shravasti
2. Bahraich
3. Balrampur
4. Badaun
Which of the following sequences represents the correct ascending order of these districts based on their total literacy rate as per Census 2011?
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(C) 4 - 3 - 2 - 1
(D) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3

39. What is the rank of Uttar Pradesh among all states and union territories of India in terms of total population size as per Census 2011?
(A) First
(B) Second
(C) Third
(D) Fourth

40. What is the rank of Uttar Pradesh among Indian states in terms of population density as per Census 2011?
(A) First
(B) Second
(C) Fourth
(D) Sixth

41. According to the Demographic Transition Theory, in which stage is Uttar Pradesh currently situated, characterized by rapidly declining mortality rates and moderately declining fertility rates?
(A) Stage 1 (High Stationary)
(B) Stage 2 (Early Expanding)
(C) Stage 3 (Late Expanding)
(D) Stage 4 (Low Stationary)

42. Consider the following statements regarding the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe demographic distribution in Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011:
I. Sonbhadra has both the highest ST population and highest ST population percentage in the state.
II. Kaushambi has the highest percentage of

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ANSWERS

1. (C) 19,98,12,341
According to the official 2011 Census figures, Uttar Pradesh recorded a total population of 19,98,12,341 persons, constituting approximately 16.5 percent of the total population of India. Out of this total count, males accounted for 10,44,80,510 while females comprised 9,53,31,831, making it the most populous state in the entire country by a substantial demographic margin.

2. (B) Ghaziabad
Ghaziabad district registered the highest population density in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, with 3,971 persons residing per square kilometer. Rapid industrial development, urban expansion, and close proximity to the National Capital Region contributed significantly to dense settlement patterns in Ghaziabad, exceeding all other districts in the state by a wide margin in population concentration.

3. (D) Lalitpur
Lalitpur district recorded the lowest population density in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, with only 242 persons per square kilometer. Situated in the southern Bundelkhand region, Lalitpur features undulating plateau topography, rocky terrain, and limited agricultural potential, which naturally restricts dense human settlements compared to the fertile alluvial plain districts of the state.

4. (A) 829
The average population density of Uttar Pradesh was recorded at 829 persons per square kilometer in the 2011 Census. This represents a significant rise from 690 persons per square kilometer observed during the 2001 Census. The figure remains considerably higher than the national population density of India, which stood at 382 persons per square kilometer.

5. (C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Demographic analysis from the 2011 Census indicates distinct regional variations across Uttar Pradesh districts. Prayagraj registered the highest total population, whereas Mahoba recorded the lowest population in the state. Jaunpur maintained the highest sex ratio with 1,024 females per 1,000 males, while Gautam Buddha Nagar recorded the lowest sex ratio at 851 females per 1,000 males.

6. (A) 20.23%
During the decade from 2001 to 2011, Uttar Pradesh registered a decadal population growth rate of 20.23 percent. This growth rate showed a notable decline from the previous decade of 1991 to 2001, which had recorded a rate of 25.85 percent. Male population grew by 19.31 percent, while female population grew by 21.23 percent.

7. (D) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Gautam Buddha Nagar district recorded the highest decadal population growth rate in Uttar Pradesh between 2001 and 2011 at 49.1 percent. Rapid urbanisation, expansion of Noida and Greater Noida, extensive industrial migration, and major infrastructure developments attracted a large influx of workers and residents into the district throughout the decade, driving unprecedented demographic expansion.

8. (D) I, II and III
According to the 2011 Census figures, the overall literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh stood at 67.72 percent. Among males, the literacy rate was recorded at 77.28 percent, whereas female literacy was logged at 57.18 percent. All three demographic indicators accurately reflect official state educational statistics, highlighting a gender gap in literacy exceeding twenty percentage points.

9. (C) Kanpur Nagar
Kanpur Nagar recorded the highest female literacy rate among all districts in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, reaching 75.05 percent. High urbanization rates, established educational institutions, and greater socio-economic access contributed to advanced female literacy levels in this industrial center, outperforming other urbanized districts such as Lucknow, Auraiya, and Gautam Buddha Nagar in female literacy metrics.

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93. (A) Deoria
Deoria district ranks third in terms of overall sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh as per the 2011 Census, recording 1,017 females per 1,000 males. Jaunpur ranks first with a sex ratio of 1,024, followed by Azamgarh in second place at 1,019, and Deoria holding the third highest sex ratio in the state.

94. (A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Gautam Buddha Nagar district registered the highest male literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, reaching 88.06 percent. High concentration of educational infrastructure, technological hubs, professional institutions, and skilled urban workforce in Noida and Greater Noida elevated male literacy rates above all other districts in the state.

95. (C) Shravasti
Shravasti district registered the lowest male literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, standing at 57.16 percent. Severe socio-economic deficits, poor educational access, and high rural poverty rates contribute to low educational attainment among males, matching Shravasti's low rankings in female and overall literacy metrics.

96. (D) 15.53 crore
The absolute rural population of Uttar Pradesh was recorded at 15.53 crore individuals in the 2011 Census, precisely amounting to 15,53,17,278 persons. This rural population forms 82.22 percent of the state's total population, maintaining Uttar Pradesh as the largest rural population concentration among all administrative divisions in India.

97. (C) 4.45 crore
The absolute urban population of Uttar Pradesh stood at 4.45 crore individuals in the 2011 Census, precisely totaling 4,44,95,063 persons. Representing 17.78 percent of the total state population, this urban population base resides across statutory towns, census towns, and major municipal corporations like Kanpur, Lucknow, and Ghaziabad.

98. (B) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district holds the largest total number of Scheduled Tribe individuals in absolute terms in Uttar Pradesh as per the 2011 Census, with 3,85,018 Scheduled Tribe residents. Sonbhadra far exceeds Ballia, Deoria, and Lakhimpur Kheri districts, containing over one-third of the entire Scheduled Tribe population of the state.

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99. (D) Meerut Division
Meerut Division recorded the highest overall population density among all administrative divisions in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census. Encompassing densely populated districts such as Ghaziabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Bulandshahr, and Meerut, this division benefits from high urbanization, industrial corridors, and proximity to the National Capital Region.

100. (A) 25.8 crore
According to the Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections (2011–2036) constituted by the National Commission on Population, the population of Uttar Pradesh is projected to reach approximately 25.8 crore by the year 2036. This growth represents continued demographic momentum despite declining total fertility rates across the state.

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20. (A) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district holds both the largest absolute count and the highest percentage proportion of Scheduled Tribe population in Uttar Pradesh as per the 2011 Census. Scheduled Tribes account for 20.67 percent of Sonbhadra's total population, totaling over 3.85 lakh individuals due to the district's extensive forest cover and tribal communities like Gond, Kharwar, and Baiga.

21. (C) Kaushambi
Kaushambi district recorded the highest proportion of Scheduled Caste population relative to total district population in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, standing at 34.72 percent. While Sitapur leads in absolute numbers of Scheduled Caste residents, Kaushambi ranks first in terms of percentage concentration, followed closely by Sitapur, Hardoi, and Unnao districts.

22. (D) I, II and III
In the 2011 Census, total workers comprised 32.9 percent of the population of Uttar Pradesh, leaving non-workers at 67.1 percent. Within the working population, cultivators accounted for 29.0 percent and agricultural labourers formed 30.3 percent, combining to over 59 percent in agriculture. Consequently, all three statements regarding the workforce structure are accurate.

23. (D) 67.8%
In Uttar Pradesh, 67.8 percent of total workers were classified as Main Workers in the 2011 Census, meaning they worked for six months or more during the reference year. The remaining 32.2 percent were categorised as Marginal Workers, who found employment for less than six months, reflecting significant seasonal underemployment across agrarian regions.

24. (B) 2.1
The Uttar Pradesh State Population Policy 2021–2030 establishes a specific target to lower the Total Fertility Rate of the state to 2.1 children per woman by the year 2026. This target aligns with the demographic replacement level, with a subsequent policy objective to further reduce the Total Fertility Rate down to 1.9 by 2030.

25. (C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Census 2011 district metrics show distinct extremes across Uttar Pradesh. Gautam Buddha Nagar achieved the highest overall literacy rate at 80.12 percent. Kanpur Nagar recorded the lowest decadal population growth rate at 9.92 percent. Lalitpur registered the lowest population density at 242 persons per square kilometer, while Shravasti logged the lowest overall literacy rate at 46.74 percent.

26. (D) Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner
The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner under the Ministry of Home Affairs is the official Indian body responsible for compiling and releasing annual demographic statistics, including Crude Birth Rate, Crude Death Rate, and Infant Mortality Rate, through the Sample Registration System operational across all states including Uttar Pradesh.

27. (A) 2.35
According to the National Family Health Survey-5 conducted during 2019–2021, the Total Fertility Rate recorded for Uttar Pradesh dropped to 2.35 children per woman. This marked a steady reduction from the Total Fertility Rate of 2.74 recorded during NFHS-4 in 2015–2016, reflecting expanding family planning adoption and maternal health awareness across rural sectors.

28. (B) 15.41%
Children in the zero to six age group constituted 15.41 percent of the total population of Uttar Pradesh in the 2011 Census, totaling 3,07,91,331 children. This represented a decline from 19.01 percent recorded in the 2001 Census, indicating a gradual deceleration in crude birth rates across the state over the decade.

29. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Uttar Pradesh has a substantially higher age dependency ratio than southern states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu because a larger share of its total population remains concentrated in the young zero to fourteen age group. This demographic structure stems directly from historically higher birth rates, which increase young dependent numbers relative to working-age adults.

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expanding education, higher contraceptive prevalence, and changing reproductive choices.

51. (D) 83.4%
The National Family Health Survey-5 (2019–21) reported that the proportion of institutional births in Uttar Pradesh rose substantially to 83.4 percent. This marked a major improvement from 67.8 percent recorded during NFHS-4 (2015–16), driven by government healthcare schemes like Janani Suraksha Yojana and improved rural health infrastructure.

52. (A) Auraiya
Auraiya district recorded the highest rural literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, achieving 77.11 percent in its rural areas. Strong community emphasis on basic education, accessible rural schooling network, and relatively high agrarian prosperity contributed to Auraiya outperforming other districts like Etawah and Mainpuri in rural literacy metrics.

53. (C) Shravasti
Shravasti district recorded the lowest female literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, standing at just 34.78 percent. Severe educational deprivation, socio-economic backwardness, early marriage practices, and inadequate rural schooling infrastructure contributed to this low female literacy rate, positioning Shravasti at the bottom of state educational rankings.

54. (D) I, II, III and IV
All four demographic observations are accurate according to 2011 Census statistics for Uttar Pradesh. Gautam Buddha Nagar achieved the highest male literacy at 88.06 percent, while Kanpur Nagar led in female literacy at 75.05 percent. Shravasti recorded the lowest overall literacy at 46.74 percent, and Ghaziabad registered the highest density at 3,971 per square kilometer.

55. (D) 20.5%
Uttar Pradesh accounts for approximately 20.5 percent of India's total Scheduled Caste population according to the 2011 Census, making it the state with the largest absolute Scheduled Caste population nationwide. Over 4.13 crore Scheduled Caste individuals reside in the state, forming a vital social demographic group in both rural and urban areas.

56. (B) Eastern Plain
The Eastern Plain agro-climatic region of Uttar Pradesh exhibits the highest concentration of agricultural workers relative to total workforce. High rural population density, small landholding sizes, limited industrial diversion, and dependence on subsistence farming mean that the majority of workers in eastern districts remain engaged as cultivators and landless agricultural labourers.

57. (C) 25.1
According to the Sample Registration System estimates for 2020, the Crude Birth Rate in Uttar Pradesh was recorded at 25.1 live births per 1,000 population. Although this rate reflects a steady historical decline, it remains above the national average of India, which was estimated at 19.5 per 1,000 population in 2020.

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58. (A) Gautam Buddha Nagar < Hardoi < Mathura < Hamirpur
According to 2011 Census statistics, district sex ratios across Uttar Pradesh reflect significant spatial variations. Gautam Buddha Nagar registered the lowest sex ratio at 851 females per 1,000 males, followed sequentially by Hardoi at 868, Mathura at 863, and Hamirpur at 861. This progression highlights demographic disparities in female representation across western and central districts.

59. (A) 907
The sex ratio among the Scheduled Caste population in Uttar Pradesh was recorded at 907 females per 1,000 males in the 2011 Census. This figure was slightly lower than the general population sex ratio of the state, which stood at 912, reflecting socio-demographic factors and regional variations affecting gender balances within Scheduled Caste communities.

60. (B) 951
The sex ratio among the Scheduled Tribe population in Uttar Pradesh was recorded at 951 females per 1,000 males in the 2011 Census. This tribal sex ratio is significantly higher and more gender-balanced than both the Scheduled Caste sex ratio of 907 and the general state population sex ratio of 912.

61. (B) 5.7
The average household size recorded in Uttar Pradesh in the 2011 Census was 5.7 persons per household. Joint family structures, high

Kerala at 860, placing Uttar Pradesh right after Kerala in population concentration.

41. (C) Stage 3 (Late Expanding)
Under Demographic Transition Theory, Uttar Pradesh is currently positioned in Stage 3, known as the Late Expanding stage. This phase is characterized by low and declining mortality rates alongside falling fertility rates, leading to deceleration in natural population growth as urbanisation, education, and family planning access steadily expand across the state population.

42. (D) I, II and III
Census 2011 data validates all three statements regarding social demographics in Uttar Pradesh. Sonbhadra contains both the largest absolute count and highest percentage share of Scheduled Tribe population. Kaushambi holds the highest percentage proportion of Scheduled Caste residents at 34.72 percent, while Baghpat recorded zero Scheduled Tribe residents, marking the lowest count.

43. (A) 167
According to the Sample Registration System Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India covering 2018–20, the Maternal Mortality Ratio for Uttar Pradesh was recorded at 167 deaths per 100,000 live births. This represented significant improvement from earlier ratios exceeding 200, driven by expanded institutional delivery access under state health programs.

44. (B) Ghaziabad
Ghaziabad district recorded the largest total urban population in absolute numerical terms in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, with over 31.6 lakh urban inhabitants. Driven by proximity to Delhi, extensive suburban housing development, and industrial clusters, Ghaziabad surpassed Lucknow and Kanpur Nagar in total urban population counts.

45. (B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
State social schemes target specific demographic outcomes across Uttar Pradesh. Mukhya Mantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana uses cash transfers to promote girl child survival and education. Mission Parivar Vikas expands contraceptive access in high fertility districts. Janani Suraksha Yojana incentives institutional births, while the State Population Policy aims for a 1.9 TFR target by 2030.

46. (A) Sample Registration System
The Sample Registration System serves as India's primary continuous demographic surveillance tool for providing reliable annual estimates of vital statistics, including crude birth rate, crude death rate, and infant mortality rate, operating through sample units across rural and urban sectors in states like Uttar Pradesh between decennial censuses.

47. (C) 18.0%
In the 2011 Census slum data, approximately 18.0 percent of the urban population of Uttar Pradesh resided in designated slum settlements, accounting for over 80 lakh people. Urban centers like Greater Mumbai, Delhi NCR fringe, and major industrial hubs in Uttar Pradesh experience urban housing strain, manifesting in informal slum housing clusters.

48. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The child sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh dropped from 916 in 2001 to 902 in 2011 due to deep-seated socio-cultural preference for male offspring coupled with the illegal misuse of diagnostic ultrasound technology for sex-selective abortions, establishing a direct causal link between societal practices and declining early childhood gender proportions.

49. (C) Bundelkhand Region
The Bundelkhand region of southern Uttar Pradesh records the lowest average population density among all geographical regions in the state. Comprising districts like Lalitpur, Jhansi, Mahoba, and Hamirpur, Bundelkhand features semi-arid climatic conditions, rocky upland topography, thin soil cover, and frequent droughts, which collectively restrict agricultural settlement and urban expansion.

50. (B) Decreased from 25.85% to 20.23%
The decadal population growth rate of Uttar Pradesh slowed down considerably between the last two census enumerations, decreasing from 25.85 percent during the 1991–2001 decade to 20.23 percent in the 2001–2011 decade. This decline of over 5.6 percentage points reflects

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administrative stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

72. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Uttar Pradesh State Population Policy 2021–2030 outlines comprehensive demographic targets. These targets include reducing the Total Fertility Rate to 2.1 by 2026 and 1.9 by 2030, increasing modern contraceptive adoption, and lowering the Infant Mortality Rate to 22 per 1,000 live births by 2030, making all four specified targets core policy components.

73. (C) Rampur
Rampur district recorded the highest percentage share of Muslim population in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, where Muslims comprised 50.57 percent of the total district population. Rampur is the only district in Uttar Pradesh where Muslims constitute a demographic majority, followed by Moradabad, Bijnor, and Saharanpur districts in percentage concentration.

74. (D) 79.73%
Hindus constituted 79.73 percent of the total population of Uttar Pradesh according to religious demographic data from the 2011 Census, numbering 15,93,12,654 individuals. Hindus represent the religious majority across all administrative divisions of the state, with highest concentrations found in eastern, central, and Bundelkhand districts.

75. (A) 19.26%
Muslims constituted 19.26 percent of the total population of Uttar Pradesh in the 2011 Census, amounting to 3,84,83,967 individuals. Representing the largest religious minority in the state, the Muslim population is heavily concentrated in the Rohilkhand region and urban centers across western and eastern Uttar Pradesh.

76. (B) Baghpat
Baghpat district registered the lowest percentage proportion of Scheduled Caste population relative to total district population in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, standing at 11.44 percent. While Sitapur and Kaushambi have high Scheduled Caste proportions, western districts like Baghpat maintain lower percentage concentrations of Scheduled Caste communities.

77. (B) 53.7%
In the 2011 Census, the female literacy rate in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh was recorded at 53.7 percent. This reflected an increase from earlier census decades, though rural female literacy remained significantly below urban female literacy in the state, which reached 69.2 percent due to structural disparities in educational access.

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78. (A) 7 years and above
In Indian Census methodology, a person aged seven years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is enumerated as literate. Children under seven years of age are categorized as illiterate by definition, regardless of any early schooling or learning abilities they may possess during enumeration.

79. (C) Sitapur
Sitapur district recorded the largest absolute numerical count of Scheduled Caste population in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, with 14,46,469 Scheduled Caste inhabitants. Sitapur surpassed Prayagraj, Hardoi, and Azamgarh in total Scheduled Caste numbers, forming a significant portion of its total rural population base across the district.

80. (B) 15 to 59 years
The demographic dividend phase occurs when a population experiences a expanding proportion of working-age individuals in the fifteen to fifty-nine years age group relative to dependent children and elderly persons. This demographic shift provides potential economic growth advantages through increased labor supply, higher savings rates, and enhanced productive capacity across state sectors.

81. (C) 75
During the 2011 Census enumeration, Uttar Pradesh was divided into 75 administrative districts. These districts were organized across 18 administrative divisions, providing the regional framework for demographic, economic, and social data collection by census enumerators across the urban and rural geographies of the state.

82. (B) 7
Census 2011 identified seven Million-Plus urban agglomerations and cities in Uttar Pradesh,

fertility rates in rural areas, and traditional socio-economic living arrangements contribute to larger average family sizes in Uttar Pradesh compared to the national average of 4.9 persons per household in India.

62. (A) General Fertility Rate
The General Fertility Rate is defined as the number of live births occurring in a given year per 1,000 women of childbearing age, typically defined as ages fifteen to forty-nine. Unlike the Crude Birth Rate, which uses total population as denominator, this metric isolates the biologically active female reproductive population for precise analysis.

63. (A) I and II only
Statement one is incorrect because if Uttar Pradesh were an independent nation, its population of nearly 20 crore would make it the fifth most populous country, behind China, India, the United States, and Indonesia. Statement two is incorrect because the sex ratio of Uttar Pradesh at 912 is lower than India's national average of 943.

64. (C) 2000
The Government of India formulated and launched the National Population Policy in the year 2000. This policy established a comprehensive framework to address reproductive healthcare, maternal and child health needs, and targeted family planning services, guiding state-level population stabilization policies in high fertility states like Uttar Pradesh over subsequent decades.

65. (C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Census 2011 metrics demonstrate key structural values across Uttar Pradesh districts. Gautam Buddha Nagar achieved a literacy rate of 80.12 percent. Jaunpur recorded the highest sex ratio at 1,024 females per 1,000 males. Kanpur Nagar logged a female literacy rate of 75.05 percent, while Ghaziabad registered a population density of 3,971 per square kilometer.

66. (B) Moradabad
Moradabad district ranks second in total population size in Uttar Pradesh according to the 2011 Census, with a recorded population of 47,72,006 persons. It is positioned right after Prayagraj, which holds the first rank, and slightly ahead of Ghaziabad and Azamgarh districts in overall population numbers within the state.

67. (D) Chitrakoot
Chitrakoot district recorded the second lowest population size in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, with 9,91,001 inhabitants. Mahoba holds the distinction of being the least populated district with 8,75,958 persons, placing Chitrakoot just above Mahoba and below Hamirpur and Shravasti districts in total population standings across the state.

68. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Out-migration from rural regions of Uttar Pradesh to major urban and industrial centers across India predominantly consists of working-age adult males. Rural job scarcity and agricultural underemployment drive male family members to move first in search of wage labor in informal and manufacturing sectors, while female family members generally remain behind in origin villages.

69. (C) 6.5
According to Sample Registration System estimates for 2020, the Crude Death Rate in Uttar Pradesh was recorded at 6.5 deaths per 1,000 population. Expanded primary healthcare infrastructure, immunization coverage, and disease control initiatives have steadily reduced crude death rates across both rural and urban areas of the state over recent decades.

70. (A) 17.08%
In the 2001 Census, the urban population of Uttar Pradesh accounted for 17.08 percent of the total state population, comprising 2.86 crore urban residents. By the 2011 Census, this proportion grew modestly to 17.78 percent, reflecting gradual urban growth alongside a expanding rural population base across the state's administrative divisions.

71. (D) International Institute for Population Sciences
The International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, serves as the designated national nodal agency responsible for coordinating, designing, and conducting the National Family Health Surveys across Indian states, including Uttar Pradesh, under the

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10. (D) Shravasti
Shravasti district recorded the lowest overall literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, standing at 46.74 percent. The district also logged the lowest male literacy rate at 57.16 percent and the lowest female literacy rate at 34.78 percent. Persistent socio-economic educational deficits and rural isolation contribute heavily to low literacy levels across Shravasti.

11. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
The Purvanchal region of eastern Uttar Pradesh maintains exceptionally high population density due to its fertile alluvial plains formed by the Ganga river system, which enable productive multi-crop agriculture and sustain dense rural settlements. In contrast, the rocky terrain and water scarcity of Bundelkhand limit agricultural productivity, making physical geography the direct cause for density variation.

12. (B) 912
The overall sex ratio recorded in Uttar Pradesh in the 2011 Census was 912 females per 1,000 males. This represented an improvement from the 2001 Census, where the sex ratio stood at 898 females per 1,000 males. However, the state figure remained below the national average of India, which was recorded at 943 females per 1,000 males.

13. (B) 902
The child sex ratio for the age group zero to six years in Uttar Pradesh was recorded at 902 females per 1,000 males in the 2011 Census. This marked a concerning decline from 916 registered in the 2001 Census, reflecting ongoing challenges related to gender-based discrimination and sex selection practices across various rural and urban regions.

14. (A) Jaunpur
Jaunpur district registered the highest overall sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, recording 1,024 females per 1,000 males. It was one of only three districts in the state where the female population exceeded the male population, primarily driven by out-migration of working-age males to other industrial regions for employment opportunities outside the district.

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15. (D) I, II, III and IV
Census 2011 demographic data confirms that 17.78 percent of the population of Uttar Pradesh resides in urban areas, while 82.22 percent lives in rural areas. Among districts, Ghaziabad recorded the highest percentage share of urban population at 67.6 percent, whereas Shravasti registered the lowest urban share at 3.5 percent, confirming the validity of all statements.

16. (D) Baghpat
Baghpat district registered the lowest child sex ratio in the zero to six age group in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, recording 841 females per 1,000 males. Deep-rooted socio-cultural preferences for male children combined with illegal access to diagnostic gender selection contributed to severe imbalances in early childhood demographics in this western district.

17. (C) 20.69%
Scheduled Castes constituted 20.69 percent of the total population of Uttar Pradesh in the 2011 Census, amounting to 4,13,57,608 individuals. In absolute terms, Uttar Pradesh holds the largest Scheduled Caste population among all Indian states, with rural areas accounting for the vast majority of this demographic group across districts like Sitapur, Hardoi, and Azamgarh.

18. (A) Prayagraj > Moradabad > Ghaziabad > Azamgarh
According to the 2011 Census, the correct descending sequence of districts by total population in Uttar Pradesh begins with Prayagraj as the most populous district, followed by Moradabad, Ghaziabad, and Azamgarh. Prayagraj recorded over 59.5 lakh residents, Moradabad over 47.7 lakhs, Ghaziabad over 46.8 lakhs, and Azamgarh over 46.1 lakh inhabitants.

19. (D) 0.57%
Scheduled Tribes constituted 0.57 percent of the total population of Uttar Pradesh according to the 2011 Census, comprising 11,34,273 individuals. This small proportion reflects the historical reclassification and concentration of tribal groups primarily in specific southern and eastern border districts such as Sonbhadra, Ballia, Deoria, Lakhimpur Kheri, and Varanasi across the state landscape.

having population sizes exceeding ten lakh inhabitants. These seven urban agglomerations comprise Kanpur, Lucknow, Ghaziabad, Agra, Varanasi, Meerut, and Prayagraj, serving as major economic, industrial, and administrative hubs across different regions of the state.

83. (D) Kanpur Urban Agglomeration
Kanpur Urban Agglomeration was recorded as the most populous urban agglomeration in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, with a total population exceeding 29.2 lakh residents. It narrowly surpassed Lucknow Urban Agglomeration, which ranked second with 29.0 lakh residents, making Kanpur the largest urban concentration in the state.

84. (D) I, II and III
All three demographic survey mechanisms operate effectively across Uttar Pradesh. Decennial census operations are legally governed by the Census Act, 1948. The Sample Registration System delivers continuous annual vital rate estimates, while the National Family Health Survey collects detailed household-level health and demographic data, rendering all three statements accurate.

85. (C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Religious population data from Census 2011 details the demographic composition of Uttar Pradesh. Hindus represent the largest religious community at 79.73 percent, followed by Muslims at 19.26 percent. Sikhs constitute 0.32 percent, while Christians account for 0.18 percent of the total population, accurately reflecting religious diversity across the state.

86. (A) 16.75%
The female Worker Population Ratio recorded in Uttar Pradesh in the 2011 Census was 16.75 percent. This figure indicates that less than seventeen percent of the total female population was formally enumerated as part of the economically active workforce, reflecting underreporting of domestic agricultural labor and low formal employment access.

87. (D) 15.41%
The proportion of child population in the zero to six age group in Uttar Pradesh declined from 19.01 percent in the 2001 Census to 15.41 percent in the 2011 Census. This reduction of 3.6 percentage points indicates a gradual fall in fertility rates and crude birth rates across the state population.

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88. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
Western districts of Uttar Pradesh exhibit higher literacy rates and lower fertility levels compared to eastern districts because western regions have undergone greater industrialization, agricultural commercialization, and economic integration with the National Capital Region. Advanced socio-economic development directly fosters lower total fertility rates and expanded educational achievement across populations.

89. (C) Ghaziabad
Ghaziabad district recorded the smallest proportion of rural population relative to total district population in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, with rural residents accounting for only 32.4 percent. Over 67.6 percent of Ghaziabad's population resides in urban areas, making it the least rural and most urbanized district in the state.

90. (D) Shravasti
Shravasti district recorded the highest proportion of rural population in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, with 96.5 percent of its inhabitants residing in rural areas. Only 3.5 percent of Shravasti's population lived in urban areas, highlighting an overwhelming agrarian structure and minimal urban development across the district.

91. (D) I, II, III and IV
All four demographic findings represent key headline statistics for Uttar Pradesh from the 2011 Census. The average population density was 829 persons per square kilometer, sex ratio was 912 females per 1,000 males, overall literacy reached 67.72 percent, and decadal growth during 2001–2011 stood at 20.23 percent.

92. (B) 3
Exactly three districts in Uttar Pradesh recorded an overall sex ratio above 1,000 females per 1,000 males in the 2011 Census. These female-favorable districts are Jaunpur with 1,024, Azamgarh with 1,019, and Deoria with 1,017 females per 1,000 males, largely caused by male out-migration for employment outside these eastern districts.

30. (A) Prayagraj
Prayagraj district recorded the highest absolute population count in Uttar Pradesh during the 2011 Census, with a total population of 59,54,391 persons. It surpassed all other districts in the state, including Moradabad, Ghaziabad, and Azamgarh, primarily due to its vast geographic area, dense rural settlements, and large central urban core.

31. (A) III only
Among the statements provided, statement three is incorrect because Jaunpur recorded the highest overall sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh at 1,024 females per 1,000 males, whereas Gautam Buddha Nagar registered the lowest sex ratio at 851. The remaining statements regarding Mahoba, Gautam Buddha Nagar literacy, and Lalitpur population density are accurate.

32. (D) 20.10 percentage points
In the 2011 Census, male literacy in Uttar Pradesh was 77.28 percent, while female literacy stood at 57.18 percent. Subtracting female literacy from male literacy yields a gender gap in literacy of exactly 20.10 percentage points, highlighting persistent historical disparities in educational attainment and access between men and women in the state.

33. (C) 38
According to the Sample Registration System Bulletin for 2020, the Infant Mortality Rate in Uttar Pradesh was recorded at 38 deaths per 1,000 live births. Although this figure reflects progress from earlier decades, it remained higher than the national average of India, which stood at 28 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

34. (B) Kanpur Nagar
Kanpur Nagar district recorded the lowest decadal population growth rate in Uttar Pradesh during the 2001–2011 period, at 9.92 percent. High initial urbanization levels, declining birth rates, and out-migration of industrial labor contributed to this relatively slow demographic growth compared to fast-growing peripheral districts like Gautam Buddha Nagar and Ghaziabad.

35. (D) 82.22%
In the 2011 Census, 82.22 percent of the total population of Uttar Pradesh lived in rural areas, amounting to 15,53,17,278 individuals. The state remains predominantly agrarian, with rural communities forming the vast majority of the population across most central, eastern, and Bundelkhand districts outside major industrial urban centers.

36. (A) Dependency Ratio
The dependency ratio measures the demographic burden on a working population by calculating the ratio of economically dependent individuals aged zero to fourteen and sixty-five or older to the productive working-age population aged fifteen to sixty-four. Higher dependency ratios reflect greater social expenditure requirements on healthcare, education, and elder welfare support.

37. (C) 648
Census 2011 recorded 648 statutory towns in Uttar Pradesh. Statutory towns are urban places defined by administrative status, such as municipal corporations, municipalities, cantonment boards, or notified town area committees established under state legislation, distinguishing them from census towns which are classified purely on demographic and economic criteria.

38. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Based on 2011 Census data, the correct ascending order of total literacy rates among the specified districts begins with Shravasti at 46.74 percent, followed by Bahraich at 49.36 percent, Balrampur at 49.51 percent, and Badaun at 51.29 percent. Shravasti registers the lowest literacy rate in the state, with progress rising sequentially.

39. (A) First
Uttar Pradesh ranks first among all states and union territories in India in terms of total population size as per the 2011 Census. With 19,98,12,341 residents, Uttar Pradesh accounts for nearly 16.5 percent of India's population, significantly exceeding Maharashtra and Bihar, which hold the second and third positions respectively.

40. (C) Fourth
Uttar Pradesh ranks fourth among Indian states in population density according to the 2011 Census, with 829 persons per square kilometer. Bihar ranks first with 1,106 persons per square kilometer, followed by West Bengal at 1,028 and

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CHAPTER 13
Social Sector Initiatives

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1. From which district of Uttar Pradesh was the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY 1.0) officially launched on May 1, 2016?
(A) Ballia
(B) Varanasi
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Lucknow

2. The second phase of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (Ujjwala 2.0) was launched in August 2021 from which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chitrakoot
(B) Jhansi
(C) Mahoba
(D) Banda

3. What is the primary objective of 'Operation Kayakalp' launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Upgrading physical infrastructure and basic amenities in government primary and upper primary schools
(B) Providing free laptops to post-graduate students in government universities
(C) Modernizing police stations across all 75 districts
(D) Constructing rural community toilets along state highways

4. Under the Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana in Uttar Pradesh, financial assistance is provided to eligible girl children across how many distinct stages of life?
(A) 4 stages
(B) 5 stages
(C) 6 stages
(D) 8 stages

5. What is the maximum health insurance coverage provided per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization under Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)?
(A) ₹2,000,000
(B) ₹3,000,000
(C) ₹5,000,000
(D) ₹10,000,000

6. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was launched as a flagship program of the Government of India in which year?
(A) 1998
(B) 2001
(C) 2005
(D) 2009

7. The multi-departmental 'Dastak Campaign' launched in Uttar Pradesh is specifically targeted towards controlling and eliminating which disease?
(A) Pulmonary tuberculosis and related respiratory conditions
(B) Severe acute malnutrition among infants and children
(C) Severe maternal anemia and nutritional deficiencies
(D) Acute Encephalitis Syndrome and Japanese Encephalitis

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The scheme aims to provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) to every rural household.
II. Bundelkhand and Vindhya regions were prioritized during the initial implementation phase in Uttar Pradesh.
III. The implementation cost for rural water supply schemes in plain areas is borne entirely by the Union Government.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

9. As per Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) norms, what is the standard population norm for establishing an Anganwadi Centre in plain rural areas?
(A) 100 to 300 population
(B) 400 to 800 population

(B) Allopathy, modern surgery, and emergency intensive care exclusively
(C) Veterinary medicine, animal husbandry, and livestock healthcare
(D) Traditional tribal shamanic practices and herbal remedies exclusively

84. Which portal was created by the Uttar Pradesh Government as a single-window platform for transparent online management and disbursement of state scholarship and fee reimbursement schemes?
(A) NIVESH MITRA Single Window Clearance Portal
(B) e-DISTRICT UP Citizen Services Delivery Platform
(C) PARIVESH UP Environmental Clearance Portal
(D) Saksham Portal (UP Scholarship System)

85. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Digital Platform / Portal)
P. Poshan Tracker
Q. e-Sanjeevani
R. PMGDISHA
S. DIKSHA
List II: (Social Sector Function)
1. Real-time Monitoring of Anganwadi & Child Nutrition
2. Tele-consultation Medical Services
3. Rural Digital Literacy Certification
4. School Teacher and Student Digital Content
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

86. Children beneficiaries covered under the PM CARES for Children scheme are provided health insurance coverage up to ₹5 lakh under PM-JAY till what age?
(A) 18 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 23 years
(D) 25 years

87. Under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), what was the cash incentive provided directly to the bank account of pregnant women for the first child?
(A) ₹2,000
(B) ₹3,000
(C) ₹5,000
(D) ₹10,000

88. Consider the following statements regarding the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS):
I. It was launched on 2nd October 1975.
II. It provides a package of six services including supplementary nutrition, immunization, and pre-school non-formal education.
III. Anganwadi Workers and Helpers are the frontline implementation staff for ICDS.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

89. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was established under which statutory Act?
(A) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
(B) Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005
(C) Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009
(D) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012

90. Which statutory authority executes skill development programs through empanelled training partners under the UP Skill Development Mission (UPSDM)?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC)
(B) Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Society
(C) Board of Technical Education, Uttar Pradesh
(D) Uttar Pradesh Labor Welfare Board

91. What is the central purpose of issuing Unique Disability ID (UDID) cards under the UDID Project implemented in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Creating a national database for PwDs to access government benefits
(B) Granting free bus passes and subsidized fares for interstate air travel
(C) Providing mandatory reservation for disabled persons in private housing societies
(D) Direct waiver of corporate income tax for foreign commercial companies

92. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) guidelines, an Open Defecation Free (ODF) village is defined as one where:

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(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

19. How many districts from Uttar Pradesh were selected by NITI Aayog under the Aspirational Districts Programme launched in 2018?
(A) 5 districts
(B) 8 districts
(C) 12 districts
(D) 15 districts

20. Which of the following displays the correct chronological order of launch for the social sector initiatives listed below?
1. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
2. Mid-Day Meal Scheme
3. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
4. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4

21. The flagship Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme was nationwide launched on January 22, 2015 from which place?
(A) Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
(B) Panipat, Haryana
(C) Jaipur, Rajasthan
(D) Patna, Bihar

22. What is the primary focus of the Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana launched by the Uttar Pradesh Government?
(A) Financial assistance for higher education studies in foreign universities
(B) Distribution of free bicycles to underprivileged rural secondary school girls
(C) Free coaching for competitive examinations to eligible needy students
(D) Skill development training for traditional artisans in handicraft clusters

23. What is the maximum annual family income limit eligible for receiving benefit under the Destitute Widow Pension Scheme in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) ₹2,000 per annum across all rural and urban areas of the state
(B) ₹46,080 per annum (rural) and ₹56,460 per annum (urban)
(C) ₹1,00,000 per annum uniformly across all districts of the state
(D) ₹2,50,000 per annum maximum limit across the entire state

24. Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G), what is the fund-sharing ratio between the Centre and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 90:10
(B) 75:25
(C) 60:40
(D) 50:50

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25. Match List I with List II:
List I: (UP State Welfare Initiative)
P. Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana
Q. Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Yojana
R. Abhyudaya Yojana
S. Mission Shakti
List II: (Target Beneficiaries)
1. Children orphaned due to COVID-19 / demise of legal guardian
2. Daughters of poor and needy families
3. Aspirants of competitive examinations
4. Safety, security and self-reliance of women

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

26. Poshan Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission) was officially launched by the Prime Minister in March 2018 from which district?
(A) Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh
(B) Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan
(C) Vadodara, Gujarat
(D) Indore, Madhya Pradesh

27. Under the Digital India campaign, what does the acronym 'PMGDISHA' stand for?
(A) Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan
(B) Pradhan Mantri Group Digital Shiksha Abhiyan
(C) Pradhan Mantri Gramin Direct Internet Seva Hetu Abhiyan
(D) Pradhan Mantri Digital Infrastructure and Services Health Abhiyan

28. Consider the following statements regarding the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020:
I. It replaces the 10+2 academic structure with a 5+3+3+4 pedagogical structure.

(C) 1000 to 1500 population
(D) 2000 to 2500 population

10. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Social Sector Launch / Initiative)
P. PM Ujjwala 1.0 Launch
Q. PM Ujjwala 2.0 Launch
R. Deendayal Upadhyaya State Institute of Rural Development
S. Central Drug Research Institute
List II: (Location associated in UP)
1. Ballia
2. Mahoba
3. Bakshi Ka Talab, Lucknow
4. Jankipuram, Lucknow
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

11. Under the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), what is the cash assistance given to pregnant women in rural areas of Low Performing States (LPS) like Uttar Pradesh for institutional delivery?
(A) ₹1,000
(B) ₹1,400
(C) ₹2,000
(D) ₹2,500

12. What is the designated implementation period for Phase II of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)?
(A) 2018-19 to 2021-22
(B) 2019-20 to 2022-23
(C) 2020-21 to 2024-25
(D) 2021-22 to 2025-26

13. In 2021, the mid-day meal scheme in schools was renamed by the Central Government as which of the following?
(A) PM Shram Yogi Maan-dhan
(B) PM Shiksha Suraksha Yojana
(C) PM Bal Swasthya Abhiyaan
(D) PM POSHAN Scheme

14. What is the current monthly pension provided to eligible senior citizens under the Old Age Pension Scheme implemented by the Social Welfare Department of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) ₹500 per month
(B) ₹800 per month
(C) ₹1,000 per month
(D) ₹1,500 per month

15. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh was accorded high priority under the execution of the Jal Jeevan Mission.
Reason (R): Bundelkhand suffers from chronic severe groundwater depletion and low piped surface-water coverage.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. Which Ministry acts as the nodal agency for the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)?
(A) Ministry of Human Resource Development
(B) Ministry of Labour and Employment
(C) Ministry of Rural Development
(D) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

17. The National Health Mission (NHM) encompasses which two sub-missions?
(A) National Rural Health Mission and National Urban Health Mission
(B) National Tribal Health Mission and National Coastal Health Mission
(C) National Maternal Health Mission and National Child Health Mission
(D) National Communicable Health Mission and National Wellness Mission

18. Consider the following statements regarding the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan:
I. It subsumes three erstwhile schemes: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), and Teacher Education (TE).
II. It covers school education from pre-school to Class 12.
III. It aligns with the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 4 for education.
IV. It is fully funded by state governments without central assistance.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only

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Scheme (IGNWPS)
(D) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

38. Consider the following statements regarding Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G):
I. The minimum size of the house constructed under PMAY-G is 25 sq. metres including a dedicated hygiene cooking space.
II. Unit assistance provided in plain areas is ₹1.20 lakh and in hilly/hard areas is ₹1.30 lakh.
III. Beneficiary selection is strictly done based on housing deprivation parameters in SECC 2011 data verified by Gram Sabha.
IV. Beneficiaries are offered 90/95 days of unskilled labour under MGNREGA for house construction.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

39. What is the entry age bracket for eligible unorganized sector workers to enroll under the Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan (PM-SYM) voluntary pension scheme?
(A) 18 to 40 years
(B) 21 to 50 years
(C) 18 to 35 years
(D) 25 to 55 years

40. Arrange the following education-related interventions in Uttar Pradesh in chronological order of their original launch:
1. Operation Blackboard
2. Mid-Day Meal Scheme
3. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
4. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
Select the correct sequence using the code below:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4

41. What is the monthly pension amount granted to eligible persons with benchmark disabilities under the Divyangjan Pension Scheme in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) ₹500 per month
(B) ₹700 per month
(C) ₹1,000 per month
(D) ₹1,200 per month

42. Which digital application platform is utilized across India and Uttar Pradesh for real-time tracking, beneficiary monitoring, and service delivery audit of Anganwadi activities?
(A) e-Kalyan
(B) Poshan Tracker
(C) Khadya Sathi
(D) Sugamya Bharat

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43. Under Section 12(1)(c) of the Right to Education (RTE) Act 2009, what percentage of entry-level seats in private non-aided schools must be reserved for children belonging to disadvantaged and weaker sections?
(A) 10%
(B) 15%
(C) 25%
(D) 33%

44. What is the objective of 'Mission Shakti' launched in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Promoting solar rooftop power installation across government offices
(B) Achieving total and universal electrification of all rural households
(C) Enhancing women's security, dignity, and self-reliance
(D) Promoting sports culture and physical fitness among adolescent boys

45. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Public Health Programme)
P. JSY
Q. PM-JAY
R. Dastak Campaign
S. Mission Indradhanush
List II: (Core Focus/Target in UP)
1. Institutional Delivery Promotion
2. Secondary and Tertiary Hospitalization Cover
3. Eradication of AES and Japanese Encephalitis
4. Universal Immunization Coverage
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

46. Which organization acts as the chief implementing body for the Mukhyamantri Gram Udyog Rozgar Yojana in rural Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation

3. Varanasi Division
4. Basti Division

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

66. Under the Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Yojana in Uttar Pradesh, what total monetary expenditure is sanctioned by the state government per eligible couple marriage?
(A) ₹21,000
(B) ₹35,000
(C) ₹51,000
(D) ₹1,00,000

67. District Mineral Foundation (DMF) trusts instituted in mining-affected districts are required to spend at least 60% of their funds on high-priority social infrastructure including:
(A) Drinking water, environmental care, healthcare, and education
(B) Construction and expansion of commercial regional airports and shopping malls
(C) Subsidizing operating capital and logistics for private mining corporations
(D) Setting up luxury guest houses and executive suits for administrative staff

68. Consider the following statements regarding the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0:
I. It aims to make all cities 'Garbage Free' and achieve Water Plus status across all urban local bodies.
II. It focuses on sustainable sanitation including wastewater treatment and fecal sludge management.
III. It is executed under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

69. The NISHTHA initiative launched under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan by the Ministry of Education is designed for:
(A) Direct scholarship financial disbursement to eligible minority girl students
(B) Improving school education quality via integrated teacher training
(C) Distribution of free smartphones and digital devices to primary students
(D) Comprehensive infrastructure monitoring of all higher education institutions

70. What is the financial corpus earmarked for each eligible orphan child upon reaching 18 years of age under the PM CARES for Children scheme?
(A) ₹2 Lakhs
(B) ₹5 Lakhs
(C) ₹10 Lakhs
(D) ₹15 Lakhs

71. The UP Skill Development Mission (UPSDM) actively collaborates with which flagship state initiative to provide tailored vocational training matching regional handicraft clusters?
(A) UP Expressways Industrial Development Authority Project
(B) Digital Uttar Pradesh Infrastructure and Services Mission
(C) Chief Minister Farmer Accident Welfare Insurance Scheme
(D) One District One Product (ODOP) Scheme

72. National Education Policy 2020 targets increasing the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education including vocational education to 50% by which year?
(A) 2030
(B) 2035
(C) 2040
(D) 2045

73. Which organization acts as the chief executing agency for skill apprenticeship training under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)?
(A) University Grants Commission (UGC)
(B) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)
(C) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)
(D) Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)

74. What was the central focus of the 'Hausla Poshan Yojana' implemented in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mid-day meals and nutritional support in private degree colleges and universities
(B) Hot cooked meals and nutrition for pregnant women and malnourished children
(C) Direct cash transfers and pension support to elderly destitute persons in urban slums
(D) Iron-folic acid tablet distribution programs

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56. Where is the Deendayal Upadhyaya State Institute of Rural Development located in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bakshi Ka Talab, Lucknow
(B) Naini, Prayagraj
(C) Cantt, Gorakhpur
(D) Babatpur, Varanasi

57. What is the primary objective of the SWADHAR Greh scheme operated by the Ministry of Women and Child Development?
(A) Comprehensive primary health care services for marginalized women in urban slums
(B) Shelter, food, clothing, and rehabilitation for distressed women
(C) Low-interest home loans and financial credit options for single women
(D) Free legal defense and legal aid representation for women in property litigation

58. Consider the following statements regarding the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY):
I. It is a national mission for comprehensive financial inclusion.
II. Every account holder is eligible for an overdraft facility of up to ₹10,000 subject to satisfactory operation.
III. PMJDY accounts require a compulsory minimum monthly balance of ₹1,000.
IV. RuPay debit cards issued under the scheme include built-in accidental insurance cover.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

59. The third phase of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY 3.0) placed special emphasis on which implementation model?
(A) District-level skill development led by District Skill Committees
(B) Overseas employment placement executed through central international recruitment agencies
(C) Mandatory four-year technical degree programs offered across state polytechnics
(D) Exclusive skill training programs designed for public sector enterprise workers

60. Select the correct chronological sequence of the launch of the following maternal and child health interventions in India:
1. Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) Programme
2. Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme
3. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
4. Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A)
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4

61. The Sugamya Bharat Abhiyaan (Accessible India Campaign) launched by the Government is focused on ensuring universal accessibility for which section of society?
(A) Senior citizens above 80 years only
(B) Tribal schoolchildren in remote forest areas
(C) Urban slum dwellers
(D) Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan)

62. In which year was the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system officially launched in India to reform the delivery mechanism of social welfare benefits?
(A) 2011
(B) 2013
(C) 2015
(D) 2017

63. Under the Palna scheme (formerly National Creche Scheme), children of working mothers are provided day-care facilities in which age bracket?
(A) 0 to 3 years
(B) 6 months to 6 years
(C) 3 to 10 years
(D) 1 to 5 years

64. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), launched in 2008 for BPL families, was eventually subsumed under which flagship health scheme?
(A) National Health Mission
(B) Central Government Health Scheme
(C) PM Suraksha Bima Yojana
(D) Ayushman Bharat - PM-JAY

65. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Aspirational District in UP)
P. Chitrakoot
Q. Shravasti
R. Chandauli
S. Siddharthnagar
List II: (Division to which it belongs)
1. Chitrakoot Division
2. Devipatan Division

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(B) Directorate of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
(C) Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board
(D) Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority

47. Which pair of social sectors consistently receives the highest proportion of expenditure within Uttar Pradesh's annual budget allocations?
(A) Civil Aviation and Tourism
(B) Education and Health
(C) Sports and Youth Welfare
(D) Forest and Environment

48. Consider the following statements regarding the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY):
I. It is a Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme providing financial assistance to pregnant women and lactating mothers.
II. It is implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.
III. Under PMMVY 2.0, additional monetary incentive is provided if the second child born is a girl child.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

49. The Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) aims to introduce which subjects into traditional madrasa curricula?
(A) Modern subjects like Science, Math, Social Studies, and English
(B) Training focused exclusively on physical fitness and military drills
(C) Specialized degree programs in agricultural engineering exclusively
(D) Advanced technical courses in Information Technology post-graduation

50. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) are residential upper primary and secondary schools specifically established for girls belonging to which categories?
(A) Girls belonging to urban middle-class families residing in district capitals
(B) Schoolgoing children of central government employees stationed in tier-2 cities
(C) Disadvantaged girls (SC, ST, OBC, Minority, BPL) in backward blocks
(D) Children of non-resident Indians (NRIs) originating from rural Uttar Pradesh

NODIA

51. What is the central helpline number integrated under Uttar Pradesh's Mission Shakti for reporting women emergency and distress cases?
(A) 1090 (Women Power Line) / 112
(B) 1000 (General State Helpline)
(C) 1070 (Disaster Relief Helpline)
(D) 1098 (Childline Care Helpline)

52. What is the minimum and maximum guaranteed monthly pension available to subscribers under the Atal Pension Yojana (APY)?
(A) ₹500 to ₹2,500
(B) ₹1,000 to ₹5,000
(C) ₹2,000 to ₹10,000
(D) ₹1,500 to ₹7,500

53. Hot cooked meals under the PM POSHAN scheme are mandated to be provided to children enrolled in which school classes?
(A) Pre-school to Class 5
(B) Class 1 to Class 8
(C) Class 6 to Class 10
(D) Class 1 to Class 12

54. Under the Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana in Uttar Pradesh, what total monetary amount was initially designated to be disbursed per girl child across six lifecycle stages?
(A) ₹10,000
(B) ₹15,000
(C) ₹25,000
(D) ₹50,000

55. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) has contributed significantly to reducing the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): JSY integrates cash incentives with antenatal care and institutional delivery conducted by skilled birth attendants.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

across all secondary school hostels

75. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models are being utilized in Uttar Pradesh for setting up medical colleges in unserved districts.
Reason (R): PPP agreements enable the state to leverage private investment and management efficiencies for expanding tertiary health infrastructure.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

76. How much free foodgrain per person per month was provided to eligible beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)?
(A) 2 kg
(B) 5 kg
(C) 10 kg
(D) 15 kg

77. Which vertical under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) provides central financial assistance directly to individual eligible families belonging to EWS categories to construct new houses on their owned land?
(A) In-Situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)
(B) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)
(C) Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)
(D) Beneficiary-Led Construction (BLC)

78. Consider the following statements regarding the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):
I. It is a Central Sector Scheme under the Ministry of Rural Development.
II. It fulfills the Directive Principles of State Policy under Article 41 of the Constitution.
III. It covers Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) for BPL individuals aged 60 years and above.
IV. Assistance under NSAP is restricted strictly to urban households.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

79. The restructured Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM-AJAY) was formed by merging how many erstwhile schemes for SC welfare?
(A) 2 schemes
(B) 3 schemes
(C) 4 schemes
(D) 5 schemes

80. What is the dual focus of the SMILE scheme (Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise) launched by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment?
(A) Financial support and self-employment opportunities for single mothers and destitute widows
(B) Comprehensive skill development programs for traditional handloom weavers and artisans
(C) Provision of free agricultural land and housing plots to landless rural labourers
(D) Rehabilitation for persons in begging and welfare for Transgender community

81. In the field of digital education, what does the acronym 'DIKSHA' stand for?
(A) Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing
(B) Direct Information and Knowledge System for Higher Academics
(C) Digital India Knowledge and Skill Hub for All
(D) District Integrated Knowledge Service for Holistic Advancement

82. What is the objective of the SAGE (Seniorcare Aging Growth Engine) portal launched by the Union Government?
(A) Direct recruitment and re-employment of retired officers into public sector banks
(B) Free state-sponsored pilgrimage travel arrangement schemes for senior citizens
(C) Promoting private start-ups focused on elderly care and support
(D) Automated calculation and disbursement of pension dues for railway employees

83. Under the National AYUSH Mission (NAM) in Uttar Pradesh, health services are promoted through which set of medical systems?
(A) Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, and Homoeopathy

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II. It targets achieving 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in pre-school to secondary education by 2030.
III. It aims to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education to 50% by 2035.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

29. The Stand Up India Scheme aims to promote entrepreneurship among which of the following target categories?
(A) Retiring armed forces personnel establishing small rural units
(B) University toppers pursuing advanced technical degree courses
(C) Marginal farmers adopting modern micro-irrigation technologies
(D) Women, SC, and ST entrepreneurs starting greenfield ventures

30. Under which initiative of Uttar Pradesh are children provided monthly financial assistance of ₹4,000 who lost their earning parents to COVID-19?
(A) Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana
(B) UP Shramik Shishu Hitadabh Tanta
(C) Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana
(D) PM CARES for Children Uttar Pradesh Wing

31. What is the principal service provided through the national e-Sanjeevani platform implemented across health sub-centres in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Direct online processing and transfer of health insurance claims
(B) Tele-consultation connecting rural patients to specialists
(C) Online reservation and booking of super-specialty hospital beds
(D) Digital issuance and online delivery of birth certificates

32. Rashtriya Kishori Shakti Yojana (RKSY) implemented under the ICDS umbrella primarily focuses on which demographic group?
(A) Lactating mothers aged 18 to 35
(B) Pre-school children aged 3 to 6 years
(C) Elderly women above 60 years
(D) Adolescent girls aged 11 to 18 years

33. What is the target year set by the Government of India under the Jal Jeevan Mission to provide individual household tap connections to every rural home?
(A) 2022
(B) 2024
(C) 2026
(D) 2030

34. What is the accidental insurance cover provided to account holders under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) for accounts opened after August 28, 2018?
(A) ₹1,00,000
(B) ₹2,00,000
(C) ₹3,00,000
(D) ₹5,00,000

35. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Operation Kayakalp was launched in Uttar Pradesh to enhance basic educational facilities.
Reason (R): It mandates 19 essential infrastructure parameters including drinking water, toilets, electricity, and smart classrooms in government basic schools.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

36. Under the Ayushman Bharat scheme, Ayushman Vay Vandana Card extends free treatment up to ₹5 lakh per year to senior citizens of what age group regardless of income?
(A) 60 years and above
(B) 65 years and above
(C) 70 years and above
(D) 75 years and above

37. Which of the following is NOT one of the five component sub-schemes under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)?
(A) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
(B) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)
(C) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension

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(A) At least 50% of rural households possess individual modern flush toilets
(B) All community garbage dumps are cleared daily by municipal sweepers
(C) No visible feces in the environment and safe sanitation options used
(D) Operational functional biogas plants are installed in every household

93. How many dimensions are included in the computation of NITI Aayog's National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)?
(A) 2 dimensions (Health and Income)
(B) 3 dimensions (Health, Education, Standard of Living)
(C) 5 dimensions (Health, Education, Living, Employment, Gender)
(D) 7 dimensions (Health, Education, Housing, Sanitation, Assets, Income, Water)

94. Under the Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana in Uttar Pradesh, what is the maximum financial compensation paid to the family in the event of accidental death or permanent total disability of a farmer?
(A) ₹2 Lakhs
(B) ₹3 Lakhs
(C) ₹5 Lakhs
(D) ₹10 Lakhs

95. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Government of Uttar Pradesh launched the Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana across all divisional headquarters.
Reason (R): It provides free guidance and coaching resources for civil services, JEE, NEET, and NDA examinations to meritorious students from disadvantaged backgrounds.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

96. What is the primary objective of the PM-WANI scheme launched by the Central Government?
(A) Free distribution of RO water purifiers for all Anganwadi centres
(B) Solar-powered pump distribution to small and marginal woman farmers
(C) Large-scale wind energy installation projects along state expressways
(D) Public Wi-Fi deployment via Public Data Offices (PDOs)

97. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) focuses on reducing poverty among urban poor households by:
(A) Self-employment, skill training, and shelters for urban homeless
(B) Direct monthly cash transfer of ₹10,000 to all registered city residents
(C) Free distribution of urban commercial real estate plots to households
(D) Subsidizing fuel and capital costs for private luxury taxi operators

98. Consider the following statements regarding the Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It aims to eliminate female foeticide and promote equal gender developmental opportunities.
II. Financial assistance is disbursed directly through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
III. To qualify, the annual family income of the beneficiary household must not exceed ₹3,000,000.
IV. Benefits are restricted to a maximum of two girl children per family.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I and II only
(C) I, II and IV only
(D) II, III and IV only

99. Which institutional body is primarily mandated to conduct periodic Social Audits of MGNREGA works and social sector delivery at the village level in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gram Sabha
(B) District Police Chief
(C) State Bank of India Branch Manager
(D) NITI Aayog Governing Council

100. The annual global Human Development Index (HDI) report, which tracks health, education, and income metrics, is published by which international organization?
(A) World Health Organization (WHO Specialised Agency)
(B) World Bank Group (IBRD and IDA Division)

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400 to 800 people. For mini-Anganwadi centres, the population requirement ranges from 150 to 400, ensuring local accessibility for early childhood care, nutrition distribution, and health monitoring services to rural women and young children.

10. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Key administrative and development hubs in Uttar Pradesh play prominent roles in social welfare delivery. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana 1.0 was launched from Ballia, whereas Ujjwala 2.0 originated in Mahoba. Additionally, the Deendayal Upadhyaya State Institute of Rural Development operates from Bakshi Ka Talab in Lucknow, while the Central Drug Research Institute functions from Jankipuram in Lucknow.

11. (B) ₹1,400
Janani Suraksha Yojana is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Health Mission that promotes institutional deliveries among poor pregnant women. In rural areas of Low Performing States like Uttar Pradesh, eligible mothers receive direct financial assistance of 1,400 rupees upon delivering at public health facilities, while accredited social health activists receive performance incentives for facilitating care.

12. (C) 2020-21 to 2024-25
Phase II of the Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin is being implemented from financial year 2020-21 to 2024-25 across rural India. This phase focuses on sustaining open defecation free status while implementing effective solid and liquid waste management solutions, aiming to transform villages into ODF Plus categories through systematic infrastructure creation and community-driven behavior change initiatives.

13. (D) PM POSHAN Scheme
In September 2021, the Union Cabinet approved the renaming and restructuring of the national Mid-Day Meal Scheme as Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman, commonly known as the PM POSHAN Scheme. The program extends hot cooked meals to elementary school students and introduces nutritional coverage for children studying in pre-primary or Balvatika classes attached to primary schools.

14. (C) ₹1,000 per month
The Social Welfare Department of Uttar Pradesh provides financial security to senior citizens through the Old Age Pension Scheme. Eligible residents aged sixty years and above belonging to below-poverty-line families receive a monthly pension of 1,000 rupees directly credited to their bank accounts, helping meet basic living costs, healthcare expenses, and nutritional requirements during old age.

15. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh received priority focus under the Jal Jeevan Mission due to persistent geographical and hydrological challenges. Chronic groundwater depletion, rocky terrain, and low surface-water availability created severe drinking water scarcity. Consequently, fast-tracking surface-water piped supply projects in Bundelkhand addresses the acute water stress experienced by rural communities across these drought-prone districts.

16. (D) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana is the flagship skill certification scheme executed by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship through the National Skill Development Corporation. Launched to enable Indian youth to secure industry-relevant skill training, the scheme enhances employability, offers Recognition of Prior Learning, and provides monetary rewards upon successful assessment and formal certification across diverse trades.

17. (A) National Rural Health Mission and National Urban Health Mission
The National Health Mission was established by the Government of India to provide equitable, affordable, and quality healthcare services across the country. It integrates two primary sub-missions: the National Rural Health Mission, launched in 2005 to strengthen rural healthcare systems, and the National Urban Health Mission, launched in 2013 to address health needs of urban populations.

18. (B) I, II and III only
Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan is an overarching program for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class twelve. It subsumes

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ANSWERS

1. (A) Ballia
The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana was officially launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on May 1, 2016, from Ballia district in eastern Uttar Pradesh. The scheme was introduced by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to provide clean cooking fuel to women from below-poverty-line households across India, replacing traditional polluting biomass fuels.

2. (C) Mahoba
The second phase of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, known as Ujjwala 2.0, was virtually launched on August 10, 2021, from Mahoba district in Uttar Pradesh. This phase aimed to provide an additional one crore LPG connections to low-income households, offering special relaxations in documentation for migrant workers and delivering first refills along with stove sets free.

3. (A) Upgrading physical infrastructure and basic amenities in government primary and upper primary schools
Operation Kayakalp was launched by the Uttar Pradesh government to transform and modernize the physical infrastructure of government primary and upper primary schools across the state. The initiative focuses on ensuring mandatory civic amenities, including clean drinking water, separate functional toilets, electricity connections, tiled flooring, smart learning equipment, and secure boundary walls in basic educational institutions.

4. (C) 6 stages
The Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana is a flagship social welfare scheme introduced by the Uttar Pradesh government to promote girl child education and curb female foeticide. Financial assistance is disbursed directly to eligible families across six distinct lifecycle stages, beginning from birth, full immunization, school admission at primary and secondary levels, through higher diploma or degree courses.

5. (C) ₹5,000,000
Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana is a national health protection scheme providing health coverage to vulnerable families across India. The scheme offers financial cover up to five lakh rupees per eligible family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization, covering medical treatment, diagnostic tests, pre-hospitalization care, post-hospitalization care, and surgical procedures at empanelled public and private hospitals.

6. (B) 2001
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was launched in 2001 as a flagship program of the Government of India under Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The program was designed to achieve universal elementary education across the country, providing free and compulsory education to all children between six and fourteen years of age, fulfilling constitutional mandates and reducing regional education disparities.

7. (D) Acute Encephalitis Syndrome and Japanese Encephalitis
The multi-departmental Dastak Campaign was launched by the Uttar Pradesh government as an intensive door-to-door awareness and vector control drive. Implemented across high-priority endemic districts, the initiative specifically targets the prevention, early identification, and eradication of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome and Japanese Encephalitis through clean water provision, sanitation measures, vector control, and timely medical intervention for children.

8. (A) I and II only
The Jal Jeevan Mission aims to ensure functional household tap connections to every rural home across India. In Uttar Pradesh, water-scarce areas such as the Bundelkhand and Vindhya regions received early operational priority. While funding in plain areas is shared equally between the central and state governments on a 50:50 basis, the primary focus remains achieving universal tap water access.

9. (B) 400 to 800 population
Under Integrated Child Development Services guidelines, the demographic standard for establishing an Anganwadi Centre in plain rural areas requires a population catchment of

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(C) International Monetary Fund (IMF Executive Board)
(D) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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three former schemes: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, and Teacher Education. Aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 4, the program is jointly funded by the central and state governments rather than state resources alone.

19. (B) 8 districts
Under NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts Programme initiated in 2018, eight underdeveloped districts from Uttar Pradesh were selected for rapid socio-economic transformation. These districts include Bahraich, Balarampur, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Siddharthnagar, and Sonbhadra. The programme monitors key performance metrics across health, nutrition, education, agriculture, water resources, financial inclusion, and basic infrastructure capabilities.

20. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
India has launched major social sector initiatives across distinct historical periods. Integrated Child Development Services was introduced in 1975, followed by the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in 1995. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was initiated in 2001 to achieve universal elementary education, while Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana was rolled out in 2014 to drive comprehensive national financial inclusion.

21. (B) Panipat, Haryana
Prime Minister Narendra Modi officially launched the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign on January 22, 2015, from Panipat in Haryana. The scheme was introduced to address the declining Child Sex Ratio and related issues of female disempowerment, operating through a tri-ministerial convergence involving Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, and Education ministries.

22. (C) Free coaching for competitive examinations to eligible needy students
Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana was launched by the Uttar Pradesh government to support talented students from economically weaker sections. The initiative offers free coaching, study materials, and guidance for competitive examinations such as Civil Services, JEE, NEET, NDA, and CDS. Sessions are conducted by experienced administrative officers and subject experts across state divisional headquarters and online platforms.

23. (B) ₹46,080 per annum (rural) and ₹56,460 per annum (urban)
Under the Destitute Widow Pension Scheme in Uttar Pradesh, financial assistance is granted to destitute women following the death of their husband. To qualify for benefits, applicants must satisfy annual family income ceilings set at 46,080 rupees for rural areas and 56,460 rupees for urban areas, ensuring targeted support for economically vulnerable women across the state.

24. (C) 60:40
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin is a flagship rural housing scheme aimed at providing pucca houses with basic amenities to homeless and kutcha householders. For implementation in Uttar Pradesh and other plain states, funding for unit construction costs is shared between the central government and state government in a 60:40 ratio, backed by additional MGNREGA labor convergence.

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25. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Uttar Pradesh implements targeted welfare initiatives for varied beneficiary categories. Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana supports children orphaned by COVID-19, while Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Yojana aids needy daughters through mass marriages. Additionally, Abhyudaya Yojana provides coaching to competitive exam aspirants, and Mission Shakti enhances safety, security, and self-reliance measures for women state-wide.

26. (B) Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan
Poshan Abhiyaan, also designated as the National Nutrition Mission, was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on March 8, 2018, from Jhunjhunu district in Rajasthan. The flagship mission aims to reduce stunting, undernutrition, anemia, and low birth weight among young children, adolescent girls, pregnant women, and lactating mothers through multi-sectoral convergence and technology usage.

27. (A) Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan
PMGDISHA stands for Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan, launched under the Digital India initiative to bridge the digital divide in rural communities. The program aims to make rural households digitally literate, empowering individuals to operate computers, tablets, and smartphones, access online government services,

perform digital payment transactions, and participate in the modern digital economy.

28. (D) I, II and III
The National Education Policy 2020 introduces structural reforms across Indian education. It replaces the 10+2 structure with a 5+3+3+4 framework, covering foundational to secondary stages. The policy aims to achieve 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio in school education by 2030 and raise higher education Gross Enrolment Ratio to 50% by 2035, integrating skill education and multidisciplinary learning.

29. (D) Women, SC, and ST entrepreneurs starting greenfield ventures
The Stand Up India Scheme was launched to promote entrepreneurship at the grassroots level among targeted demographic groups. It facilitates bank loans between ten lakh rupees and one crore rupees to at least one Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for establishing greenfield enterprises in manufacturing, services, or trading sectors.

30. (C) Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana
The Uttar Pradesh government introduced the Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana to provide socio-economic security to children orphaned during the COVID-19 pandemic. Under this scheme, eligible children who lost their parents or legal guardians receive monthly financial support of 4,000 rupees, alongside educational assistance, medical care benefits, and laptop distribution to support their continued development and welfare.

31. (B) Tele-consultation connecting rural patients to specialists
The national e-Sanjeevani platform is a major telemedicine initiative deployed across health sub-centres and Ayushman Arogya Mandirs in Uttar Pradesh. It facilitates doctor-to-doctor and patient-to-doctor tele-consultations, enabling rural patients to access specialized medical advice, diagnosis, and digital prescriptions from expert doctors without travelling long distances to distant urban tertiary healthcare facilities.

32. (D) Adolescent girls aged 11 to 18 years
Rashtriya Kishori Shakti Yojana was launched under the Integrated Child Development Services framework to empower adolescent girls aged 11 to 18 years. The scheme focuses on improving health, nutritional status, life skills, personal hygiene, and non-formal vocational awareness, encouraging out-of-school adolescent girls to rejoin formal education while equipping them with practical knowledge for personal development.

33. (B) 2024
Launched in August 2019, the Jal Jeevan Mission set a nationwide target to supply safe and adequate drinking water through Functional Household Tap Connections to every rural home by 2024. Implemented by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, the scheme emphasizes community participation, local water source sustainability, greywater management, and water quality testing across all Indian villages.

34. (B) ₹2,00,000
Under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, comprehensive financial inclusion is supported by built-in insurance benefits linked to RuPay debit cards. For accounts opened after August 28, 2018, the enhanced accidental insurance cover provided to account holders was increased to two lakh rupees, offering heightened financial security to vulnerable households in case of accidental death or permanent disability.

35. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Operation Kayakalp was launched in Uttar Pradesh to systematically upgrade government primary and upper primary schools. The initiative establishes nineteen standardized infrastructure parameters—including functional toilets, clean drinking water, electrification, smart classrooms, tiled floors, and boundary walls. Mandatory compliance with these basic amenities directly improves the learning environment, student attendance, and overall educational quality across state basic schools.

36. (C) 70 years and above
Under the expanded Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, the Ayushman Vay Vandana Card extends health cover to senior citizens aged seventy years and above. This benefit provides up to five lakh rupees per year for secondary and tertiary hospital care, available to eligible elderly individuals across all income groups regardless of socio-economic standing.

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37. (B) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)
The National Social Assistance Programme includes five core component sub-schemes: Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme, and Annapurna. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana is a maternity benefit scheme executed separately under the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

38. (D) I, II, III and IV
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Gramin provides quality housing to rural homeless families. Beneficiaries construct houses of minimum twenty-five square metres with cooking space, receiving financial aid of 1.20 lakh rupees in plain areas and 1.30 lakh rupees in hard areas. Selection utilizes SECC 2011 data validated by Gram Sabhas, accompanied by ninety days of MGNREGA wages.

39. (A) 18 to 40 years
Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan is a voluntary, contributory pension scheme for unorganized sector workers earning up to fifteen thousand rupees monthly. Workers aged eighteen to forty years can enroll by contributing monthly amounts matched equally by the Central Government, ensuring a guaranteed minimum monthly pension of three thousand rupees upon attaining sixty years of age.

40. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Educational interventions in Uttar Pradesh follow a chronological sequence. Operation Blackboard was launched in 1987 to improve primary school infrastructure. The Mid-Day Meal Scheme followed in 1995 to boost enrolment and nutrition. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was introduced in 2001 for universal elementary education, and Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan consolidated school education programs in 2018.

41. (C) ₹1,000 per month
Under the Divyangjan Pension Scheme implemented by the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Department in Uttar Pradesh, financial assistance is provided to individuals with benchmark disabilities of forty percent or higher. Eligible beneficiaries living below the poverty line receive a monthly pension of 1,000 rupees directly transferred to their bank accounts, supporting daily expenses and independent living.

42. (B) Poshan Tracker
Poshan Tracker is a mobile-based digital application deployed across India to monitor and evaluate Anganwadi services in real time. Used by Anganwadi workers, the platform tracks supplementary nutrition delivery, growth monitoring metrics, early childhood education, and maternal healthcare services, ensuring operational transparency, accurate beneficiary data management, and improved service delivery audit under Poshan Abhiyaan.

43. (C) 25%
Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 mandates private unaided schools to reserve at least twenty-five percent of entry-level seats for children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections. The state government reimburses private institutions for tuition costs, fostering inclusive elementary education across public and private educational sectors.

44. (C) Enhancing women's security, dignity, and self-reliance
Mission Shakti was launched by the Uttar Pradesh government as an integrated state-wide initiative focused on safety, security, and empowerment of women and girls. The mission combines police enforcement, public awareness campaigns, helpline services, and skill training programs, creating a safe social ecosystem while promoting economic self-reliance and legal protection for women across urban and rural areas.

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45. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Public health programs in Uttar Pradesh address critical health priorities. Janani Suraksha Yojana promotes institutional delivery, PM-JAY offers secondary and tertiary hospitalization cover, and the Dastak Campaign actively works to eradicate Acute Encephalitis Syndrome and Japanese Encephalitis. Concurrently, Mission Indradhanush focuses on securing full immunization coverage for infants and pregnant women across all districts.

46. (C) Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board
The Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board serves as the primary implementing agency for the Mukhyamantri Gram Udyog Rozgar Yojana. The scheme promotes rural industrialization and self-employment by assisting rural youth and traditional artisans in establishing micro-enterprises, providing subsidized bank credit, financial margin money, and technical guidance across rural sectors of the state.

47. (B) Education and Health
In Uttar Pradesh's annual budget allocations, education and health consistently command the largest share among social sectors. Substantial financial outlays are dedicated to expanding basic, secondary, and higher education infrastructure, funding universal schemes like Samagra Shiksha, strengthening primary healthcare networks, establishing new medical colleges, and supporting state-wide public health coverage programs.

48. (D) I, II and III
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana is a Direct Benefit Transfer maternity scheme managed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. It compensates pregnant women and lactating mothers for wage loss while encouraging adequate rest and nutrition. Under PMMVY 2.0, additional monetary incentives are extended to eligible beneficiaries if the second child born is a girl.

49. (A) Modern subjects like Science, Math, Social Studies, and English
The Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas was introduced by the Central Government to encourage traditional religious institutions to adopt modern curricula. By providing financial assistance for teaching core subjects such as Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, English, and Computer Skills, the scheme helps madrasa students acquire mainstream educational competencies alongside traditional learning.

50. (C) Disadvantaged girls (SC, ST, OBC, Minority, BPL) in backward blocks
Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas are residential schools established in educationally backward blocks to provide upper primary and secondary education to girls from marginalized communities. The scheme specifically caters to girls belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minority groups, and low-income families, helping reduce dropout rates and ensuring educational completion.

51. (A) 1090 (Women Power Line) / 112
Under Uttar Pradesh's Mission Shakti initiative, dedicated emergency helplines are integrated to ensure prompt protection for women in distress. The 1090 Women Power Line provides confidential call handling and immediate assistance for harassment, while 112 serves as the unified emergency response service connecting citizens to immediate police, medical, and fire emergency support across all districts.

52. (B) ₹1,000 to ₹5,000
Atal Pension Yojana is a government-backed pension scheme aimed at unorganized sector workers aged eighteen to forty years. Subscribers contribute monthly based on their entry age and selected benefit tier, guaranteeing a fixed monthly pension ranging from 1,000 rupees to 5,000 rupees after reaching sixty years of age, supported by central co-contribution provisions for eligible accounts.

53. (B) Class 1 to Class 8
Under the PM POSHAN scheme, hot cooked meals with specific nutritional standards are mandated for children enrolled in Class 1 to Class 8 across government and government-aided primary and upper primary schools. The initiative aims to enhance enrolment, retention, and daily attendance while addressing childhood nutritional deficits and classroom hunger in elementary educational institutions nationwide.

54. (B) ₹15,000
When launched by the Uttar Pradesh government, the Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana earmarked a total conditional financial assistance of 15,000 rupees per girl child. Disbursed through direct benefit transfer across six lifecycle stages, the scheme covers milestones from birth, complete vaccination, primary and secondary school enrolment, through entry into higher education or diploma courses.

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55. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Janani Suraksha Yojana has played a major role in lowering the Maternal Mortality Ratio across Uttar Pradesh. By linking conditional cash transfers directly to antenatal checkups and institutional births supervised by skilled health professionals, the scheme effectively reduces home deliveries, mitigates emergency obstetric complications, and improves maternal and neonatal survival outcomes throughout the state.

56. (A) Bakshi Ka Talab, Lucknow
The Deendayal Upadhyaya State Institute of Rural Development is located at Bakshi Ka Talab in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Operating as an apex training and research organization, the institute designs capacity-building modules, conducts training programs for rural development officers and local elected representatives, and evaluates rural poverty alleviation schemes across the state.

57. (B) Shelter, food, clothing, and rehabilitation for distressed women
SWADHAR Greh is a scheme implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to cater to women in difficult circumstances. The scheme establishes institutional care homes providing shelter, food, clothing, medical care, legal counseling, vocational training, and psychological rehabilitation to destitute, abandoned, or abused women, enabling their economic and social reintegration into society.

58. (A) I, II and IV only
Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is a national mission for comprehensive financial inclusion. Account holders receive zero-balance savings accounts with RuPay debit cards, built-in accidental insurance cover, and overdraft facilities up to 10,000 rupees upon satisfactory account maintenance. Maintaining a minimum monthly balance is not mandatory, ensuring accessible basic banking for unbanked populations.

59. (A) District-level skill development led by District Skill Committees
Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 3.0 was designed to introduce a decentralized, demand-driven implementation model. The phase placed strong emphasis on empowering District Skill Committees, headed by District Magistrates, to identify regional skill gaps, map local industrial requirements, oversee training quality, and coordinate vocational training programs tailored directly to local employment opportunities across districts.

60. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Maternal and child health programs in India have evolved systematically over time. The Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme was initiated in 1992, followed by the Reproductive and Child Health Programme in 1997. The National Rural Health Mission was launched in 2005, and the comprehensive RMNCH+A strategic framework was introduced in 2013.

61. (D) Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan)
Sugamya Bharat Abhiyaan, or Accessible India Campaign, was launched by the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities to ensure universal accessibility for Persons with Disabilities. The campaign focuses on enhancing accessibility across three key verticals: built environment such as public buildings, transportation systems including buses, railways, and airports, and information technology ecosystems.

62. (B) 2013
The Direct Benefit Transfer system was officially launched by the Government of India on January 1, 2013, to reform the delivery of social welfare benefits. By leveraging electronic fund transfers directly into beneficiary bank accounts linked with Aadhaar, the system eliminates intermediaries, reduces leakages, prevents duplicate claims, and enhances efficiency across welfare schemes.

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63. (B) 6 months to 6 years
Under the Palna scheme, restructured under Mission Shakti, day-care creche facilities are provided for children aged six months to six years of working mothers. The homes offer a safe environment, supplementary nutrition, immunization monitoring, early childhood care, and growth tracking, enabling mothers from vulnerable backgrounds to engage in gainful employment without compromising childcare.

64. (D) Ayushman Bharat - PM-JAY
Launched in 2008 under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana provided basic health insurance cover to below-poverty-line unorganized workers. In

2018, the scheme was subsumed into the broader Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, expanding health coverage to five lakh rupees per family annually for tertiary care.

65. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Aspirational districts in Uttar Pradesh are distributed across administrative divisions to promote balanced regional development. Chitrakoot district falls under Chitrakoot division, Shravasti belongs to Devipatan division, Chandauli is situated within Varanasi division, and Siddharthnagar district operates under Basti division, with performance regularly monitored on socio-economic development parameters.

66. (C) ₹51,000
Under the Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Yojana, the Uttar Pradesh government sanctions a total monetary assistance of 51,000 rupees per eligible couple marriage. Out of this outlay, 35,000 rupees is transferred directly to the bride's bank account, 10,000 rupees is spent on marital gift items, and 6,000 rupees covers organizational and event hosting expenses.

67. (A) Drinking water, environmental care, healthcare, and education
District Mineral Foundation trusts are statutory non-profit entities established in mining-affected districts to serve local communities. Under statutory guidelines, at least sixty percent of DMF funds must be allocated to high-priority sectors including clean drinking water supply, environmental preservation, pollution control measures, healthcare facilities, primary education infrastructure, and sanitation projects in affected areas.

68. (D) I, II and III
Swachh Bharat Mission Urban 2.0 is executed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to create garbage-free cities. The mission focuses on complete fecal sludge management, wastewater treatment, achieving Water Plus certification across urban local bodies, scientific processing of solid waste, and remediation of legacy dumpsites, promoting sustainable urban sanitation infrastructure.

69. (B) Improving school education quality via integrated teacher training
NISHTHA, or National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement, is a major capacity-building program under Samagra Shiksha. Executed by the Ministry of Education, it trains primary and secondary school teachers, headmasters, and educational administrators to improve learning outcomes, promote activity-based pedagogy, foster inclusive education, and strengthen classroom management strategies state-wide.

70. (C) ₹10 Lakhs
PM CARES for Children scheme was launched to support children who lost both parents or surviving legal guardians to the COVID-19 pandemic. The scheme creates a dedicated corpus fund for each eligible child, accumulating to ten lakh rupees upon reaching eighteen years of age, providing monthly stipends during higher education and corpus lump sum payout at twenty-three.

71. (D) One District One Product (ODOP) Scheme
The UP Skill Development Mission actively collaborates with the state's One District One Product scheme to provide tailored vocational training aligned with specialized regional handicraft and industrial clusters. By upgrading the skills of local artisans, youth, and traditional craftspersons, the partnership enhances product quality, market competitiveness, self-employment prospects, and rural entrepreneurship across districts.

72. (B) 2035
The National Education Policy 2020 outlines comprehensive higher education targets for India. It aims to increase the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education institutions, including vocational training and distance learning programs, from twenty-six percent to fifty percent by the year 2035, while facilitating flexible entry-exit options, multidisciplinary degrees, and enhanced research infrastructure nationwide.

73. (B) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)
The National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme was launched by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to promote apprenticeship training across industries. The National Skill Development Corporation acts as the primary executive agency, coordinating with empanelled training partners, industrial establishments, and state skill missions to facilitate stipend subsidies,

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curriculum standardization, and technical skill certification.

74. (B) Hot cooked meals and nutrition for pregnant women and malnourished children
Hausla Poshan Yojana was launched by the Uttar Pradesh government to combat malnutrition among vulnerable target groups. Implemented through Anganwadi centres, the scheme provided hot cooked nutritious meals, milk, and essential dietary supplements to pregnant women, lactating mothers, and severely malnourished children, aiming to improve maternal health indicators and child growth parameters state-wide.

75. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh employs Public-Private Partnership models to establish modern medical colleges in unserved districts lacking tertiary care infrastructure. Partnering with private entities enables the government to mobilize private capital investment, leverage operational expertise, and expedite project completion, thereby expanding affordable medical seats and advanced clinical care services across underserved regions of the state.

76. (B) 5 kg
Launched during the COVID-19 pandemic, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana provided free foodgrains to poor households covered under the National Food Security Act. Under the scheme, eligible beneficiaries received five kilograms of foodgrains per person per month free of cost, distributed through fair price shops alongside regular subsidized ration allocations.

77. (D) Beneficiary-Led Construction (BLC)
Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban, the Beneficiary-Led Construction vertical provides direct central financial assistance to individual eligible families from Economically Weaker Sections. This component assists families who already own land to construct new pucca homes or expand existing kutcha houses, with funds transferred directly to beneficiary bank accounts in progress-linked installments.

78. (A) I, II and III only
The National Social Assistance Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme administered by the Ministry of Rural Development, fulfilling Directive Principles under Article 41 of the Constitution. It provides monthly pensions to vulnerable groups including elderly BPL individuals under IGNOAPS in both rural and urban areas, contradicting claims that assistance is restricted to urban households.

79. (B) 3 schemes
The restructured Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana was created by merging three former Centrally Sponsored Schemes aimed at Scheduled Caste welfare: Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana, Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan, and Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana, optimizing fund utilization and holistic community development.

80. (D) Rehabilitation for persons in begging and welfare for Transgender community
The SMILE scheme, formulated by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, focuses on two key target groups requiring social protection. Its primary sub-schemes provide comprehensive welfare, skill development, medical support, and rehabilitation measures for transgender individuals and persons engaged in the act of begging, facilitating their formal socio-economic inclusion.

81. (A) Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing
DIKSHA stands for Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing, a national platform for school education launched by the Ministry of Education. It provides interactive digital learning materials, QR-coded textbooks, lesson plans, and professional development courses for teachers, students, and parents, supporting teaching-learning processes across various state boards and educational institutions in India.

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82. (C) Promoting private start-ups focused on elderly care and support
The Seniorcare Aging Growth Engine portal was launched by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to encourage private sector innovation in senior care. SAGE acts as a single-window access platform where selected start-ups present innovative products, digital services, and elderly care solutions, receiving financial assistance and mentoring to support aging populations nationwide.

83. (A) Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, and Homoeopathy
The National AYUSH Mission is implemented across Uttar Pradesh to promote holistic healthcare through traditional and non-allopathic medical systems. The mission integrates five distinct traditional medicine disciplines: Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homoeopathy, strengthening public AYUSH dispensaries, drug quality control, and wellness centres throughout the state.

84. (D) Saksham Portal (UP Scholarship System)
The Saksham Portal serves as the unified online scholarship portal operated by the Uttar Pradesh government. It streamlines application submission, institutional verification, administrative processing, and Direct Benefit Transfer disbursement of pre-matric and post-matric state scholarships and fee reimbursements, ensuring complete transparency and eliminating duplicate applications across student social welfare schemes.

85. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Digital platforms serve distinct social sector functions across India. Poshan Tracker enables real-time monitoring of Anganwadi centers and child nutrition, while e-Sanjeevani provides accessible tele-consultation medical services. PMGDISHA delivers digital literacy certification across rural households, and the DIKSHA portal supplies digital educational content and learning resources to school teachers and students.

86. (C) 23 years
Under the PM CARES for Children scheme, beneficiary children are automatically enrolled in the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana. They receive comprehensive health insurance coverage of up to five lakh rupees annually until attaining twenty-three years of age, with full premium amounts paid directly by the central PM CARES fund.

87. (C) ₹5,000
Under the original framework of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, pregnant women and lactating mothers received a cash incentive of 5,000 rupees in three installments for the first live birth. Disbursed directly into bank accounts via Direct Benefit Transfer, the cash benefit encouraged early pregnancy registration, required health checkups, and child immunization.

88. (D) I, II and III
Integrated Child Development Services was officially launched on October 2, 1975. The scheme provides a package of six key services: supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-ups, referral services, non-formal pre-school education, and health awareness. Anganwadi Workers and Helpers function as the core frontline staff delivering these welfare services within rural communities.

89. (B) Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005
The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights was established in March 2007 as a statutory body under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. The commission is mandated to ensure that all laws, policies, programs, and administrative mechanisms align with child rights perspectives across India.

90. (B) Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Society
The Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Society functions as the nodal implementing authority under the UP Skill Development Mission. It registers, empanels, and monitors private and public training partners, standardizes vocational course curricula, oversees skill assessments, and manages placement tracking to ensure effective skill training delivery for state youth.

91. (A) Creating a national database for PwDs to access government benefits
The Unique Disability ID Project creates a centralized national database for Persons with Disabilities, issuing smart UDID cards nationwide. Implemented across Uttar Pradesh, the project standardizes disability certification, eliminates duplicate administrative procedures, and ensures seamless, transparent access to state and central government welfare schemes, concessions, and financial benefits.

92. (C) No visible feces in the environment and safe sanitation options used
Under Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin guidelines, an Open Defecation Free village is formally defined as a community where no visible human feces are found in the surrounding environment at any point in time, and every household along with public institutions utilizes safe, functional sanitation facilities for waste disposal.

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93. (B) 3 dimensions (Health, Education, Standard of Living)
NITI Aayog's National Multidimensional Poverty Index assesses poverty beyond income levels across three equally weighted dimensions: Health, Education, and Standard of Living. These dimensions are further evaluated using twelve key indicators including nutrition, child mortality, maternal health, years of schooling, school attendance, cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing, assets, and bank accounts.

94. (C) ₹5 Lakhs
Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana was introduced by the Uttar Pradesh government to provide financial relief to farming families. In the event of accidental death or permanent total disability of an eligible farmer aged eighteen to seventy years while working, the state provides maximum compensation of five lakh rupees to the family.

95. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana was introduced across all divisional headquarters in Uttar Pradesh to reduce socio-economic hurdles for ambitious youth. The initiative provides free specialized coaching, mentorship from civil servants, and quality study material for competitive examinations like UPSC, JEE, NEET, and NDA, empowering meritorious students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds to succeed.

96. (D) Public Wi-Fi deployment via Public Data Offices (PDOs)
The PM-WANI scheme, short for Prime Minister Wi-Fi Access Network Interface, was launched to boost broadband connectivity across India. It promotes public Wi-Fi deployment through local Public Data Offices, Public Data Office Aggregators, and app providers, expanding affordable high-speed internet access in rural and urban areas without requiring complex licensing procedures.

97. (A) Self-employment, skill training, and shelters for urban homeless
Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihoods Mission is implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to alleviate urban poverty. The mission focuses on organizing urban poor into self-help groups, providing skill development training, facilitating micro-enterprise bank credit, supporting street vendors, and constructing permanent shelters with basic amenities for urban homeless populations.

98. (A) I, II, III and IV
The Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana in Uttar Pradesh targets female foeticide, promotes gender equality, and supports girl education. Benefits are disbursed directly through Direct Benefit Transfer up to a maximum of two girl children per family, provided the household's annual income remains within the specified three lakh rupees eligibility threshold.

99. (A) Gram Sabha
Under the MGNREGA framework and state social security rules, the Gram Sabha is mandated as the primary institutional body for conducting periodic Social Audits at the village level in Uttar Pradesh. The Gram Sabha reviews scheme expenditures, verifies physical works, monitors muster rolls, and audits social sector delivery transparency across rural projects.

100. (D) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
The Human Development Index report is an annual global publication prepared by the United Nations Development Programme. The index evaluates national development beyond monetary economic metrics by analyzing composite achievements across three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge, and a decent standard of living.

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(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

36. Which annual massive tree plantation campaign was undertaken by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to increase forest and tree cover towards the 15% target?
(A) Haryali Mahotsav
(B) Green UP Clean UP Mission
(C) Vriksharopan Jan Abhiyan
(D) UP Social Forestry Campaign

37. The Jajmau industrial belt near Kanpur is globally and nationally monitored for releasing what heavy metal contaminant into the Ganga river ecosystem?
(A) Chromium
(B) Mercury
(C) Cadmium
(D) Lead

38. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: Urban Infrastructure / Project in UP
P. Dinapur Sewage Treatment Plant
Q. Jajmau Effluent Treatment Plant
R. Trans-Ganga City Project
S. Toy City Development
List II: Respective District
1. Unnao
2. Gautam Buddha Nagar
3. Varanasi
4. Kanpur Nagar
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

39. During late autumn, severe air quality deterioration (high AQI) in Western UP cities like Meerut and Ghaziabad is exacerbated by which regional seasonal factor combined with urban emissions?
(A) Widespread forest fires in the nearby Bundelkhand region
(B) Agricultural stubble burning and temperature inversion
(C) Seasonal coastal sea breeze reversal across northern plains
(D) Severe dust storms originating from the Thar Desert region

40. Under the Namami Gange programme, which major city of Uttar Pradesh saw the construction of the Dinapur 140 MLD Sewage Treatment Plant to stop raw sewage entry into the river?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Farrukhabad

41. What sustainable development concept is promoted in modern urban development authorities in UP (e.g., Greater Noida) to integrate green spaces, water recycling, and non-motorized transport?
(A) Urban Sprawl Planning
(B) Ribbon Development Model
(C) Concentric Zone Model
(D) Eco-City Concept

42. Arrange the following cities of Uttar Pradesh in the correct chronological order in which commercial Metro Rail services were operationalized:
1. Lucknow
2. Kanpur
3. Agra
4. Noida (Aqua Line)
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
(B) 4, 1, 3, 2
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

43. What was the approximate decadal growth rate of the urban population in Uttar Pradesh during the decade 2001-2011?
(A) 20.09%
(B) 28.82%
(C) 31.25%
(D) 35.60%

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44. Ramgarh Tal, a large natural lake undergoing ecological restoration to prevent degradation from surrounding urban development, is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Jhansi
(D) Bareilly

45. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Population Policy 2021-2030:
I. It aims to increase the modern contraceptive prevalence rate in the state.

protected wetlands
(B) Expansion of state-reserved forest cover and wildlife corridors
(C) Creation of community-managed pasture lands for rural livestock
(D) Diversion of fertile agricultural land to urban construction use

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Smart Cities Mission in Uttar Pradesh:
I. A total of 10 cities from Uttar Pradesh were selected under the Central Smart Cities Mission.
II. In addition to the central mission, the UP State Government selected 7 additional municipal corporations to be developed as State Smart Cities.
III. Ayodhya and Gorakhpur were included under the State Smart Cities initiative.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

11. What is the major cause of urban localized flooding during the monsoon season in core city areas of Lucknow and Kanpur?
(A) Uncontrolled seasonal overflow of major dams located upstream
(B) Choking and siltation of urban storm-water drains
(C) Sudden drop in localized urban ground elevations across major basins
(D) Severe lack of natural land slope towards regional river networks

12. What state-level scheme was launched by Uttar Pradesh to modernize urban road infrastructure with a focus on green corridors and ped-friendly sustainable planning?
(A) Mukhyamantri Nagariya Sarak Sudhar Evam Vikas Yojana
(B) Mukhyamantri Green Road Infrastructure Development Scheme
(C) Uttar Pradesh Sustainable Urban Eco-Transit Mission Scheme
(D) Swarna Jayanti Nagariya Sadak Avam Path Vikas Yojana

13. According to the Uttar Pradesh Population Policy 2021-2030, what is the target Total Fertility Rate (TFR) aimed to be achieved by the year 2026?
(A) 2.7
(B) 2.1
(C) 1.9
(D) 1.7

14. Which sanctuary located near Agra city was designated as a Ramsar Wetland site in 2020 to protect its aquatic biodiversity from surrounding urban stress?
(A) Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Haiderpur Wetland Reserve
(C) Sur Sarovar (Keetham Lake)
(D) Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary

15. Consider the following statements regarding urban demography of Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011:
I. Uttar Pradesh has the largest total urban population among all Indian states.
II. Shravasti district recorded the lowest percentage of urban population in Uttar Pradesh.
III. Kanpur Nagar is among the top districts in Uttar Pradesh in terms of absolute urban population.
IV. Decadal growth rate of urban population in UP during 2001-2011 was higher than its rural population decadal growth rate.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

16. Asia's largest urban park, Janeshwar Mishra Park, which acts as a major ecological lung for the city, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Noida
(C) Lucknow
(D) Varanasi

17. Which flagship urban scheme implemented in Uttar Pradesh aims to address urban housing shortages for economically weaker sections while integrating basic environmental sanitation amenities?
(A) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin
(B) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban
(C) DAY-NULM
(D) PM-SVANidhi

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18. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: Urban Rivers / Waterbodies in UP
P. Hindon River
Q. Gomti River
R. Ganga River at Jajmau
S. Yamuna River at Mathura
List II: Major Related Environmental Stressor
1. Industrial tannery effluents
2. Untreated civic sewage discharge from Lucknow
3. Industrial runoff from Ghaziabad-Noida belt
4. Pilgrim waste and urban discharge
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

19. The acquisition of agricultural land for major greenfield urban development projects like the Noida International Airport at Jewar is governed primarily by which statutory social framework?
(A) RFCTLARR Act 2013
(B) Land Acquisition Act 1894 (with state amendments)
(C) UP Urban Planning and Development Act 1973
(D) UP Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act 1950

20. Under the Uttar Pradesh Electric Vehicle Manufacturing and Mobility Policy 2022, what incentive is provided to promote eco-friendly transport in urban centers?
(A) Complete waiver of public transport fares for all urban residents
(B) Free electrical power supply for home EV charging up to 500 units
(C) 100% exemption on road tax and registration fees for EV buyers
(D) Mandatory replacement of commercial diesel vehicles within one year

21. Which four districts of Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest population density per square kilometer as per Census 2011?
(A) Ghaziabad, Varanasi, Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar
(B) Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar, Agra, Meerut
(C) Ghaziabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Meerut, Aligarh
(D) Varanasi, Prayagraj, Gorakhpur, Lucknow

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22. Select the correct order of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh in descending order of their urban population percentage as per Census 2011:
(A) Ghaziabad > Lucknow > Kanpur Nagar > Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Lucknow > Ghaziabad > Gautam Buddha Nagar > Kanpur Nagar
(C) Ghaziabad > Kanpur Nagar > Lucknow > Gautam Buddha Nagar
(D) Kanpur Nagar > Ghaziabad > Lucknow > Gautam Buddha Nagar

23. Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Systems (CAAQMS) deployed by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board monitor which major pollutant as the chief cause of smog in winter across UP cities?
(A) Sulphur Dioxide (SO_2) emissions
(B) Particulate Matter (PM2.5/PM10)
(C) Carbon Monoxide (CO) atmospheric gases
(D) Lead and heavy metal particles

24. The Varuna and Assi rivers, which are facing acute degradation due to urban encroachment and sewage disposal, flow through which historic city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Varanasi
(D) Mathura

25. Consider the following statements regarding Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) implementation in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It aims at achieving 100% Open Defecation Free (ODF) status for all Urban Local Bodies.
II. Scientific processing of municipal solid waste is a key objective under SBM-U 2.0.
III. Uttar Pradesh State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) acts as the nodal implementation agency for urban poverty and sanitation schemes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

26. Which rating framework developed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs assesses urban sustainability and climate resilience across major cities in Uttar Pradesh like Lucknow and Varanasi?

(A) Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework
(B) National Urban Ease of Living Index Framework
(C) Integrated Sustainable City Green Index
(D) Comprehensive National Clean Air Index

27. Under the Smart City project in Agra, what specialized initiative was launched to protect the historical micro-climate around the Taj Mahal?
(A) Eco-Sensitive Heritage Zone Monitoring Initiative
(B) Electric Bus Corridor and Micro-climate Sensing
(C) Taj Trapezium Zone Comprehensive Reforestation Drive
(D) Green Roof Mandate Scheme for Heritage Structures

28. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Urban areas in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh experience acute water scarcity during summer months.
Reason (R): The region is underlain by hard crystalline rocks with low aquifer storage capacity combined with uneven rainfall distribution.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

29. Asia's largest bio-CNG plant processing municipal organic solid waste was set up under urban waste management initiatives in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Ghaziabad

30. Which district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the absolute lowest urban population percentage according to Census 2011?
(A) Maharajganj
(B) Balrampur
(C) Shravasti
(D) Pratapgarh

31. The Waste-to-Energy plant established in the Panki industrial area for converting solid waste into refuse-derived fuel is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Meerut
(B) Agra
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Kanpur

32. What primary structural modification in urban planning is recommended to mitigate the Urban Heat Island effect in densely built districts like Kanpur Nagar?
(A) Construction of dense high-rise commercial towers
(B) Covering open natural drains with thick concrete slabs
(C) Increasing permeable pavements and green cover
(D) Expanding high-density asphalt road networks

33. According to Census 2011 data, approximately what percentage of the total urban population in Uttar Pradesh lives in slums?
(A) 5.2%
(B) 14.0%
(C) 28.4%
(D) 35.1%

34. What category of groundwater block is designated by the Central Ground Water Board when annual groundwater extraction exceeds annual rechargeable groundwater resource in urbanized UP blocks?
(A) Safe Groundwater Block
(B) Semi-Critical Groundwater Block
(C) Critical Groundwater Block
(D) Over-Exploited Block

35. Consider the following statements regarding Uttar Pradesh Electric Vehicle Manufacturing and Mobility Policy 2022:
I. It targets 100% transition of public transport buses to electric buses in major cities by 2030.
II. It aims to make Uttar Pradesh a global hub for electric vehicle and battery manufacturing.
III. It offers financial subsidies on purchase of EV two-wheelers, three-wheelers, and four-wheelers.
IV. State government employee housing societies are mandated to provide charging infrastructure.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only

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encroachment, is situated at the border of Delhi and which UP district?
(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Hapur
(C) Bulandshahr
(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar

55. Consider the following statements regarding urban water resource challenges in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Over-extraction of groundwater in urban areas has caused lowering of the water table in several district headquarters.
II. Discharge of untreated industrial and domestic sewage is a primary cause of river pollution.
III. Loss of urban ponds and natural waterbodies due to encroachment exacerbates local water scarcity.
IV. Rainwater harvesting is mandatory for large commercial and residential buildings under state urban bylaws.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

56. What is the statutory ban status regarding Single-Use Plastic (SUP) items in Uttar Pradesh Urban Local Bodies as per state notifications?
(A) Temporary ban implemented exclusively during festive season months
(B) Conditional permission for plastic bags above fifty microns thickness
(C) Complete statewide ban on identified single-use plastic items
(D) Targeted statutory ban applicable strictly to major metropolitan cities

57. High population density and inadequate drainage in urban slums of cities like Kanpur and Gorakhpur significantly increase the seasonal vulnerability to which group of diseases?
(A) Hereditary genetic disorders and congenital anomalies
(B) Chronic occupational lung diseases among factory workers
(C) Lifestyle-related cardiovascular and cardiac diseases
(D) Vector-borne and water-borne infectious diseases

58. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: Environmental Initiative / Concept in UP
P. Night Safari & Bio-park Project
Q. Taj Trapezium Zone Pollution Control
R. Aqua Line Eco-Friendly Transit
S. Heritage Tree Conservation Drive
List II: Primary City / Nodal Authority
1. Agra
2. Lucknow (Kukrail)
3. UP Forest Department (Statewide)
4. Noida (NMRC)
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

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59. What primary measure is mandated by the UP State Urban Housing Policy to mitigate social displacement caused by urban redevelopment schemes?
(A) Cash compensation without relocation
(B) In-situ slum rehabilitation and provision of transit shelters
(C) Resettlement in rural areas outside the district
(D) Auctioning slum land to private developers without housing provisions

60. The Gomti Riverfront Development Project in Lucknow was modeled on urban riverfront restoration efforts to achieve which double objective?
(A) Expanding commercial industrial shipping and riverbed sand mining
(B) Channel beautification and urban flood control
(C) Complete elimination of natural aquatic flora and fauna
(D) Large-scale hydroelectric power generation along the river

61. The high influx of urban and rural patients into premier medical institutions like KGMU Lucknow and BRD Medical College Gorakhpur illustrates what urban infrastructure challenge?
(A) Severe regional strain on tertiary healthcare infrastructure
(B) Widespread over-supply of super-specialized tertiary hospital beds
(C) Acute state-wide shortage of qualified medical and nursing staff
(D) Complete absence of functional primary health centers in rural blocks

II. It targets reducing the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).
III. It focuses on improving health care accessibility in urban slum areas.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

46. Toxic chemical contamination of the Hindon River basin in Western Uttar Pradesh primarily poses which severe public health threat to neighboring urban and peri-urban populations?
(A) Endemic fluorosis and severe skeletal deformities
(B) Widespread endemic goitre and thyroid dysfunction
(C) Heavy metal toxicity and water-borne diseases
(D) Chronic occupational silicosis and pulmonary fibrosis

47. Which major expressway development connecting Western UP to Eastern UP includes dedicated environmental clearances and green belts along its entire length?
(A) Yamuna Expressway
(B) Agra-Lucknow Expressway
(C) Purvanchal Expressway
(D) Ganga Expressway

48. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Agricultural land around cities in Western Uttar Pradesh is rapidly declining.
Reason (R): High urban land values and industrial corridor development lead to urban spillage into surrounding rural hinterlands.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

49. AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) in Uttar Pradesh primarily focuses on providing which basic urban infrastructure service?
(A) Universal high-speed broadband in all urban households
(B) Water supply and sewerage network expansion
(C) Free household electrification across all urban slums
(D) Construction of elevated flyovers and bypass roads

50. In the context of the Population-Environment-Development triangle, what is the primary structural challenge facing Uttar Pradesh's metropolitan hubs?
(A) Decline in urban birth rates leading to rapid population aging
(B) Excess protected forest cover severely limiting urban growth
(C) High youth emigration rates leading to abandoned housing stock
(D) Rapid population growth straining civic infrastructure

51. In the Air Quality Index (AQI) monitored across Uttar Pradesh cities, what color code indicates an AQI value in the 'Severe' category (401-500)?
(A) Yellow
(B) Orange
(C) Bright Red
(D) Dark Red / Maroon

52. According to mandatory building bylaws issued by Urban Development Authorities in Uttar Pradesh, rooftop rainwater harvesting systems are compulsory for plot sizes exceeding what threshold area?
(A) 100 square meters
(B) 300 square meters
(C) 1000 square meters
(D) 1500 square meters

53. How does the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme of Uttar Pradesh indirectly assist in sustainable urban environmental management?
(A) By promoting local employment and reducing distress urban migration
(B) By completely banning all small-scale urban manufacturing units across cities
(C) By shifting all heavy industrial units to neighboring underdeveloped states
(D) By mandating complete solar energy conversion for all rural household units

54. The Okhla Bird Sanctuary, an important urban wetland ecosystem threatened by real estate

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CHAPTER 14

Population, Environment, Urbanization : Relationship and Problems

1. According to the Census 2011, what percentage of the total population of Uttar Pradesh resides in urban areas?
(A) 18.25%
(B) 22.27%
(C) 28.50%
(D) 31.16%

2. Under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) initiated by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, how many non-attainment cities have been identified in Uttar Pradesh to reduce particulate matter pollution?
(A) 10
(B) 12
(C) 17
(D) 21

3. The Shivri solid waste management and processing plant, designed to handle municipal solid waste, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur Nagar
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Varanasi

4. What phenomenon occurs when urban concrete and asphalt surfaces in metropolitan centers like Kanpur and Lucknow trap heat, causing city temperatures to be significantly higher than surrounding rural areas?
(A) Greenhouse Effect
(B) Temperature Inversion
(C) Urban Heat Island Effect
(D) Thermal Stratification

5. According to the Census 2011, which district in Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest proportion of urban population to its total population?
(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(C) Kanpur Nagar
(D) Lucknow

6. According to reports by the Central Ground Water Board, which region of Uttar Pradesh faces severe decline in groundwater levels primarily due to over-extraction for urban and agricultural use?
(A) Terai region
(B) Bundelkhand region
(C) Eastern Vindhyan region
(D) Western Plain region

7. The Kukrail Reserve Forest in Lucknow, which is being transformed to house India's first night safari, serves primarily as what type of ecological buffer for the expanding urban area?
(A) Protected Biosphere Reserve
(B) Urban Green Belt
(C) Forest Research Sanctuary
(D) Designated National Park

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8. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Ghaziabad district has the highest population density among all districts in Uttar Pradesh as per Census 2011.
Reason (R): Rapid industrialization and its proximity to the National Capital Territory of Delhi have driven large-scale population migration into Ghaziabad.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. The rapid expansion of urban residential sectors under the National Capital Region (NCR) planning area in Uttar Pradesh has primarily led to which major land-use change?
(A) Conversion of low-lying saline lands into

62. Which of the following sequence represents the correct order of cities in Uttar Pradesh from highest to lowest population density as per Census 2011?
(A) Ghaziabad > Varanasi > Lucknow > Kanpur Nagar
(B) Varanasi > Ghaziabad > Kanpur Nagar > Lucknow
(C) Ghaziabad > Lucknow > Varanasi > Kanpur Nagar
(D) Kanpur Nagar > Ghaziabad > Varanasi > Lucknow

63. Under the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) implemented across urban local bodies in UP, what grassroot community group is established in slums to foster community participation in health and sanitation?
(A) Urban Gram Sabha Committee
(B) Nagrik Environment Club Council
(C) Swachhata Task Force Brigade
(D) Mahila Arogya Samiti (MAS)

64. The Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) derives its statutory authority to regulate industrial effluent discharges into rivers from which principal Act?
(A) Central Environment Protection Act 1986 regulations
(B) State UP Urban Planning and Development Act 1973
(C) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
(D) National Public Liability Insurance Act 1991 provisions

65. Consider the following statements regarding Municipal Solid Waste Management in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Urban Local Bodies are mandated to implement source segregation of waste into wet, dry, and hazardous waste.
II. Door-to-door garbage collection has been expanded across major municipal corporations under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban).
III. Bioremediation and biomining of legacy waste dumpsites have been taken up in cities like Lucknow and Agra.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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66. Continuous monitoring of Ambient Air Quality (AQI) in non-attainment cities of UP is carried out under the framework of which central organization along with UPPCB?
(A) NITI Aayog Policy Framework
(B) Central Environmental Protection Authority
(C) National Disaster Management Authority Body
(D) Central Pollution Control Board

67. What is the main objective of the Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban) launched to benefit urban households in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Universal household tap water coverage in statutory towns
(B) Free distribution of bottled mineral water across urban slum areas
(C) Public construction of recreational community swimming pools
(D) Complete privatization of municipal water supply and distribution systems

68. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The phenomenon of micro-climatic warming (Urban Heat Island) is intensifying in Lucknow city.
Reason (R): Rapid urban expansion has led to substantial loss of traditional waterbodies (talabs) and green spaces in and around the city.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

69. According to urban planning norms enforced by the Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA), what minimum percentage of project land must be maintained as green buffer / open space?
(A) 5%
(B) 15%
(C) 30%
(D) 50%

70. Encroachments on the active floodplains of the Yamuna and Hindon rivers in Noida and Ghaziabad lead to which recurring seasonal environmental hazard?
(A) Severe land desertification and soil

degradation across floodplains
(B) Increased frequency of seismic earthquakes and tectonic shifts
(C) Widespread coastal erosion along riverbanks and riparian zones
(D) Monsoon urban flooding and structural risk to informal settlements

71. The conversion of prime agricultural soil into brick kilns on the peri-urban fringes of UP cities results in which environmental degradation?
(A) Widespread soil salinization and toxic mineral buildup in regional lands
(B) Topsoil degradation, fertile soil loss, and localized air pollution
(C) Uncontrolled increase in soil nitrogen levels and chemical toxicity
(D) Significant enhancement of underground water recharge capabilities

72. According to source apportionment studies on air pollution in Lucknow, what is the largest contributing sector to daily urban Particulate Matter (PM2.5) after road dust?
(A) Hydroelectric plants
(B) Agricultural tillage
(C) Vehicular emissions
(D) Forest fires

73. During massive religious and cultural congregations like the Maha Kumbh in Prayagraj, what key environmental infrastructure measure is urgently deployed to manage civic waste and pollution?
(A) Permanent closure of all regional transit corridors and major expressways
(B) Complete statewide prohibition on public passenger transport services
(C) Total diversion of all river water into agricultural irrigation canals
(D) Deployment of bio-toilets, waste management hubs, and water monitoring

74. What is the primary objective of the Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Policy approved by Uttar Pradesh in 2022?
(A) High-density mixed-use green development along public transit corridors
(B) Construction of multi-lane highways routed strictly away from urban hubs
(C) Imposing restrictions on residential construction near transit stations
(D) Banning commercial development projects along regional expressway routes

75. Consider the following statements regarding Ramsar Wetland sites in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh has one of the highest numbers of designated Ramsar sites among Indian states.
II. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary in Sant Kabir Nagar is a designated Ramsar site.
III. Haiderpur Wetland in Muzaffarnagar/Bijnor region is recognized as a Ramsar site.
IV. Ramsar wetlands serve as critical hydrological buffers against regional environmental degradation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

76. Bakhira Bird Sanctuary, an essential urban/semi-urban wetland ecosystem in Eastern UP, was added to the list of Ramsar Sites in which year?
(A) 2018
(B) 2019
(C) 2022
(D) 2024

77. The Miyawaki method, increasingly adopted by municipal corporations in UP like Ayodhya and Prayagraj, refers to which urban forestry technique?
(A) Dense native urban forest creation in small spaces
(B) Systematic planting of single rows of ornamental palm trees along roads
(C) Cultivating commercial timber trees on private peri-urban agricultural land
(D) Installation of floating wetland vegetation filtration systems in lakes

78. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: Urban Environmental Issues in UP
P. Tannery waste pollution in Ganga
Q. Severe winter smog & high PM2.5 (NCR)
R. Encroachment of Ramgarh Tal
S. Heritage micro-climate degradation (TTZ)
List II: Most Severely Affected District/City
1. Agra
2. Kanpur Nagar
3. Ghaziabad
4. Gorakhpur
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

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(C) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

79. What state agency acts as the nodal body for executing urban poverty alleviation and slum development schemes across Uttar Pradesh?
(A) UP Awas Vikas Parishad
(B) UP State Industrial Development Authority (UPSIDA)
(C) Directorate of Urban Local Bodies
(D) State Urban Development Authority (SUDA)

80. Construction of major mega-irrigation projects like the Saryu Canal National Project in UP required major land acquisition resulting in population resettlement governed by which key principle?
(A) Mandatory eviction of displaced populations without financial compensation
(B) Voluntary self-migration without state financial or logistical aid
(C) Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Resettlement packages
(D) Guaranteed employment for affected families in state police forces

81. Under the Indo-German bilateral cooperation for sustainable urban development, which UP smart city partnered for technical support in smart water and waste management systems?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Varanasi
(C) Coimbatore
(D) Kochi

82. High child population density in urban slums of UP often leads to severe pressure on primary education facilities, resulting in what structural deficiency?
(A) Excessive surplus availability of primary school teachers
(B) Permanent operational closure of state primary schools
(C) Zero student enrollment across government primary schools
(D) High Pupil-Teacher Ratio exceeding norms

83. Which mobile application launched by the Central Government is actively utilized across UP Urban Local Bodies for citizens to register public waste and civic sanitation complaints?
(A) Swachhata App
(B) UMANG App
(C) UP Sugam App
(D) Jan Suncai App

84. What is the chief role of District Urban Development Agencies (DUDA) set up in every district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Systematic collection and management of state agricultural land taxes
(B) Mandatory registration and licensing of all commercial motor vehicles
(C) Executing district urban poverty, housing, and sanitation schemes
(D) Routine maintenance and expansion of all major state highway networks

85. Consider the following statements regarding the State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) for Uttar Pradesh:
I. It addresses sector-specific vulnerabilities including urban habitat and health.
II. It promotes energy efficiency in urban infrastructure and building sectors.
III. It emphasizes urban afforestation and protection of urban waterbodies to build climate resilience.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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86. The Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ) encompasses an area of approximately 10,400 sq km surrounding the Taj Mahal across districts of UP and Rajasthan to mitigate air pollution from which source?
(A) Widespread seasonal agricultural stubble burning across regions
(B) Traditional domestic biomass cooking stoves in rural areas
(C) Commercial aircraft exhaust and aviation transport emissions
(D) Coal power plants, brick kilns, and industrial units

87. Untreated discharge of chromium-rich industrial effluents into local water bodies near Kanpur Nagar primarily threatens which aspect of the environment?
(A) Depletion of stratospheric atmospheric ozone layer
(B) Soil quality and underlying groundwater aquifers
(C) Ambient noise pollution levels across urban

20. (C) 100% exemption on road tax and registration fees for EV buyers
The Uttar Pradesh Electric Vehicle Manufacturing and Mobility Policy 2022 provides a complete exemption on road tax and vehicle registration fees for early purchasers of electric vehicles. This financial incentive aims to accelerate zero-emission transport adoption, reduce vehicular exhaust pollution, and improve ambient air quality across major urban centers.

21. (A) Ghaziabad, Varanasi, Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar
According to Census 2011 data, the four districts recording the highest population density per square kilometer in Uttar Pradesh are Ghaziabad, followed by Varanasi, Lucknow, and Kanpur Nagar. High urban concentration, historical commercial importance, and ongoing industrial development drive exceptionally dense human settlement patterns within these specific geographical administrative boundaries.

22. (A) Ghaziabad > Lucknow > Kanpur Nagar > Gautam Buddha Nagar
Census 2011 figures reveal that Ghaziabad leads Uttar Pradesh in urban population proportion at over sixty-seven percent, followed by Lucknow at over sixty-two percent, Kanpur Nagar at over sixty-five percent in absolute urban metrics, and Gautam Buddha Nagar. This specific hierarchy highlights the varying levels of urbanization across key industrial and administrative centers.

23. (B) Particulate Matter (PM2.5/PM10)
Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Systems across Uttar Pradesh identify fine particulate matter, specifically PM2.5 and PM10, as the dominant atmospheric pollutant. During winter months, meteorological inversion traps road dust, vehicular emissions, and industrial smoke, causing severe particulate accumulation that drives hazardous smog conditions across major urban industrial sectors.

24. (C) Varanasi
The Varuna and Assi rivers are natural tributaries of the Ganga that flow through the ancient city of Varanasi. Rapid urban expansion, unauthorized floodplain encroachments, and continuous discharge of untreated municipal wastewater have severely degraded these watercourses, prompting dedicated ecological restoration projects to revive their natural hydrology and water quality.

25. (D) I, II and III
Swachh Bharat Mission Urban in Uttar Pradesh focuses on achieving completely open defecation free status across all urban local bodies. Under its second phase, scientific solid waste processing, legacy waste remediation, and source segregation are prioritized, with the State Urban Development Authority coordinating execution to elevate municipal urban sanitation standards.

26. (A) Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework
The Climate Smart Cities Assessment Framework was developed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to evaluate urban environmental sustainability. Applied across cities like Lucknow and Varanasi, it provides clear indicators to assess energy efficiency, green mobility, urban planning, waste management, and climate change resilience in local governance operations.

27. (B) Electric Bus Corridor and Micro-climate Sensing
Under the Smart City project in Agra, dedicated electric bus corridors and real-time micro-climate monitoring sensors were deployed around the Taj Mahal. This strategic environmental initiative reduces direct vehicular carbon emissions, minimizes localized air pollution, and protects sensitive historical marble structures from deteriorating under toxic industrial atmospheric conditions.

28. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Urban centers in Bundelkhand face severe summer water shortages because underlying hard crystalline rock formations possess very low porosity and groundwater storage potential. Irregular monsoon rainfall combined with limited natural aquifer recharge directly restricts water availability, proving that geological characteristics fully explain the persistent urban water scarcity across the region.

29. (A) Varanasi
A large-scale bio-CNG plant was established in Varanasi to process municipal organic solid waste into clean bio-fuel. By converting thousands of metric tons of daily food and organic waste into compressed biogas and organic fertilizer, the facility significantly mitigates open landfill

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4. 2022
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

96. Under the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act implemented in UP urban local bodies, what spatial planning tool is used to manage urban street spaces sustainably?
(A) Total eviction of street vendors from municipal city limits
(B) Mandatory construction of multi-story retail shopping malls
(C) Demarcating Vending and Non-Vending Zones
(D) Statewide ban on evening street vending operations

97. To reduce carbon emissions and urban air pollution, UPSRTC (Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation) has introduced electric buses in major metropolitan cities under which central scheme?
(A) Smart City Urban Transit Scheme Mission
(B) FAME India Scheme / PM-eBus Sewa
(C) National Highway Green Mobility Mission
(D) UP Gramin Parivahan Development Yojana

98. Under the Heritage Trees declaration initiative in Uttar Pradesh, trees older than how many years are identified and preserved for their socio-ecological value?
(A) 25 years
(B) 50 years
(C) 100 years
(D) 200 years

99. According to urban planning norms in UP, rainwater harvesting structures are designed to recharge which underground hydrological entity?
(A) Groundwater aquifers
(B) Surface runoff drainage channels
(C) Civic storm-water network drains
(D) Municipal water supply pipelines

100. Comparing urban demographic trends, how does the urban population percentage of Uttar Pradesh (22.27%) compare with the overall National Average of India (31.16%) as per Census 2011?
(A) Uttar Pradesh is significantly more urbanized than the national average
(B) Uttar Pradesh has an identical urban population percentage to the national average
(C) Uttar Pradesh has an urban population percentage lower than the national average
(D) Uttar Pradesh has the highest urban population percentage among all Indian states

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with daily urban vehicular and industrial emissions to form hazardous smog.

40. (C) Varanasi
Under the Namami Gange programme, the 140 MLD Dinapur Sewage Treatment Plant was constructed in Varanasi. This major sewage treatment infrastructure processes substantial volumes of urban municipal wastewater before discharge, preventing untreated sewage from entering the Ganga river and supporting ecological river restoration efforts in the holy city.

41. (D) Eco-City Concept
Urban development authorities, such as Greater Noida, adopt the Eco-City concept to balance rapid urban expansion with environmental sustainability. This planning model integrates widespread green spaces, zero-liquid discharge water recycling systems, renewable energy integration, and non-motorized transport corridors into urban master planning to systematically lower the overall carbon footprint.

42. (A) 1, 4, 2, 3
Commercial Metro Rail operations in Uttar Pradesh were operationalized in a distinct chronological sequence. Lucknow Metro began commercial operations first in 2017, followed by the Noida Metro Aqua Line in early 2019. Kanpur Metro commenced revenue services in late 2021, and Agra Metro subsequently opened its priority corridor for commercial service in 2024.

43. (B) 28.82%
According to official 2011 Census figures, the urban population in Uttar Pradesh experienced a decadal growth rate of 28.82 percent during the 2001-2011 period. This growth rate significantly exceeded the rural decadal growth rate, reflecting ongoing population concentration, rural-to-urban economic migration, and expansion of statutory town limits across the state.

44. (B) Gorakhpur
Ramgarh Tal is a large natural lake situated in Gorakhpur city. Facing ecological stress due to urban encroachment, civic sewage discharge, and solid waste dumping, the lake has undergone comprehensive eco-restoration, channel beautification, and water quality management initiatives to preserve local urban hydrology and enhance public municipal space.

45. (D) I, II and III
The Uttar Pradesh Population Policy 2021-2030 outlines an integrated demographic strategy. It focuses on expanding modern contraceptive access, significantly lowering Infant Mortality Rates and Maternal Mortality Rates, and improving public healthcare delivery in densely populated urban slum areas to elevate living standards across marginalized urban communities.

46. (C) Heavy metal toxicity and water-borne diseases
The severe chemical degradation of the Hindon River in Western Uttar Pradesh, caused by industrial effluent dumping and untreated urban sewage, poses grave health hazards. Peri-urban populations relying on contaminated shallow groundwater face high risks of heavy metal toxicity, gastrointestinal illnesses, and various severe water-borne infectious diseases.

47. (D) Ganga Expressway
The Ganga Expressway project, connecting Meerut in Western Uttar Pradesh to Prayagraj in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, incorporates dedicated environmental management plans. The project design integrates mandatory environmental clearances, compensatory afforestation, extensive green belts along both sides of the corridor, and rainwater harvesting structures throughout its entire operational alignment.

48. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Agricultural land surrounding cities in Western Uttar Pradesh is rapidly shrinking due to extensive urban expansion. High land values near industrial corridors incentivize farmers to convert farmland for commercial, residential, and industrial construction, confirming that economic pressures and urban spillage directly cause rural land reduction around metropolitan boundaries.

49. (B) Water supply and sewerage network expansion
The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, known as AMRUT, primarily targets basic urban utility infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh. The mission prioritizes expanding

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urban fringes surrounding major industrial centers.

10. (D) I, II and III
Ten cities from Uttar Pradesh were selected under the Central Smart Cities Mission to upgrade urban infrastructure. To complement this initiative, the state government launched the State Smart Cities initiative, adding seven additional municipal corporations, including historical urban centers like Ayodhya and Gorakhpur, to promote balanced urban development across the state.

11. (B) Choking and siltation of urban storm-water drains
Localized urban flooding during heavy monsoon rainfall in major cities like Lucknow and Kanpur stems largely from choked storm-water drainage networks. Uncontrolled plastic disposal, silt accumulation, solid waste dumping, and inadequate maintenance restrict natural drainage flow capacities, resulting in severe waterlogging across densely populated commercial and residential municipal sectors.

12. (B) Mukhyamantri Green Road Infrastructure Development Scheme
The Mukhyamantri Green Road Infrastructure Development Scheme, known as Chief Minister GRID scheme, was launched in Uttar Pradesh to modernize urban road networks. The initiative focuses on constructing eco-friendly corridors with integrated utility ducts, pedestrian walkability, green landscaping, and resilient drainage systems to foster sustainable urban mobility across municipalities.

13. (B) 2.1
The Uttar Pradesh Population Policy 2021-2030 established specific demographic targets to ensure sustainable development. It aimed to reduce the Total Fertility Rate from elevated historical levels down to replacement level fertility, specifically targeting 2.1 by the year 2026, followed by a further target reduction to 1.9 by the year 2030.

14. (C) Sur Sarovar (Keetham Lake)
Located near Agra, Sur Sarovar, also known as Keetham Lake, was officially designated as a Ramsar Wetland of International Importance in 2020. This human-made reservoir provides vital sanctuary for resident and migratory waterfowl while acting as a key ecological buffer against urban pollution and habitat encroachment from nearby expanding metropolitan areas.

15. (B) II, III and IV only
Maharashtra, not Uttar Pradesh, has the largest total absolute urban population in India. Shravasti recorded the lowest urban population proportion in the state. Kanpur Nagar features among top urban population districts, and urban growth rates during 2001-2011 outpaced rural growth rates in Uttar Pradesh, validating the underlying demographic assessments.

16. (C) Lucknow
Janeshwar Mishra Park is located in Gomti Nagar, Lucknow, spanning over three hundred acres. Modeled as one of the largest urban parks in Asia, it contains extensive green spaces, natural water bodies, and walking tracks, serving as an essential ecological lung that absorbs urban carbon emissions and moderates local microclimatic conditions.

17. (B) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban addresses housing shortages in urban areas by constructing pucca houses equipped with basic civic amenities. By providing economically weaker sections with safe shelter, clean drinking water supply, and modern environmental sanitation facilities, it improves overall living conditions while curbing unplanned informal slum expansion in cities.

18. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Urban rivers across Uttar Pradesh face distinct environmental pressures. The Hindon River suffers from industrial runoff in Ghaziabad and Noida. Gomti River receives untreated sewage from Lucknow. The Ganga River around Jajmau faces heavy tannery waste, while the Yamuna River at Mathura experiences heavy stress from pilgrim waste and civic discharge.

19. (A) RFCTLARR Act 2013
Land acquisition for major infrastructure and greenfield projects, such as the Noida International Airport at Jewar, is regulated by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013. This statutory framework ensures fair financial compensation, mandatory social impact assessments, and structured rehabilitation measures for affected landowners.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) 22.27%
As per the 2011 Census, Uttar Pradesh recorded an urban population of approximately 44.49 million, which constitutes 22.27 percent of the state's total population. The remaining 77.73 percent resides in rural areas. This highlights that while Uttar Pradesh is highly populated, it remains predominantly rural compared to several other major Indian states.

2. (C) 17
Under the National Clean Air Programme launched by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, seventeen cities in Uttar Pradesh were identified as non-attainment cities. These urban centers consistently failed to meet national ambient air quality standards for particulate matter, requiring targeted comprehensive clean air action plans to effectively reduce pollution levels.

3. (A) Lucknow
The Shivri solid waste management and processing facility was established in the Lucknow district to manage municipal solid waste generated across the state capital. Designed for mechanical processing, composting, and refuse-derived fuel generation, this centralized municipal facility aims to minimize open dumping hazards while processing hundreds of metric tons of daily waste.

4. (C) Urban Heat Island Effect
The Urban Heat Island effect occurs when dense concrete infrastructure, asphalt roads, and human activities in urban centers absorb and radiate heat far more than surrounding natural landscapes. Metropolises experience localized microclimatic warming, leading to significantly higher day and nighttime temperatures compared to neighboring rural hinterlands with abundant green cover.

5. (A) Ghaziabad
According to the 2011 Census data, Ghaziabad district recorded the highest proportion of urban population relative to its total population in Uttar Pradesh, exceeding sixty-seven percent. Rapid urban growth, extensive industrial developments, and geographic proximity to the National Capital Region contributed significantly to converting vast rural areas into densely populated urban zones.

6. (D) Western Plain region
Reports from the Central Ground Water Board indicate that the Western Plain region of Uttar Pradesh experiences severe groundwater depletion. Intensive agriculture requiring deep tube-well irrigation, combined with rapid urban expansion and industrial demand, results in annual extraction far exceeding natural aquifer recharge rates across major urban and rural blocks in this region.

7. (B) Urban Green Belt
The Kukrail Reserve Forest in Lucknow functions as a critical urban green belt, acting as an ecological lung for the expanding city. By absorbing atmospheric pollutants, moderating ambient microclimate temperatures, and retaining biodiversity, it serves as an essential ecological buffer zone separating urban sprawl while supporting conservation initiatives like India's first night safari.

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Census 2011 figures confirm that Ghaziabad district possesses the highest population density in Uttar Pradesh, exceeding three thousand nine hundred persons per square kilometer. Rapid industrial growth, infrastructure modernization, and administrative proximity to Delhi drove extensive inward workforce migration, directly accelerating spatial concentration and making the structural reasoning completely valid.

9. (D) Diversion of fertile agricultural land to urban construction use
Rapid urbanization in the National Capital Region segment of Uttar Pradesh has driven large-scale land utilization shifts. Prime fertile agricultural land is increasingly converted into residential complexes, commercial zones, and transportation corridors. This continuous conversion reduces active agrarian land area while expanding built-up surfaces across peri-

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emissions while advancing sustainable waste-to-energy urban practices.

30. (C) Shravasti
According to Census 2011, Shravasti district recorded the lowest urban population percentage in Uttar Pradesh, with less than four percent of its total population residing in designated urban areas. The district remains overwhelmingly rural, characterized by agrarian livelihoods and minimal commercial urban infrastructure compared to other state administrative divisions.

31. (D) Kanpur
The waste-to-energy plant in the Panki industrial area was established in Kanpur Nagar to address heavy municipal solid waste generation. The facility processes non-recyclable urban combustible waste into refuse-derived fuel, facilitating energy recovery while simultaneously reducing reliance on open landfill dumping and supporting sustainable municipal waste management.

32. (C) Increasing permeable pavements and green cover
Mitigating the Urban Heat Island effect in densely built cities like Kanpur requires increasing permeable paving surfaces and expanding urban green spaces. Vegetation lowers surface temperatures through evapotranspiration, while porous materials allow water absorption, replacing heat-trapping asphalt and concrete surfaces with sustainable urban landscape design solutions.

33. (B) 14.0%
Data from Census 2011 indicates that approximately fourteen percent of the total urban population in Uttar Pradesh resides in informal slum settlements. High urban living costs and rapid rural-to-urban migration push lower-income households into high-density informal housing, which frequently lacks essential municipal drinking water supply, proper drainage, and basic sanitation infrastructure networks.

34. (D) Over-Exploited Block
The Central Ground Water Board classifies a groundwater block as over-exploited when the annual ground water extraction exceeds the total annual rechargeable resource. In several heavily urbanized regions of Uttar Pradesh, continuous deep extraction for civic and industrial consumption causes severe water table decline, resulting in this critical statutory designation.

35. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Uttar Pradesh Electric Vehicle Manufacturing and Mobility Policy 2022 provides a comprehensive framework to promote clean transit. It mandates public bus transitions to electric fleets, encourages battery manufacturing, offers purchase subsidies across vehicle segments, and requires charging infrastructure in state employee housing developments to build long-term sustainability.

36. (C) Vriksharopan Jan Abhiyan
Vriksharopan Jan Abhiyan is a massive annual tree plantation drive conducted across Uttar Pradesh. By mobilizing government departments, urban local bodies, and local citizens, the initiative plants millions of saplings in a single day, aiming to significantly expand the state's total forest and tree cover toward targeted fifteen percent thresholds.

37. (A) Chromium
The Jajmau industrial sector near Kanpur is globally recognized for its concentrated leather tanning industry. Untreated or partially treated industrial effluents discharged from tanneries contain hazardous heavy metals, notably hexavalent chromium. This toxic pollutant contaminates the Ganga river ecosystem, creating severe long-term environmental hazards and deep aquatic toxicity.

38. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Major urban environmental facilities and industrial projects are distributed across Uttar Pradesh districts. The Dinapur Sewage Treatment Plant serves Varanasi, while the Jajmau Effluent Treatment Plant operates in Kanpur Nagar. The Trans-Ganga City Project is situated in Unnao, and the Toy City Development is located in Gautam Buddha Nagar.

39. (B) Agricultural stubble burning and temperature inversion
Severe winter air pollution across Western Uttar Pradesh cities like Meerut and Ghaziabad results from seasonal factors. Regional agricultural stubble burning releases massive smoke clouds, while atmospheric temperature inversion traps these pollutants close to the ground, combining

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residential zones
(D) Solar radiation intensity and localized surface temperatures

88. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Gautam Buddha Nagar (Noida/ Greater Noida) has experienced rapid urban transformation and population growth over the last two decades.
Reason (R): World-class industrial infrastructure, proximity to Delhi, and planned urban zoning attracted large-scale investments and workforce migration.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

89. Under AMRUT 2.0 in Uttar Pradesh, what primary urban goal is set regarding sewage management in Class-I cities?
(A) Direct uninhibited discharge of untreated wastewater into canals
(B) Temporary storage of untreated urban sewage in open lagoons
(C) Thermal incineration of all urban industrial liquid waste streams
(D) Full treatment of sewage and fecal sludge prior to discharge

90. Under the Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy 2022, what target was specified for promoting green energy on urban residential rooftops?
(A) Solarizing residential roofs via net-metering and subsidies
(B) Mandatory rooftop solar installations across all rural residential houses
(C) Complete phase-out of conventional electrical grid power in urban areas
(D) Mandatory solar panel installations restricted only to public hospitals

91. Proper management of Bio-Medical Waste generated by urban hospitals in Uttar Pradesh is regulated under which environmental statutory rules?
(A) Hazardous Waste (Management) Act 1989
(B) Bio-Medical Waste Rules 2016
(C) UP State Public Health Ordinance 2020
(D) Solid Waste Management Rules 2000

92. Consider the following statements regarding E-waste and Industrial Recycling in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Moradabad is historically known for informal e-waste recycling operations.
II. Scientific e-waste management facilities are being established in UP to prevent heavy metal contamination.
III. Burning of electronic circuit boards releases toxic furans and dioxins into urban air.
IV. The UP Pollution Control Board enforces E-Waste (Management) Rules in industrial parks.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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93. What is the prescribed ambient noise level limit in Silence Zones (around hospitals and educational institutions) during daytime under Environmental Rules in UP cities?
(A) 40 dB
(B) 50 dB
(C) 65 dB
(D) 75 dB

94. The Eco-Tourism Board of Uttar Pradesh was constituted to promote sustainable tourism while preserving natural ecosystems around which major urban/semi-urban wildlife area?
(A) Commercial shopping malls and arcades in Noida
(B) Major industrial development zones of Ghaziabad
(C) Dudhwa National Park and its gateways
(D) Central railway junctions across Uttar Pradesh

95. Match List I with List II and select the correct option:
List I: Policy / Act in UP
P. UP Electric Vehicle Policy
Q. UP Population Policy (Target period)
R. UP Solar Energy Policy
S. Right to Fair Compensation (RFCTLARR Act)
List II: Year of Notification / Policy
1. 2021-2030
2. 2022
3. 2013

universal tap water supply connections, establishing reliable sewerage and septage management networks, and creating green spaces to upgrade civic services across statutory cities.

50. (D) Rapid population growth straining civic infrastructure
In the Population-Environment-Development framework, major metropolitan centers in Uttar Pradesh face severe structural pressures. Rapid urban population growth, driven by natural increase and rural-to-urban migration, continuously outpaces the capacity of local municipal bodies to provide adequate housing, clean water supply, wastewater treatment, and solid waste management systems.

51. (D) Dark Red / Maroon
In the standard Air Quality Index color-coding system monitored across Indian cities, an AQI range of 401 to 500 represents the 'Severe' atmospheric category. This critical level is designated by Dark Red or Maroon, indicating hazardous air quality conditions that pose serious health risks to healthy individuals and vulnerable groups.

52. (B) 300 square meters
Building bylaws mandated by Urban Development Authorities across Uttar Pradesh require compulsory installation of rooftop rainwater harvesting systems on building plots exceeding three hundred square meters. This statutory requirement aims to enhance groundwater recharge, mitigate localized surface runoff, and preserve urban aquifer levels in rapidly growing metropolitan districts.

53. (A) By promoting local employment and reducing distress urban migration
The One District One Product scheme supports traditional localized industries across Uttar Pradesh districts. By creating sustainable rural and semi-urban livelihood opportunities, the initiative helps curb distress economic migration toward major metropolitan cities, thereby indirectly alleviating demographic pressure on already strained urban municipal infrastructure and environmental systems.

54. (D) Gautam Buddha Nagar
The Okhla Bird Sanctuary is a protected urban wetland situated along the Yamuna River on the border between Delhi and Gautam Buddha Nagar district in Uttar Pradesh. The sanctuary serves as a critical habitat for migratory birds but faces severe ecological threats from surrounding high-density commercial and residential real estate development.

55. (D) I, II, III and IV
Urban water resources in Uttar Pradesh encounter multifaceted environmental challenges. Excessive groundwater pumping depletes aquifers, untreated industrial effluent pollutes rivers, and encroachment destroys natural waterbodies. In response, state urban building bylaws mandate rainwater harvesting systems for large properties to help restore regional groundwater reserves and build urban sustainability.

56. (C) Complete statewide ban on identified single-use plastic items
Government notifications in Uttar Pradesh enforce a complete statewide prohibition on the manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale, and use of identified single-use plastic items. Implemented across all Urban Local Bodies, this statutory ban aims to reduce non-biodegradable waste accumulation, prevent drainage blockages, and safeguard urban terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

57. (D) Vector-borne and water-borne infectious diseases
High population density, poor housing conditions, and inadequate storm-water drainage in urban slums create ideal breeding grounds for disease vectors and pathogens. During monsoon seasons, stagnant water and contaminated drinking sources in cities like Kanpur and Gorakhpur drive sharp seasonal surges in vector-borne and water-borne infectious diseases.

58. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Environmental initiatives in Uttar Pradesh correlate with specific municipal locations and authorities. The Night Safari and Bio-park project is located at Kukrail in Lucknow. Taj Trapezium Zone pollution control focuses on Agra. The Aqua Line transit operates under NMRC in Noida, while heritage tree conservation is managed statewide.

59. (B) In-situ slum rehabilitation and provision of transit shelters
To prevent social displacement caused by urban redevelopment schemes, the Uttar Pradesh

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(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) All I, II and III

9. In the election of the President of India under Article 54, what is the vote value of an individual Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, which is the highest among all Indian states?
(A) 174
(B) 208
(C) 160
(D) 212

10. Who was the first Governor of the United Provinces in independent India?
(A) Sarojini Naidu
(B) Sir Harry Graham Haig
(C) K. M. Munshi
(D) Bidhan Chandra Roy

11. What is the total maximum sanctioned strength of elected members in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly as established under the Constitution?
(A) 403
(B) 425
(C) 500
(D) 350

12. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad is the principal civil court of original jurisdiction across the state of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Article 214 of the Indian Constitution provides that there shall be a High Court for each State.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

13. Under Article 368, if a constitutional amendment affects the representation of states in Parliament, what requirement must be satisfied after parliamentary passage?
(A) Ratification by at least one-third of all state legislatures
(B) Ratification by at least one-half of state legislatures
(C) Unanimous consent of all state legislative assemblies in India
(D) Approval by a simple majority through state referendum in UP

14. Consider the following statements regarding the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 and its implementation in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It inserted Part IX and the 11th Schedule into the Constitution of India.
II. Uttar Pradesh passed the UP Panchayat Raj Amendment Act to conform to constitutional requirements.
III. It mandated a 3-tier Panchayati Raj system across all districts in Uttar Pradesh.
IV. It provided for direct elections to all seats in Panchayats at all three levels.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I, II and III
(B) Only I and IV
(C) Only II, III and IV
(D) All I, II, III and IV

15. How many times has President's Rule under Article 356 of the Constitution been imposed in the state of Uttar Pradesh till date?
(A) 8 times
(B) 10 times
(C) 12 times
(D) 14 times

16. Under the 7th Schedule of the Indian Constitution, in which list does Police and Public Order fall?
(A) Union List
(B) Concurrent List
(C) State List
(D) Residuary List

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17. Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution specifies the allocation of seats to Uttar Pradesh in the Council of States?
(A) Third Schedule
(B) Fourth Schedule
(C) Seventh Schedule
(D) Eighth Schedule

18. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Judicial Cases)
P. State of UP v. Raj Narain (1975)
Q. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)
R. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras (1950)
S. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)
List II: (Legal Principles)

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69. (C) 30%
Urban planning regulations mandated by the Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority stipulate that a minimum of thirty percent of total project land must be allocated as green buffer zones and open recreational space. This policy ensures environmental preservation, combats heat island effects, and maintains ecological balance in industrial development regions.

70. (D) Monsoon urban flooding and structural risk to informal settlements
Encroachments on active floodplains along the Yamuna and Hindon rivers in Noida and Ghaziabad disrupt natural river hydrology. During heavy monsoon rain, restricted floodways trigger urban flooding, submerging low-lying areas and posing severe structural hazards and public safety risks to vulnerable informal settlements built along riparian banks.

71. (B) Topsoil degradation, fertile soil loss, and localized air pollution
Converting agricultural land for brick kilns on peri-urban fringes of Uttar Pradesh cities leads to topsoil excavation, causing severe fertile land degradation. Additionally, topsoil stripping destroys organic soil matter, while coal combustion in traditional brick kilns releases significant particulate matter, contributing directly to localized air quality deterioration.

72. (C) Vehicular emissions
Source apportionment studies in Lucknow indicate that after resuspended road dust, vehicular emissions represent the single largest contributing sector to fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5) pollution. Dense automobile traffic, aged commercial vehicles, frequent congestion, and incomplete fuel combustion release high volumes of particulate matter and chemical pollutants into urban air.

73. (D) Deployment of bio-toilets, waste management hubs, and water monitoring
During large religious gatherings such as the Prayagraj Maha Kumbh, temporary environmental infrastructure is heavily deployed to manage environmental stress. Thousands of bio-toilets, solid waste processing centers, temporary drainage networks, and real-time river water quality monitoring systems are operated continuously to prevent open pollution and river contamination.

74. (A) High-density mixed-use green development along public transit corridors
The Transit-Oriented Development Policy approved by Uttar Pradesh promotes compact, high-density, mixed-use urban real estate growth around mass rapid transit stations. By encouraging walkable commercial and residential zones along metro and rail corridors, the policy aims to increase public transport usage, reduce private vehicle reliance, and lower urban emissions.

75. (D) I, II, III and IV
Uttar Pradesh contains multiple designated Ramsar sites of international importance, including Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary in Sant Kabir Nagar and Haiderpur Wetland. These urban and semi-urban wetland ecosystems act as vital hydrological buffers, supporting aquatic biodiversity, regulating regional floodwaters, recharging groundwater aquifers, and mitigating environmental degradation across surrounding regions.

76. (C) 2022
Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary, a freshwater wetland located in Sant Kabir Nagar district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, was officially recognized as a Ramsar Site of International Importance in 2022. The sanctuary serves as a critical wintering site for thousands of migratory bird species and maintains regional hydrological balance in the area.

77. (A) Dense native urban forest creation in small spaces
The Miyawaki method adopted by municipal corporations in Uttar Pradesh involves planting native species closely together in small urban plots. This afforestation technique fosters rapid plant growth, creating dense, multi-layered urban forests that enhance urban biodiversity, lower local microclimatic temperatures, absorb atmospheric carbon, and improve ambient urban air quality.

78. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Environmental issues in Uttar Pradesh map directly to impacted locations. Tannery waste heavily affects the Ganga in Kanpur Nagar. Severe winter smog and particulate pollution

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Urban Housing Policy emphasizes in-situ slum rehabilitation. This policy priority redevelops informal settlements on-site where possible or provides temporary transit shelters and nearby alternative housing units equipped with essential civic amenities to maintain community livelihoods.

60. (B) Channel beautification and urban flood control
The Gomti Riverfront Development Project in Lucknow was designed as a dual-purpose urban infrastructure initiative. It focused on river channel beautification, public space creation, and ecological restoration alongside structural embankments designed for urban flood mitigation, regulating water levels during heavy seasonal monsoon discharges through the metropolitan center.

61. (A) Severe regional strain on tertiary healthcare infrastructure
Premier medical centers in metropolitan hubs, such as King George's Medical University in Lucknow and BRD Medical College in Gorakhpur, experience heavy patient influxes. This high demand reflects a severe regional strain on tertiary healthcare infrastructure, as rural and suburban populations travel to primary cities due to uneven regional healthcare distribution.

62. (A) Ghaziabad > Varanasi > Lucknow > Kanpur Nagar
Census 2011 ranks Ghaziabad as the most densely populated district in Uttar Pradesh, exceeding 3,900 persons per square kilometer. It is followed by Varanasi, which has over 2,300 persons per square kilometer, Lucknow with over 1,800, and Kanpur Nagar, reflecting high urban spatial concentration across these major state centers.

63. (D) Mahila Arogya Samiti (MAS)
Under the National Urban Health Mission, Mahila Arogya Samitis are established in urban slum areas across Uttar Pradesh. Comprising local women leaders, these community action groups foster local participation in public health, promoting hygiene practices, maternal nutrition, immunization coverage, and environmental sanitation management within marginalized urban neighborhoods.

64. (C) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
The Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board derives its primary statutory regulatory powers from the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. This legislation empowers the board to enforce effluent discharge standards, inspect industrial units, issue operational consent certificates, and penalize facilities discharging untreated waste into rivers and waterbodies.

65. (D) I, II and III
Municipal Solid Waste Management rules in Uttar Pradesh mandate three-way source waste segregation by urban local bodies. Under Swachh Bharat Mission Urban, door-to-door waste collection has expanded across cities, while bio-remediation and biomining techniques are actively used to eliminate legacy garbage dumpsites in major urban centers like Lucknow.

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66. (D) Central Pollution Control Board
Continuous ambient air quality monitoring in non-attainment cities across Uttar Pradesh is executed jointly by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board and the Central Pollution Control Board. CPCB sets national ambient air standards, establishes technical protocols, and coordinates real-time air quality data integration across national and state monitoring networks.

67. (A) Universal household tap water coverage in statutory towns
Jal Jeevan Mission Urban aims to achieve universal household tap water connection coverage across all statutory towns in Uttar Pradesh. The mission focuses on providing functional household tap connections, securing sustainable urban water sources, rejuvenating local waterbodies, and establishing greywater treatment systems to ensure long-term urban drinking water security.

68. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Micro-climatic warming in Lucknow is intensifying due to the Urban Heat Island effect. Rapid urban expansion has led to concrete surface expansion and the loss of traditional ponds and green belts. Since blue and green spaces naturally moderate surface temperatures, their destruction directly accounts for urban heat buildup in the city.

that supply drinking water to surrounding communities.

88. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Gautam Buddha Nagar experienced rapid urban growth over the past two decades. Planned urban zoning, modern industrial corridors, world-class road infrastructure, and close geographic proximity to Delhi attracted massive commercial investments and widespread workforce migration, confirming that strategic infrastructure planning directly drove the district's extensive urban expansion.

89. (D) Full treatment of sewage and fecal sludge prior to discharge
Under AMRUT 2.0 implementation in Uttar Pradesh, Class-I cities are mandated to achieve complete wastewater management. The primary goal is ensuring full treatment of all urban municipal sewage and fecal sludge in modern sewage treatment plants prior to river discharge, thereby preventing water pollution and enabling urban wastewater reuse.

90. (A) Solarizing residential roofs via net-metering and subsidies
The Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy 2022 seeks to promote clean energy generation in urban residential sectors. It encourages homeowners to install rooftop solar photovoltaic systems by offering state financial capital subsidies and implementing net-metering mechanisms, thereby reducing reliance on conventional thermal grid electricity and lowering urban carbon emissions.

91. (B) Bio-Medical Waste Rules 2016
Bio-medical waste generated by urban hospitals, clinics, and laboratories in Uttar Pradesh is strictly regulated under the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016. These rules mandate color-coded segregation, safe handling, specialized transport, and thermal or chemical treatment in authorized central bio-medical waste treatment facilities to protect public health and urban environments.

92. (D) I, II, III and IV
Informal e-waste recycling in Moradabad historically caused significant environmental hazards. Today, Uttar Pradesh is establishing formal scientific e-waste management units to prevent toxic heavy metal leaching. Uncontrolled circuit board burning releases toxic dioxins, prompting the UP Pollution Control Board to strictly enforce statutory E-Waste Management Rules across state industrial parks.

93. (B) 50 dB
Under environmental noise pollution regulations in Uttar Pradesh, designated Silence Zones, which encompass areas within one hundred meters around educational institutions, hospitals, and courts, have a prescribed daytime ambient noise level limit of 50 decibels. This standard aims to maintain peaceful acoustic environments essential for patient recovery and learning.

94. (C) Dudhwa National Park and its gateways
The Eco-Tourism Board of Uttar Pradesh was established to develop sustainable eco-tourism while preserving sensitive ecosystems. The initiative focuses on ecological corridors around protected forest zones, such as Dudhwa National Park and its gateway urban-rural centers, balancing local economic tourism development with nature conservation and wildlife habitat protection.

95. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Key state policies and national acts in Uttar Pradesh align with their respective operational notification years. The UP Electric Vehicle Policy was introduced in 2022, while the UP Population Policy covers 2021 to 2030. The UP Solar Energy Policy was enacted in 2022, and the RFCTLARR Act was passed in 2013.

96. (C) Demarcating Vending and Non-Vending Zones
Under the Street Vendors Act implemented across Uttar Pradesh urban local bodies, municipal authorities manage public space by demarcating designated Vending and Non-Vending Zones. Town Vending Committees register vendors and regulate spatial distribution, ensuring street vendors retain livelihood opportunities without obstructing traffic flow or creating urban pedestrian congestion.

97. (B) FAME India Scheme / PM-eBus Sewa
To combat urban air pollution and lower vehicular carbon footprints, the Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation introduced fleet electric buses across major metropolitan cities. Deployed under the central FAME India Scheme and PM-eBus Sewa initiative, these zero-emission buses

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affect Ghaziabad in the NCR. Encroachment impacts Ramgarh Tal in Gorakhpur, and heritage micro-climate degradation concerns the Taj Trapezium Zone around Agra.

79. (D) State Urban Development Authority (SUDA)
The State Urban Development Authority acts as the apex nodal organization in Uttar Pradesh for executing urban poverty alleviation, slum development, and municipal livelihood programs. SUDA coordinates schemes like DAY-NULM and PM-SVANidhi through District Urban Development Agencies to improve basic housing, sanitation, and socio-economic opportunities in urban areas.

80. (C) Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Resettlement packages
Major public development initiatives, such as the Saryu Canal National Project in Uttar Pradesh, involve substantial land acquisition that displacement impacts local communities. Statutory guidelines require executing comprehensive Rehabilitation and Resettlement packages, providing fair financial compensation, alternative housing options, livelihood support, and essential civic infrastructure to affected displaced populations.

81. (B) Varanasi
Under the Indo-German bilateral urban development partnership, Varanasi partnered with international agencies for technical expertise in sustainable urban planning. The collaboration focused on modernizing municipal smart water distribution systems, implementing integrated solid waste management solutions, improving riverfront environmental protection, and enhancing overall urban climate resilience across the historic city.

82. (D) High Pupil-Teacher Ratio exceeding norms
High child population density combined with rapid growth in urban informal settlements places immense pressure on public primary education infrastructure. In slum areas across Uttar Pradesh, limited classroom capacity and slow teacher recruitment lead to elevated Pupil-Teacher Ratios exceeding statutory norms, reducing individual attention and degrading primary educational quality.

83. (A) Swachhata App
The Swachhata App, developed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, is widely utilized across Uttar Pradesh Urban Local Bodies. The mobile platform allows citizens to post location-tagged photographs of civic sanitation issues, waste accumulation, and overflowing drains, enabling municipal authorities to track, address, and resolve urban sanitation grievances efficiently.

84. (C) Executing district urban poverty, housing, and sanitation schemes
District Urban Development Agencies operate at the district level across Uttar Pradesh as execution arms of the State Urban Development Authority. DUDA is responsible for implementing targeted urban poverty alleviation programs, informal slum upgrading projects, urban affordable housing schemes, self-employment assistance, and community sanitation infrastructure development initiatives.

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85. (D) I, II and III
The State Action Plan on Climate Change for Uttar Pradesh provides an overarching framework for building climate resilience. It addresses critical urban health vulnerabilities, promotes energy-efficient building infrastructure, supports urban afforestation drives, and protects urban waterbodies to systematically mitigate climate impacts and foster long-term environmental sustainability across expanding cities.

86. (D) Coal power plants, brick kilns, and industrial units
The Taj Trapezium Zone covers approximately 10,400 square kilometers surrounding the Taj Mahal to protect the historic monument from air pollution. Statutory regulations within this zone restrict emissions from industrial sources, such as coal-fired thermal power plants, traditional brick kilns, chemical factories, and heavy industrial units using polluting fuels.

87. (B) Soil quality and underlying groundwater aquifers
Releasing untreated industrial effluents containing toxic heavy metals, such as hexavalent chromium, from tannery clusters near Kanpur Nagar severe damages local ecosystems. These persistent industrial pollutants seep through surface layers, causing severe soil contamination and degrading underlying groundwater aquifers

CHAPTER 15
Constitutional Development and the Indian Constitution

1. Under the Government of India Act, 1935, bicameral legislature was introduced in six provinces of British India. Which of the following structures was established in the United Provinces as a result of this act?
(A) Legislative Assembly and Council of States
(B) Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council
(C) Legislative Council and House of Representatives
(D) Legislative Assembly and Council of Elders

2. Which province sent the largest delegation consisting of 55 members to the Constituent Assembly of India formed in 1946?
(A) Province of Madras
(B) Province of Bihar
(C) Province of Bombay
(D) United Provinces

3. Which of the following pairs correctly matches a Constituent Assembly member from Uttar Pradesh with the key committee they led in the Assembly?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru - States Committee
(B) Purushottam Das Tandon - Drafting Committee
(C) Gobind Ballabh Pant - Advisory Committee on Minorities
(D) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai - Steering Committee

4. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution declares India to be a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic. The terms Socialist and Secular were added by which amendment that directly influences state welfare legislation in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 24th Amendment Act, 1971
(B) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
(C) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
(D) 86th Amendment Act, 2002

5. Uttar Pradesh possesses a bicameral legislature under Part VI of the Constitution. Which Article empowers the Parliament to abolish or create a Legislative Council in a state?
(A) Article 168
(B) Article 169
(C) Article 170
(D) Article 171

6. A citizen residing in Uttar Pradesh whose Fundamental Rights are violated can move the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad for enforcement under which constitutional provision?
(A) Article 32
(B) Article 136
(C) Article 226
(D) Article 227

7. The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 was enacted to give effect to which directive principle contained in Article 39 of the Constitution?
(A) Securing equal pay for equal work for both men and women workers
(B) Distribution of material resources to serve the common good
(C) Securing a Uniform Civil Code for all citizens throughout the territory
(D) Promoting the separation of the judiciary from the executive branch

8. Consider the following statements regarding Fundamental Duties under Article 51A of the Indian Constitution in relation to Uttar Pradesh:
I. Protecting historical monuments like the Taj Mahal and Sarnath falls under the spirit of duty to preserve rich heritage.
II. Fundamental Duties were incorporated into the Constitution on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee.
III. Fundamental Duties are directly enforceable through writ jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court without enabling laws.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I and II

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2. Shift of the High Court from Agra to Allahabad
3. Amalgamation of Chief Court of Oudh with Allahabad High Court

Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the above developments?
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2
(D) 3, 1, 2

29. Who among the following political leaders from Uttar Pradesh served as the President of the Constituent Assembly's Hindi Translation Committee?
(A) Purushottam Das Tandon
(B) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant
(C) Dr. Sampurnanand
(D) Smt. Sucheta Kripalani

30. The Constituent Assembly adopted Devanagari script for the official language of the Union. Under which Article was Hindi in Devanagari script declared the official language of the Union?
(A) Article 343(1)
(B) Article 345
(C) Article 350A
(D) Article 351

31. Uttar Pradesh's state governance follows executive accountability to the legislature. Under Article 164(2), the Council of Ministers of UP is collectively responsible to which body?
(A) Legislative Assembly
(B) Legislative Council
(C) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(D) Both Houses jointly

32. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh holds the largest total vote value in the Presidential Electoral College among all Indian states.
Reason (R): The population of Uttar Pradesh, based on the 1971 census formula, is the highest among all states in India.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

33. Under Article 213, what is the maximum operational duration of an Ordinance promulgated by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh after the reassembly of the State Legislature?
(A) 6 weeks
(B) 6 months
(C) 3 months
(D) 1 year

34. Consider the following statements regarding the Legislative Council of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is a permanent body and not subject to dissolution.
II. One-third of its members retire every two years.
III. One-sixth of its members are nominated by the Governor from persons with special knowledge in literature, science, art, cooperative movement, and social service.
IV. One-third of its members are elected by electors consisting of members of local authorities in the state.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only I, II and III
(C) Only II, III and IV
(D) All I, II, III and IV

35. Where is the permanent bench of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad located within Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Varanasi
(C) Kanpur
(D) Agra

36. Under the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, which urban local body is constituted in Uttar Pradesh for a transitional area?
(A) Nagar Palika Parishad
(B) Nagar Nigam
(C) Nagar Panchayat
(D) Zila Panchayat

37. During the operation of President's Rule under Article 356 in Uttar Pradesh, who conducts the executive governance of the state on behalf of the President of India?
(A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Speaker of UP Legislative Assembly
(C) Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court
(D) Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh

38. Match List I with List II:

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1. Executive privilege and right to information
2. Basic Structure Doctrine
3. Preventive detention narrow interpretation
4. Expansion of Article 21 procedure established by law

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

19. Under Article 5 of the Constitution, a person who had domicile in Uttar Pradesh at the commencement of the Constitution became an Indian citizen if they satisfied which condition?
(A) Born in the territory of India
(B) Either of whose parents was born in the territory of India
(C) Ordinarily resident in India for not less than 5 years preceding commencement
(D) Any one of the above conditions

20. Urdu was declared the second official language of Uttar Pradesh in 1989. Which Article of the Constitution contains special provisions relating to language spoken by a section of the population of a State?
(A) Article 343
(B) Article 347
(C) Article 350
(D) Article 351

21. The State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh was constituted under which Article of the Constitution of India to conduct elections to local bodies?
(A) Article 243K
(B) Article 243I
(C) Article 324
(D) Article 356

22. Under Article 243-I of the Constitution, who appoints the State Finance Commission in Uttar Pradesh to review the financial position of Panchayats and Municipalities?
(A) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
(C) President of India
(D) Governor of Uttar Pradesh

23. The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission was established on April 1, 1937. Under which Article of the current Constitution does UPPSC function as a constitutional body?
(A) Article 312
(B) Article 315
(C) Article 320
(D) Article 323

24. Consider the following statements regarding Right to Equality under Articles 14 to 18 as applied in Uttar Pradesh administration:
I. Article 14 ensures equality before the law and equal protection of laws to all persons in UP.
II. Article 15 enables the UP Government to make special provisions for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes.
III. Article 18 permits the UP State Government to confer local hereditary titles of honor on civil servants.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) All I, II and III

25. Under Article 19 of the Constitution, freedom of speech and expression is guaranteed to citizens. Which clause permits reasonable restrictions on this right on grounds of public order?
(A) Article 19(2)
(B) Article 19(3)
(C) Article 19(4)
(D) Article 19(5)

26. Which constitutional writ is issued by the Allahabad High Court to command a public authority in Uttar Pradesh to perform a legal duty that it has refused to perform?
(A) Mandamus
(B) Habeas Corpus
(C) Quo Warranto
(D) Certiorari

27. In which year was the Uttar Pradesh State Human Rights Commission constituted under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, with headquarters in Lucknow?
(A) 1996
(B) 2002
(C) 2005
(D) 2010

28. Consider the following legal developments relating to the High Court in Uttar Pradesh:
1. Establishment of the High Court of Judicature for North-Western Provinces at Agra

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provide clean, quiet, and energy-efficient public transit for urban commuters.

98. (C) 100 years
Under the Heritage Trees conservation drive launched by Uttar Pradesh, trees estimated to be over one hundred years old are formally identified and protected. This initiative preserves ancient trees of ecological, historical, and cultural value across urban and rural landscapes, protecting biodiversity and safeguarding local ecological heritage from urban development clearance.

99. (A) Groundwater aquifers
According to urban planning norms and building bylaws in Uttar Pradesh, rooftop rainwater harvesting structures are designed to collect clean rainwater and redirect it into underground recharge wells. This process directly replenishes natural groundwater aquifers, helping raise falling water table levels and enhancing long-term water security across rapidly urbanizing districts.

100. (C) Uttar Pradesh has an urban population percentage lower than the national average
Census 2011 statistics show that Uttar Pradesh recorded an urban population percentage of 22.27 percent, which is significantly lower than the overall Indian national urban average of 31.16 percent. Despite hosting a massive total population, Uttar Pradesh remains proportionally more rural than the national baseline and many other industrialized Indian states.

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List I: (Parts of the Constitution)
P. Part VI
Q. Part IX
R. Part IX-A
S. Part XIV
List II: (Provisions)
1. The State Executive and Legislature
2. The Panchayats
3. The Municipalities
4. Public Service Commissions
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

39. Under Article 263, Inter-State coordination bodies facilitate federal administrative relations. In which Zonal Council is Uttar Pradesh included?
(A) Northern Zonal Council
(B) Central Zonal Council
(C) Eastern Zonal Council
(D) Western Zonal Council

40. Under Article 151(2) of the Indian Constitution, to whom does the Comptroller and Auditor General submit audit reports relating to the accounts of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chief Minister of UP
(B) Finance Minister of UP
(C) Governor of UP
(D) Speaker of UP Legislative Assembly

41. According to Article 243-Y of the Constitution, the State Finance Commission of Uttar Pradesh makes recommendations to the Governor regarding which primary issue?
(A) Selection procedure and appointment of the UPPSC Chairman
(B) Fixation of monthly salaries and allowances for UP Legislative Assembly members
(C) Allocation and delimitation of Lok Sabha seats in Uttar Pradesh
(D) Tax revenue distribution between State Government and Municipalities

42. Under Article 16(4) of the Constitution, the Uttar Pradesh State Government provides reservation in public employment services subject to which condition?
(A) Class is backward and inadequately represented in state services
(B) The class must have a total population exceeding 50 percent in the state
(C) Prior statutory approval must be taken from the Union Parliament
(D) A formal recommendation must come directly from the Comptroller and Auditor General

43. When the Allahabad High Court issues a writ of Certiorari to a subordinate judicial body in Meerut, what is the primary purpose of this writ?
(A) To order the immediate release of a person illegally detained by state authorities
(B) To quash an order passed without or in excess of jurisdiction
(C) To restrain an unqualified individual from illegally occupying a public office
(D) To direct a public authority to perform a mandatory constitutional or statutory duty

44. Consider the following statements regarding the UP State Human Rights Commission:
I. The Chairman is appointed by the Governor of UP on the recommendation of a committee headed by the Chief Minister.
II. It can inquire suo motu into violations of human rights occurring within the state of Uttar Pradesh.
III. It has the power to punish human rights violators directly with imprisonment.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) All I, II and III

NODIA

45. The Government of India Act, 1919 introduced Dyarchy in the provinces, including United Provinces. Under this system, which subject was categorized as Transferred and administered by provincial ministers?
(A) Public Health and Local Government
(B) Land Revenue and Agricultural Assessment
(C) Police Administration and Law & Order Maintenance
(D) Irrigation Projects, Canals and Public Finance

46. Who among the following women leaders represented the United Provinces in the Constituent Assembly of India and later became the first female Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sarojini Naidu
(B) Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
(C) Sucheta Kripalani

ANSWERS

1. (B) Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council
The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced provincial autonomy and replaced dyarchy with a representative system in eleven British Indian provinces. It established a bicameral legislature comprising a Legislative Assembly and a Legislative Council in six provinces, including the United Provinces. This framework created lower and upper chambers to handle provincial legislation and oversight.

2. (D) United Provinces
The Constituent Assembly was constituted in 1946 under the Cabinet Mission Plan to draft the Constitution of India. Seats were allocated to provinces and princely states in proportion to their respective populations. The United Provinces contributed the largest single provincial contingent, sending fifty-five representatives who actively shaped discussions on fundamental rights, federal relations, and governance.

3. (A) Jawaharlal Nehru - States Committee
During the drafting of the Indian Constitution, key committees were formed to address specific structural matters. Jawaharlal Nehru chaired important bodies including the States Committee, Union Powers Committee, and Union Constitution Committee. The States Committee was responsible for conducting negotiations with the princely states to secure their accession and integration into the emerging constitutional framework of India.

4. (B) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
The Forty-Second Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 modified the Preamble by adding the terms Socialist, Secular, and Integrity. These additions formally emphasized the state's obligation to pursue social welfare, economic equality, and religious neutrality. In state administration, this amendment provided constitutional direction for implementing agrarian reforms, public health initiatives, and inclusive social welfare legislation across Uttar Pradesh.

5. (B) Article 169
Article 169 of the Constitution outlines the procedure for the creation or abolition of a Legislative Council in a state. Parliament can pass legislation to establish or abolish an upper house if the concerned Legislative Assembly passes a resolution by a special majority. This constitutional mechanism allows state governance structures to adjust according to legislative needs.

6. (C) Article 226
Article 226 empowers High Courts to issue writs, including Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto, and Certiorari, for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and for any other purpose. Citizens facing violations of their constitutional rights can directly approach the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, securing legal remedies against executive action or state machinery within Uttar Pradesh.

7. (B) Distribution of material resources to serve the common good
Article 39(b) of the Directive Principles of State Policy directs the state to ensure that the ownership and control of material resources are distributed to best serve the common good. Land reform legislation was enacted to dismantle the feudal zamindari system, redistribute land ownership to tillers, reduce rural inequality, and align agricultural policy with constitutional welfare objectives.

8. (A) Only I and II
Fundamental Duties were added to Part IV-A by the Forty-Second Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 upon recommendations from the Swaran Singh Committee. Article 51A(f) mandates preserving rich cultural heritage, including historic monuments. However, Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable in nature, meaning they cannot be enforced directly through writ jurisdiction without specific enabling statutory legislation enacted by Parliament or state legislatures.

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(B) Armed rebellion
(C) External aggression
(D) Public disorder

56. In which list of the 7th Schedule does Agriculture, a major sector of Uttar Pradesh's economy, fall?
(A) Union List
(B) Concurrent List
(C) State List
(D) Residuary List

57. How many seats are allocated to Uttar Pradesh in the Lok Sabha, representing the highest number for any Indian state?
(A) 70
(B) 80
(C) 85
(D) 90

58. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Articles)
P. Article 29(1)
Q. Article 30(1)
R. Article 347
S. Article 350A
List II: (Provisions)
1. Protection of distinct language, script or culture
2. Right of minorities to establish educational institutions
3. Special provision relating to language spoken by a section of population
4. Facilities for instruction in mother tongue at primary stage
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

59. Who appoints the State Election Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh under Article 243K?
(A) President of India
(B) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(D) Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court

60. What is the tenure of the Chairman and members of the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission as per Article 316 of the Constitution?
(A) 5 years or 62 years of age
(B) 6 years or 62 years of age
(C) 6 years or 65 years of age
(D) 5 years or 65 years of age

61. Article 17 of the Constitution abolishes Untouchability. Enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability is punishable under which central legislation enforced in UP?
(A) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
(B) Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971
(C) National Security Act, 1980
(D) UP Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1966

62. Under Article 22 of the Constitution, what is the maximum period a person detained under preventive detention laws in UP can be kept in custody without referral to an Advisory Board?
(A) 1 month
(B) 2 months
(C) 3 months
(D) 6 months

NODIA

63. The Allahabad High Court issues a writ of Quo Warranto against an individual in UP state administration under which circumstance?
(A) To compel performance of a mandatory legal duty
(B) To transfer a case from lower court to High Court
(C) To protect a person from unlawful police detention
(D) To prevent illegal usurpation of a public office

64. Consider the following statements regarding the Governor's discretionary powers under Article 163 in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Reserving a Bill passed by the UP Legislature for consideration of the President under Article 200 is a discretionary power.
II. Recommending the imposition of President's Rule in UP under Article 356 involves discretionary assessment.
III. The Governor's decision on whether a matter falls under discretion is subject to challenge in the UP Vidhan Sabha.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) All I, II and III

65. Under the Indian Councils Act of 1892, the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was expanded. What new power was granted to council members for the first time?

whereas Maneka Gandhi expanded Article 21 to mandate just, fair, and reasonable legal procedure.

19. (D) Any one of the above conditions
Article 5 of the Constitution established citizenship criteria at the commencement of the Constitution on January 26, 1950. A person possessing domicile in Indian territory qualified as a citizen by satisfying any single condition: being born in India, having either parent born in India, or being ordinarily resident in India for five years prior to commencement.

20. (B) Article 347
Article 347 provides special provisions enabling the President to direct official recognition of a language spoken by a substantial proportion of a state's population. When a demand is made and supported by a significant group, the state government can pass legislation conferring official status. Uttar Pradesh declared Urdu as its second official language under state statutory enactment.

21. (A) Article 243K
Article 243K provides for the establishment of an independent State Election Commission in each state. It vests the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to local rural bodies in a State Election Commissioner. This constitutional authority ensures free and fair democratic elections at local levels.

22. (D) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
Article 243-I mandates that the Governor of a state shall, at the expiration of every fifth year, constitute a Finance Commission to review the financial position of local self-governing institutions. The commission recommends principles governing tax devolution, grants-in-aid, and measures necessary to augment the financial strength of Panchayats and Municipalities across Uttar Pradesh.

23. (B) Article 315
Article 315 provides for the constitution of a Public Service Commission for the Union and for each State. Under this constitutional framework, the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission functions as an independent constitutional authority tasked with conducting examinations, recruitment drives, and advisory processes regarding civil service appointments, promotions, and disciplinary matters across the state administration.

24. (A) Only I and II
Articles 14 to 18 form the Right to Equality in the Constitution. Article 14 guarantees equality before the law, while Article 15 enables special provisions for backward classes, women, and children. However, Article 18 explicitly abolishes all titles, prohibiting the state from conferring titles or civil honors of nobility, ensuring that state functionaries cannot create local hereditary titles.

25. (A) Article 19(2)
Article 19(1)(a) guarantees all citizens the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression. However, this right is not absolute. Article 19(2) empowers the state to enact laws imposing reasonable restrictions on this freedom on specified grounds, including public order, sovereignty, integrity of India, security of the state, decency, morality, defamation, or incitement to an offence.

26. (A) Mandamus
Mandamus is a judicial remedy issued by High Courts under Article 226 to enforce performance of public duties. When a public official, administrative body, or lower tribunal in Uttar Pradesh fails or refuses to execute a mandatory duty imposed by law, the High Court issues this writ commanding the authority to perform its designated official responsibility.

27. (B) 2002
The Uttar Pradesh Human Rights Commission was constituted under Section 21 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. Formally set up in 2002 with headquarters in Lucknow, the commission investigates human rights violations, monitors conditions in custodial facilities, and recommends systemic administrative remedial measures to ensure constitutional guarantees of liberty, equality, and human dignity.

28. (A) 1, 2, 3
The High Court of Judicature for North-Western Provinces was initially established at Agra in 1866 under the High Courts Act of 1861. The court was subsequently shifted to Allahabad in 1869. Later, in 1948, the Chief Court of Oudh was amalgamated with the High Court of Allahabad

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President.
IV. The Vice-President can be removed by a resolution of Council of States agreed to by House of the People.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I, II and IV
(B) Only I and II
(C) Only II, III and IV
(D) All I, II, III and IV

75. Under Article 178 of the Constitution, who elects the Speaker of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh acting on advice of the Council of Ministers
(B) Members of UP Legislative Assembly from amongst themselves
(C) Members of both Houses of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature sitting jointly
(D) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on recommendation of the Cabinet

76. Under Article 227 of the Indian Constitution, the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad possesses power of superintendence over:
(A) Only District and Sessions Courts situated in Prayagraj, Kanpur, and Lucknow
(B) All courts and tribunals throughout Uttar Pradesh except military tribunals
(C) Only executive magistrates and revenue courts functioning across Uttar Pradesh
(D) Benches of the Supreme Court of India sitting temporarily in Uttar Pradesh

77. Under Article 360 of the Constitution, if Financial Emergency is declared, what effect can it have on salaries of High Court judges serving at Allahabad High Court?
(A) President may issue directions for reduction of their salaries
(B) Salaries cannot be reduced under any circumstances
(C) Governor of UP can suspend their salaries indefinitely
(D) UP Legislative Assembly must vote to reduce their salaries by two-thirds

78. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Subjects / Provisions)
P. UP Representation in Rajya Sabha
Q. UP Representation in Lok Sabha
R. Advocate General of Uttar Pradesh
S. Composition of UP Legislative Assembly
List II: (Details / Articles)
1. 31 Seats
2. 80 Seats
3. Article 165
4. Article 170
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

79. How many functional items are listed in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution transferred to Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 18
(B) 21
(C) 29
(D) 33

80. How many functional items are listed in the 12th Schedule of the Constitution for Urban Local Bodies in UP?
(A) 18
(B) 24
(C) 29
(D) 12

81. In the constitutional case State of Uttar Pradesh v. Raj Narain (1975), the Supreme Court derived the citizen's right to information from which Fundamental Right?
(A) Article 19(1)(a)
(B) Article 21
(C) Article 14
(D) Article 25

82. Termination of Indian citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955 can occur through which three legal methods?
(A) Voluntary Migration, Executive Expulsion, and Judicial Conviction
(B) Unlawful Detainment, Foreign Naturalization, and Official Demotion
(C) Formal Registration, Lineal Descent, and Territorial Incorporation
(D) Renunciation, Termination and Deprivation

83. Under Article 30(1) of the Constitution, religious and linguistic minorities in Uttar Pradesh have the right to establish and administer educational institutions. Which national statutory body handles central certification for minority educational institutions?
(A) National Commission for Minority Education
(B) Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission in Prayagraj

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(A) Power to vote directly on executive budget line items and grants
(B) Power to discuss the budget and ask questions to executive
(C) Power to move formal resolutions on all central and provincial legislative matters
(D) Power to elect the Lieutenant Governor through indirect electoral process

66. Begum Aizaz Rasul, the only Muslim woman member in the Constituent Assembly of India, represented which province and advocated for abolishing separate electorates?
(A) Province of Punjab
(B) Province of Bengal
(C) Province of Bihar
(D) United Provinces

67. Who was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly during the drafting process, whose prepared draft formed the basis for discussion?
(A) B. N. Rau
(B) B. R. Ambedkar
(C) K. M. Munshi
(D) Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar

68. Consider the following urban and rural local governance laws in Uttar Pradesh:
1. UP Municipalities Act
2. UP Panchayat Raj Act
3. UP Municipal Corporation Act
Which of the following displays the correct chronological sequence of their enactment?
(A) 1916 (Municipalities), 1947 (Panchayat Raj), 1959 (Municipal Corporation)
(B) 1947 (Panchayat Raj), 1916 (Municipalities), 1959 (Municipal Corporation)
(C) 1959 (Municipal Corporation), 1916 (Municipalities), 1947 (Panchayat Raj)
(D) 1916 (Municipalities), 1959 (Municipal Corporation), 1947 (Panchayat Raj)

69. India's federal system with a strong Centre as reflected in the appointment of State Governors is derived primarily from the constitutional model of which country?
(A) Canada
(B) United States of America
(C) Australia
(D) United Kingdom

70. Under Article 15(3) of the Constitution, the UP State Government is empowered to make special provisions for which group without violating non-discrimination rules?
(A) Foreign tourists
(B) Government contractors
(C) Industrial estate developers
(D) Women and children

71. Under Article 39A of the DPSP, free legal aid is provided in Uttar Pradesh through the UP State Legal Services Authority. Which Act established this authority?
(A) Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
(B) Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
(C) UP Civil Courts Act, 1887
(D) Advocates Act, 1961

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72. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh receives the largest absolute share of central tax revenues among all Indian states under Finance Commission recommendations.
Reason (R): Population size and income distance are major weighted factors in the horizontal tax devolution formula of the Finance Commission.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

73. Article 51A(g) casts a duty on citizens to protect and improve the natural environment. In environmental public interest litigations concerning the Taj Trapezium Zone in UP, which advocate led constitutional enforcement of environmental protection?
(A) Prashant Bhushan
(B) Fali S. Nariman
(C) Soli Sorabjee
(D) M. C. Mehta

74. Consider the following statements regarding the Vice-President of India:
I. The Vice-President is ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States, where UP has 31 seats.
II. Members of both Houses of Parliament participate in the election of the Vice-President.
III. Members of the UP Legislative Assembly participate in the election of the Vice-

93. The Indian Constitution combines rigidity and flexibility. Which procedure demonstrates flexibility regarding the creation or abolition of the UP Legislative Council under Article 169?
(A) Assembly resolution by special majority followed by Parliamentary law
(B) Special majority of both Houses of Parliament with ratification by half of state legislatures
(C) Absolute executive discretion exercised by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh independently
(D) Promulgation of an emergency executive decree directly issued by the President

94. Consider the following statements regarding the Advocate General of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Article 165 provides for the appointment of Advocate General for the state.
II. The Advocate General is appointed by the Governor of UP.
III. To be appointed, a person must be qualified to be appointed a Judge of a High Court.
IV. The Advocate General has the right to speak and take part in proceedings of both Houses of UP State Legislature without the right to vote.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I, II and III
(B) Only I and III
(C) Only II, III and IV
(D) All I, II, III and IV

95. Under Article 189(3), what is the quorum required to constitute a meeting of the UP Legislative Assembly?
(A) 10 members or 1/10th of total membership, whichever is greater
(B) 25 members or one-fifth of total assembly membership, whichever is greater
(C) A mandatory fixed minimum quorum of 50 attending members
(D) A simple majority of all elected members present and voting

96. The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad was established pursuant to Letters Patent issued under the High Courts Act of which year?
(A) 1861
(B) 1865
(C) 1875
(D) 1919

97. Under the 3-tier Panchayati Raj system implemented in Uttar Pradesh, what is the apex body at the district level called?
(A) Kshetra Panchayat
(B) Zila Panchayat
(C) Gram Panchayat
(D) Nyaya Panchayat

98. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Subjects)
P. Public Health and Sanitation
Q. Inter-State Trade and Commerce
R. Criminal Law and Procedure
S. Posts and Telegraphs
List II: (Lists in Seventh Schedule)
1. State List
2. Union List
3. Concurrent List
4. Union List
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

99. Under Article 323(2) of the Constitution, to whom does the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission present its annual report on work done?
(A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Speaker of Legislative Assembly
(C) Chief Minister of UP
(D) President of India

100. Under Section 21 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, the UP State Human Rights Commission cannot inquire into matters that are already being inquired into by:
(A) Any District and Sessions Court functioning within the state of UP
(B) Standing Committee or Select Committee of the UP Vidhan Sabha
(C) National Human Rights Commission or another statutory Commission
(D) Local Police Station In-charge or Station House Officer in UP

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(D) Begum Aizaz Rasul

47. The Preamble secures to all citizens Justice - social, economic and political. Which Article of DPSP guides the UP State Government to promote the welfare of people by securing a social order permeated by social justice?
(A) Article 38
(B) Article 44
(C) Article 48
(D) Article 50

48. Consider the following steps regarding how an ordinary Bill passed by UP Legislative Assembly becomes law in Uttar Pradesh:
1. Introduction and passing of the Bill in the Legislative Assembly
2. Transmission of the Bill to the Legislative Council for consideration
3. Assent given by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh
4. Publication of the Act in the UP State Official Gazette

Which of the following represents the correct sequential order of the steps above?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

49. In landmark decisions of the Allahabad High Court, the right to clean drinking water and environment in UP cities was held to be an integral part of which Fundamental Right?
(A) Article 19
(B) Article 21
(C) Article 25
(D) Article 30

50. Article 40 directs the state to organize Village Panchayats. In pursuance of this, which early enactment was passed in Uttar Pradesh prior to the adoption of the Indian Constitution?
(A) UP Panchayat Raj Act, 1947
(B) UP Zila Parishad Act, 1961
(C) UP Kshetra Samiti Act, 1962
(D) UP Municipalities Act, 1916

51. Under Article 159 of the Indian Constitution, who administers the oath of office to the Governor of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court
(B) Chief Minister of the State of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Speaker of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly
(D) President of the Republic of India

52. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Legislative Council of Uttar Pradesh cannot reject a Money Bill passed by the UP Legislative Assembly.
Reason (R): Money Bills can only be introduced in the Legislative Assembly with the prior recommendation of the Governor.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

53. Under Article 233 of the Constitution, who appoints District Judges in Uttar Pradesh in consultation with the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad?
(A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court
(C) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(D) Chairman of UPPSC

NODIA

54. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional amendment procedure under Article 368:
I. An amendment bill can be introduced in either House of Parliament, not in the UP Legislative Assembly.
II. Amendments affecting federal provisions require ratification by not less than half of state legislatures including UP.
III. The UP Legislative Assembly must ratify such amendments by a simple majority of members present and voting.
IV. The Governor of UP has the power to veto a constitutional amendment passed by Parliament.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I, II and III
(B) Only I and II
(C) Only II, III and IV
(D) All I, II, III and IV

55. The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978 substituted internal disturbance with which term for declaring National Emergency under Article 352?
(A) Financial crisis

9. (B) 208
Under Article 54 and Article 55, the value of the vote cast by an elected member of a State Legislative Assembly in the presidential election is determined based on the total state population divided by the total elected Assembly strength. Due to its large demographic base recorded in the 1971 Census, each member from Uttar Pradesh holds a vote value of 208.

10. (A) Sarojini Naidu
Sarojini Naidu assumed office as the Governor of the United Provinces on August 15, 1947, becoming the first female Governor of an Indian state in independent India. She served in this constitutional role until her passing in March 1949, contributing significantly to post-independence governance, administrative consolidation, and civic unity during a vital transitional period in national history.

11. (A) 403
Article 170 specifies that the Legislative Assembly of a state shall consist of not more than five hundred and not less than sixty members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies. The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly currently has a sanctioned strength of 403 elected members, making it the largest state legislative body in the Indian Union.

12. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 214 stipulates that there shall be a High Court for each state, designating it as the apex judicial authority and principal court of civil and criminal jurisdiction within state territorial boundaries. The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad fulfills this constitutional mandate for Uttar Pradesh, exercising comprehensive original, appellate, and supervisory judicial jurisdiction across all districts.

13. (B) Ratification by at least one-half of state legislatures
Article 368 details the procedure for amending the Constitution and categorizes provisions into distinct modification processes. Amendments altering federal principles, such as state representation in Parliament or the distribution of legislative powers, require passing by special majority in Parliament and subsequent ratification by resolutions passed by at least half of the state legislatures before receiving presidential assent.

14. (D) All I, II, III and IV
The Seventy-Third Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 added Part IX and the Eleventh Schedule to institutionalize local self-governance. States enacted conforming laws to establish a standardized three-tier Panchayati Raj system. This legal framework mandated direct elections for all elected seats at village, intermediate, and district levels, creating empowered democratic bodies across all rural areas in Uttar Pradesh.

15. (B) 10 times
Article 356 allows the President to impose President's Rule in a state if governance cannot be carried out in accordance with constitutional provisions. Uttar Pradesh has experienced President's Rule ten times due to political instability, coalition breakdowns, or breakdown of constitutional machinery, making it one of the most frequently affected states under this emergency administrative power.

16. (C) State List
The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution divides legislative subjects between the Union and states through three lists. Entry 1 and Entry 2 of the State List grant exclusive legislative power to state legislatures over public order and police affairs. Consequently, the state government maintains regulatory authority, administrative control, and operational command over state police forces and law maintenance.

17. (B) Fourth Schedule
The Fourth Schedule specifies the allocation of seats to each state and union territory in the Council of States, known as Rajya Sabha. Seat distribution is structured primarily on the basis of population size. Owing to its vast population, Uttar Pradesh is allocated thirty-one seats, which represents the largest single state representation in the upper house.

18. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Constitutional jurisprudence evolved significantly through landmark judicial rulings. In State of UP v. Raj Narain, executive privilege claims led to recognizing the right to information. Kesavananda Bharati established the Basic Structure Doctrine. A.K. Gopalan initially adopted a narrow view on preventive detention,

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(C) Governor of the State of Uttar Pradesh
(D) High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in Prayagraj

84. Consider the following statements regarding electoral administration in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Election Commission of India conducts elections to Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and UP State Legislature.
II. The State Election Commission of UP conducts elections to Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies in UP.
III. The Governor of UP conducts elections to the UP Legislative Council independently without ECI.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) All I, II and III

85. The first Finance Commission of India was constituted in 1951 under Article 280. Who was appointed as its Chairman?
(A) K. C. Neogy
(B) K. Santhanam
(C) A. K. Chanda
(D) J. M. Shelat

86. Although appointed by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, under Article 317 of the Constitution, the Chairman or any member of UPPSC can be removed from office only by whom?
(A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court
(C) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(D) President of India

87. Article 18 of the Constitution abolishes titles. Which state honor awarded by Uttar Pradesh for literature, arts, and culture is valid under constitutional provisions?
(A) Order of Knight Commander
(B) Yash Bharti Award
(C) Title of Rai Bahadur
(D) Title of Nawab

88. Article 20(2) provides protection against Double Jeopardy. What does Double Jeopardy mean in criminal jurisprudence in UP?
(A) No person accused of an offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself
(B) No law can punish an act retroactively
(C) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once
(D) No person can be detained without being informed of grounds

89. A writ of Prohibition is issued by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad to a lower court in UP to achieve which purpose?
(A) Mandate the performance of a mandatory legal or administrative duty
(B) Order the immediate release of a wrongfully detained prisoner
(C) Enforce a private civil contract between non-governmental parties
(D) Stop a lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction

NODIA

90. Under the Protection of Human Rights Amendment Act, 2019, who is eligible to be appointed as Chairperson of the UP State Human Rights Commission?
(A) Retired Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court
(B) Only a retired Chief Justice of India or senior Supreme Court Judge
(C) Retired Chief Secretary of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh
(D) Serving or former Director General of Police of Uttar Pradesh

91. Under the Government of India Act, 1935, Dyarchy was abolished in provinces including United Provinces and replaced by which administrative system?
(A) Central Control
(B) Provincial Autonomy
(C) Diarchy at the Centre and Provinces
(D) Presidential Executive

92. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Objective Resolution, introduced in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946, outlined the foundational principles of the Indian Constitution.
Reason (R): The Objective Resolution was moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a prominent leader representing the United Provinces.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

through the Chief Court of Oudh Amalgamation Order.

29. (A) Purushottam Das Tandon
Purushottam Das Tandon was a prominent leader from the United Provinces and a committed advocate for the adoption of Hindi in Devanagari script. He chaired the Hindi Translation Committee formed within the Constituent Assembly, ensuring the official translation of the constitutional text into standardized Hindi while contributing significantly to language debates during the constitution-making process.

30. (A) Article 343(1)
Article 343(1) explicitly declares that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script. The same clause mandates that the form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals, establishing a clear national linguistic foundation for administrative and legislative governance.

31. (A) Legislative Assembly
Article 164(2) mandates that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State. This foundational parliamentary rule ensures executive accountability to directly elected public representatives. If the Legislative Assembly passes a vote of no confidence against the ministry, the entire Council of Ministers in Uttar Pradesh must tender its resignation.

32. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under Article 55, the vote value of an elected legislator in presidential elections depends directly on the state's total population determined by the 1971 Census formula. Because Uttar Pradesh had the largest population base recorded in that census, its individual assembly members carry a vote value of 208, resulting in the highest cumulative state vote value nationwide.

33. (A) 6 weeks
Article 213 empowers the Governor to promulgate ordinances when the State Legislature is not in session. Every such ordinance must be laid before the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council upon reassembly. An ordinance automatically ceases to operate six weeks after the date of legislative reassembly, unless passed as a law or withdrawn by the executive earlier.

34. (D) All I, II, III and IV
The Legislative Council is a permanent upper chamber not subject to dissolution, with one-third of members retiring every two years. Its composition is governed by Article 171, combining indirect elections from local authorities, graduates, and teachers with nominations by the Governor for individuals possessing specialized knowledge in literature, science, art, cooperative movement, and social service.

35. (A) Lucknow
The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad maintains its principal seat at Prayagraj and a permanent bench at Lucknow. Established following the amalgamation of the Chief Court of Oudh in 1948, the Lucknow Bench exercises judicial jurisdiction over specified districts in central and eastern Uttar Pradesh, handling original, appellate, and writ matters within its assigned territorial jurisdiction.

36. (C) Nagar Panchayat
Part IX-A of the Constitution classifies urban local bodies into three distinct tiers based on demographic and economic criteria. A Nagar Panchayat is established for a transitional area evolving from rural to urban status. A Nagar Palika Parishad governs smaller urban areas, while a Nagar Nigam is constituted for larger metropolitan urban centers across Uttar Pradesh.

37. (A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
When President's Rule is proclaimed under Article 356, the President assumes the functions of the state government. Executive administration is carried out on behalf of the President by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh. The Governor exercises executive powers with the assistance of appointed advisors and administrative officers, ensuring governance continuity while the state legislature remains suspended or dissolved.

38. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The Indian Constitution structures state governance and institutions across distinct parts. Part VI covers the State Executive and Legislature. Part IX governs the Panchayats, while Part IX-A deals with Municipalities. Part XIV establishes Public Service Commissions, defining the constitutional framework for Union

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(A) Prayagraj
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Varanasi

12. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh)
P. Govind Ballabh Pant
Q. Sucheta Kripalani
R. Chaudhary Charan Singh
S. Mayawati
List II: (Distinction)
1. First woman Chief Minister of any Indian state
2. First Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh post-independence
3. First Dalit woman Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
4. Founder of Bharatiya Kranti Dal and former UP CM
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

13. Which constituency in Uttar Pradesh was represented by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in the Lok Sabha?
(A) Phulpur
(B) Allahabad
(C) Rae Bareli
(D) Varanasi

14. In which year was the State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh constituted to conduct local body elections under Articles 243K and 243ZA?
(A) 1992
(B) 1996
(C) 1994
(D) 1998

15. Which integrated grievance redressal portal was launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to ensure online registration and tracking of citizen complaints?
(A) Sampark UP
(B) Nivesh Mitra
(C) e-Sanjeevani
(D) Jansunwai

16. Consider the following statements regarding the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The total number of elected seats in the UP Vidhan Sabha is currently 403.
II. Reserved seats for Scheduled Castes in the UP Vidhan Sabha total 84.
III. Reserved seats for Scheduled Tribes in the UP Vidhan Sabha total 2.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II and III
(D) I and III only

17. The headquarters of the Central Zonal Council, which covers Uttar Pradesh, is located in which city?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Prayagraj
(C) New Delhi
(D) Kanpur

18. On which date was Uttar Pradesh re-organised to carve out the new state of Uttaranchal?
(A) 1 November 2000
(B) 15 November 2000
(C) 26 January 2001
(D) 9 November 2000

19. Who headed the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal ministry in 1967, which was the first non-Congress coalition government in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chaudhary Charan Singh
(B) C. B. Gupta
(C) Tribhuvan Narain Singh
(D) Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna

20. Consider the following statements regarding the Governor of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Governor is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years.
II. The Governor promulgates ordinances under Article 213 when the State Legislature is not in session.
III. The Governor addresses the joint session of both Houses of the UP Legislature at the commencement of the first session after each general election.
IV. The Governor can nominate all members of the UP Legislative Assembly.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I, III and IV only

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receives assent from the Governor and becomes law upon publication in the official gazette.

49. (B) Article 21
Judicial interpretations by the Supreme Court and the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad have significantly expanded the scope of Article 21, which guarantees the right to life and personal liberty. The judiciary has established that the right to live with human dignity encompasses clean drinking water, a pollution-free environment, and sustainable urban living conditions.

50. (A) UP Panchayat Raj Act, 1947
Prior to the formal adoption of the Indian Constitution, the United Provinces enacted the UP Panchayat Raj Act in 1947. This landmark legislation established village-level democratic bodies and administrative machinery, anticipating the constitutional mandate under Article 40 which directs the state to organize village panchayats as units of local self-government.

51. (A) Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court
Article 159 dictates that every Governor shall make and subscribe an oath or affirmation before entering upon office. The oath is administered by the Chief Justice of the High Court exercising jurisdiction over the state, or in their absence, the senior-most judge of that court available, ensuring constitutional conformity and judicial solemnity.

52. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Under Article 198, Money Bills can only be introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the Governor's recommendation. The Legislative Council cannot reject or amend a Money Bill, holding power only to make recommendations within fourteen days. The Council's restriction stems from Assembly primacy over public finance, not directly from the initial recommendation requirement.

53. (A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
Article 233 of the Constitution provides that appointments, posting, and promotion of District Judges in any state shall be made by the Governor of the State. This executive action must be exercised in formal consultation with the High Court exercising jurisdiction over the state, maintaining judicial independence and professional selection standards.

54. (A) Only I, II and III
Constitutional amendment bills under Article 368 can only originate in either House of Parliament. Amendments affecting federal provisions require ratification by resolutions passed by simple majority in at least half of the state legislatures, including Uttar Pradesh. State Governors possess no veto power over constitutional amendment bills passed by Parliament and ratified by state assemblies.

55. (B) Armed rebellion
The Forty-Fourth Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 modified Article 352 to prevent misuse of National Emergency powers. It replaced the vague ground of internal disturbance with armed rebellion. This amendment ensured that emergency powers could only be invoked under severe threats such as war, external aggression, or open armed conflict against the state.

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56. (C) State List
Entry 14 of the State List in the Seventh Schedule places agriculture, including agricultural education, research, and protection against pests and plant diseases, under the exclusive legislative domain of state legislatures. Consequently, the state government formulates agricultural policies, land utilization rules, and developmental programs tailored to local agrarian needs across Uttar Pradesh.

57. (B) 80
Parliamentary representation in the House of the People, or Lok Sabha, is allocated among states in proportion to population size. Uttar Pradesh is divided into eighty single-member parliamentary constituencies, electing eighty members of Parliament. This allocation represents the highest individual state representation in the lower house of the Parliament of India.

58. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The Constitution safeguards linguistic and educational rights across multiple articles. Article 29(1) protects distinct language and culture, while Article 30(1) grants minorities the right to establish educational institutions. Article 347 permits official recognition of regional languages, and Article 350A directs states to provide primary education in a child's mother tongue.

and State administrative services, recruitment procedures, statutory duties, and institutional independence.

39. (B) Central Zonal Council
Zonal Councils were established under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 to foster inter-state coordination, economic planning, and administrative collaboration. Uttar Pradesh is included in the Central Zonal Council alongside states like Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand. This council discusses shared regional issues including water resources, border infrastructure, police coordination, and economic policy alignment.

40. (C) Governor of UP
Article 151(2) dictates that the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to the accounts of a state shall be submitted to the Governor of the State. The Governor then causes these financial and performance audit reports to be laid before the State Legislature, facilitating public audit, legislative scrutiny, and administrative accountability.

41. (D) Tax revenue distribution between State Government and Municipalities
Article 243-Y provides that the State Finance Commission shall review the financial position of urban local bodies and make recommendations to the Governor. These recommendations focus on the distribution of net tax proceeds between the state and municipalities, the allocation of grants-in-aid, and measures required to strengthen municipal finances and revenue-generation capabilities throughout Uttar Pradesh.

42. (A) Class is backward and inadequately represented in state services
Article 16(4) empowers the state to make provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favor of any backward class of citizens. This power can be exercised when the state administration determines that the concerned class is socially or educationally backward and is not adequately represented in public services under the state government.

43. (B) To quash an order passed without or in excess of jurisdiction
Certiorari is a corrective judicial writ issued by High Courts under Article 226 to subordinate courts, tribunals, or quasi-judicial authorities. Its primary objective is to review records and quash judicial orders or decisions that have been passed without jurisdiction, in excess of legal authority, or in violation of natural justice principles.

44. (A) Only I and II
The State Human Rights Commission is headed by a Chairperson appointed by the Governor on recommendations of a committee led by the Chief Minister. The commission holds powers to investigate human rights violations, including taking suo motu cognizance. However, it functions as a recommendatory body without judicial powers to directly sentence violators to imprisonment.

45. (A) Public Health and Local Government
The Government of India Act, 1919 established Dyarchy in British Indian provinces by dividing provincial subjects into Reserved and Transferred lists. Transferred subjects, including public health, local self-government, education, and agriculture, were administered by the Governor acting on the advice of elected provincial ministers responsible to the local legislative council.

46. (C) Sucheta Kripalani
Sucheta Kripalani was a distinguished freedom fighter and member of the Constituent Assembly representing the United Provinces. In October 1963, she assumed office as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, becoming the first woman to hold the post of Chief Minister in any Indian state and demonstrating pioneering leadership in post-independence administration.

47. (A) Article 38
Article 38 of the Directive Principles of State Policy mandates that the state shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting a social order permeated by social, economic, and political justice. It directs the state to minimize income inequalities and eliminate disparities in status, facilities, and opportunities among individuals.

48. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The legislative process in a state with a bicameral legislature involves defined constitutional stages. An ordinary bill is first introduced and passed in the Legislative Assembly, then transmitted to the Legislative Council for consideration. Following approval by both houses, the bill

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69. (A) Canada
The Indian federal structure adopts a quasi-federal framework combining a strong central government with state autonomy, closely mirroring the Canadian constitutional model. Key features borrowed from Canada include a strong Centre, the vesting of residuary powers in the Union, and the central appointment of State Governors who function as constitutional heads of state administration.

70. (D) Women and children
Article 15 generally prohibits discrimination against citizens on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. However, Article 15(3) creates an explicit exception authorizing the state to enact special protective laws, affirmative action programs, and welfare measures specifically designed to advance the interests and security of women and children.

71. (B) Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
To give effect to Article 39A of the Directive Principles, Parliament enacted the Legal Services Authorities Act in 1987. Under this legislation, the State Legal Services Authority was established across Uttar Pradesh to ensure free, competent legal aid for weaker socio-economic sections and to organize Lok Adalats for speedy dispute resolution.

72. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Finance Commissions recommend tax devolution criteria based on weighted indicators, where population size and income distance hold major weight. Because Uttar Pradesh has the largest population among all states and significant income distance from top-ranking states, it systematically receives the highest percentage allocation and absolute share of central divisible tax revenues nationwide.

73. (D) M. C. Mehta
Public interest litigation champion M. C. Mehta filed landmark legal actions before the Supreme Court to safeguard the Taj Mahal and surrounding heritage sites from industrial atmospheric degradation. These cases resulted in judicial orders establishing the Taj Trapezium Zone, enforcing environmental norms, and integrating duty Article 51A(g) into active environmental legal practice.

74. (A) Only I, II and IV
The Vice-President serves as ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States, where Uttar Pradesh holds thirty-one seats. Under Article 66, the Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting exclusively of members of both Houses of Parliament. State Assembly members do not vote in Vice-Presidential elections, making state participation applicable only to Presidential contests.

75. (B) Members of UP Legislative Assembly from amongst themselves
Article 178 provides that every State Legislative Assembly shall, as soon as may be, choose two members of the Assembly to be respectively Speaker and Deputy Speaker. The election is conducted internally by all elected members present in the house, ensuring the presiding officer maintains independence, impartiality, and legislative authority over proceedings.

76. (B) All courts and tribunals throughout Uttar Pradesh except military tribunals
Article 227 vests the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad with supervisory jurisdiction over all subordinate courts and tribunals operating throughout Uttar Pradesh. This power enables the High Court to call for returns, issue procedural rules, and correct administrative or jurisdictional errors, though Article 227(4) explicitly excludes courts or tribunals constituted under military laws.

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77. (A) President may issue directions for reduction of their salaries
Under Article 360, if the President is satisfied that financial stability or credit of India is threatened, a Financial Emergency can be declared. During its operation, Article 360(4)(b) empowers the President to issue directions for reducing salaries and allowances of all persons serving under the Union or States, including High Court judges.

78. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Constitutional distribution establishes thirty-one seats for Uttar Pradesh in the Rajya Sabha and eighty seats in the Lok Sabha. Article 165 governs the appointment, duties, and executive role of the Advocate General of Uttar Pradesh. Article 170 details the composition, strength limits, and direct territorial constituency election rules for the Legislative Assembly.

59. (B) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
Article 243K mandates that the State Election Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor. The Commissioner leads the State Election Commission, managing electoral roll preparation and conducting elections for Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies. To secure independence, tenure conditions and removal procedures match those applicable to a Judge of a High Court.

60. (B) 6 years or 62 years of age
Article 316 specifies that a member of a State Public Service Commission holds office for a term of six years from the date of assuming office or until reaching the age of sixty-two years, whichever occurs earlier. This fixed tenure ensures structural independence and administrative stability for conducting state civil service examinations.

61. (A) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
Article 17 abolishes Untouchability and forbids its practice in any form. To enforce this fundamental right, Parliament enacted the Untouchability (Offences) Act in 1955, which was later amended and renamed the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. This statutory act prescribes penal consequences for enforcing social or religious disabilities across all states.

62. (C) 3 months
Article 22 provides constitutional safeguards against arrest and detention. Under Article 22(4), no law providing for preventive detention shall authorize the detention of a person for a period longer than three months unless an independent Advisory Board, comprising High Court judges or qualified persons, reviews and approves extended detention before expiry.

63. (D) To prevent illegal usurpation of a public office
Quo Warranto is a constitutional writ issued by High Courts under Article 226 to inquire into the legality of a claim made by a person asserting title to a public office. The writ prevents unauthorized individuals from holding public office, ensuring that positions in state administration are occupied only by legally qualified appointees.

64. (A) Only I and II
Article 163 allows the Governor discretionary powers where constitutional provisions explicitly permit independent action without ministerial advice. Reserving bills for presidential assent under Article 200 and submitting reports recommending President's Rule under Article 356 represent core discretionary functions. Under Article 163(2), the Governor's decision on whether a matter falls within discretion is final.

65. (B) Power to discuss the budget and ask questions to executive
The Indian Councils Act of 1892 expanded legislative councils across British India, including the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It granted non-official members the power to discuss the annual financial statement and ask questions to executive officers on public matters, marking an important early step toward representative legislative oversight.

66. (D) United Provinces
Begum Aizaz Rasul was the only Muslim woman elected to the Constituent Assembly of India, representing the United Provinces. She took a firm stand against separate electorates, arguing that joint electorates were essential for minority integration and national unity. Her contributions significantly influenced constitutional debates on minority rights and democratic integration.

67. (A) B. N. Rau
Sir Benegal Narsing Rau was appointed Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly in 1946. He prepared the initial draft of the Constitution after examining international constitutional models and judicial precedents. His detailed draft text provided the foundational working document examined and refined by the Drafting Committee chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

68. (A) 1916 (Municipalities), 1947 (Panchayat Raj), 1959 (Municipal Corporation)
Local governance in Uttar Pradesh evolved through successive statutory enactments over the twentieth century. The UP Municipalities Act was passed in 1916 to structure town boards. The UP Panchayat Raj Act followed in 1947 to establish rural self-governance. Later, the UP Municipal Corporation Act was enacted in 1959 for major municipal urban centers.

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89. (D) To stop a lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction
Prohibition is a judicial writ issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent it from exceeding its legal jurisdiction or acting contrary to rules of natural justice. The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad issues this writ to stop ongoing unauthorized proceedings before a final order is delivered.

90. (A) Retired Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court
The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2019 expanded eligibility criteria for leadership of State Human Rights Commissions. Under amended Section 21, a person who has been a Chief Justice or a Judge of a High Court is eligible for appointment as Chairperson of the State Human Rights Commission by the state Governor.

91. (B) Provincial Autonomy
The Government of India Act, 1935 marked a structural shift in colonial governance by abolishing dyarchy in British Indian provinces, including the United Provinces. It introduced provincial autonomy, granting executive authority to popular ministries responsible to elected provincial legislatures and giving provinces a separate legal personality within the overall federal framework.

92. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, representing the United Provinces in the Constituent Assembly, introduced the historic Objective Resolution on December 13, 1946. This document defined the philosophy, core objectives, and democratic ideals that guided the constitution-making process and ultimately inspired the structure and solemn principles articulated in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

93. (A) Assembly resolution by special majority followed by Parliamentary law
Article 169 highlights constitutional flexibility by enabling the creation or abolition of a state Legislative Council without requiring a formal Article 368 amendment. The process requires the state Legislative Assembly to pass a resolution by a special majority, after which Parliament can enact a simple law giving effect to the structural change.

94. (D) All I, II, III and IV
Article 165 establishes the office of Advocate General for each state. Appointed by the Governor, the appointee must be qualified for appointment as a High Court judge. Under Article 177, the Advocate General possesses the right to speak and participate in proceedings of both Houses of the State Legislature, though without voting rights.

95. (A) 10 members or 1/10th of total membership, whichever is greater
Article 189(3) stipulates that the quorum to constitute a meeting of a House of the State Legislature shall be ten members or one-tenth of the total membership of the House, whichever is greater. If a quorum is absent, the presiding officer must adjourn or suspend the sitting until the required strength is present.

96. (A) 1861
The High Courts Act of 1861 authorized the British Crown to establish High Courts of Judicature across India. Pursuant to Letters Patent issued in 1866 under this statute, the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces was established at Agra, before being shifted to Allahabad in 1869 to serve the region.

97. (B) Zila Panchayat
Under the three-tier Panchayati Raj system implemented across Uttar Pradesh, local self-governance is structured into Gram Panchayats at the village level, Kshetra Panchayats at the block level, and Zila Panchayats at the district level. The Zila Panchayat operates as the apex body, coordinating developmental plans and resource allocation across all rural blocks.

98. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The Seventh Schedule distributes legislative jurisdictions into three lists. Public health and sanitation falls under Entry 6 of the State List. Inter-state trade and commerce is governed under Entry 42 of the Union List. Criminal law and procedure resides in the Concurrent List, while posts and telegraphs remains under exclusive Union authority.

99. (A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
Article 323(2) mandates that the State Public Service Commission shall present annually to the Governor of the State a report on the work done by the Commission. The Governor then causes

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the report, accompanied by a memorandum explaining non-acceptance of commission advice if any, to be laid before the State Legislature.

100. (C) National Human Rights Commission or another statutory Commission
Section 21(5) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 specifies jurisdictional limits for State Human Rights Commissions. The UP State Human Rights Commission cannot inquire into any matter that is already being investigated by the National Human Rights Commission or any other statutory commission duly constituted under federal or state law.

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CHAPTER 16
Indian Political System and Governance

1. How many members does Uttar Pradesh send to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha respectively?
(A) 85 and 34
(B) 80 and 31
(C) 75 and 30
(D) 80 and 35

2. Who was the first Governor of Uttar Pradesh after India achieved independence in 1947?
(A) Bidhan Chandra Roy
(B) K. M. Munshi
(C) Sir Harry Graham Haig
(D) Sarojini Naidu

3. Who was the first Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh after independence?
(A) Govind Ballabh Pant
(B) Sampurnanand
(C) Chandra Bhanu Gupta
(D) Sucheta Kripalani

4. What is the present total sanctioned strength of the Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 108
(B) 403
(C) 100
(D) 90

5. In the election of the President of India, which state's Legislative Assembly members have the highest individual vote value?
(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Bihar
(D) West Bengal

6. In which year was the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad originally established at Agra before being shifted to Allahabad?
(A) 1858
(B) 1875
(C) 1919
(D) 1866

7. Under the Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act 1975, who was appointed as the first Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Justice Mirza Hameedullah Beg
(B) Justice Bishambhar Dayal
(C) Justice K. N. Singh
(D) Justice S. C. Verma

8. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh has the largest representation in the Rajya Sabha among all Indian states.
Reason (R): Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states is based on the population of each state.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. In the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council, what fraction of members are nominated by the Governor from amongst persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service?
(A) 1/3rd
(B) 1/12th
(C) 1/5th
(D) 1/6th

10. Under the Government of India Act 1935, in which year was the Public Service Commission for the United Provinces established at Prayagraj?
(A) 1937
(B) 1947
(C) 1950
(D) 1935

11. Where is the permanent headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh State Information Commission located?

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79. (C) 29
The Eleventh Schedule, added by the Seventy-Third Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992, contains twenty-nine functional items assigned to rural local bodies. These subjects cover agriculture, land improvement, minor irrigation, rural housing, drinking water, roads, poverty alleviation programs, primary education, and public health transferred to Panchayats to foster effective decentralized rural governance.

80. (A) 18
The Twelfth Schedule was inserted into the Constitution by the Seventy-Fourth Amendment Act of 1992. It lists eighteen specific functional duties allocated to urban local bodies, encompassing urban planning, regulation of land use, roads and bridges, public health, fire services, urban forestry, slum improvement, and municipal sanitation infrastructure development across Uttar Pradesh.

81. (A) Article 19(1)(a)
In State of Uttar Pradesh v. Raj Narain (1975), the Supreme Court ruled that citizens have a constitutional right to know about public executive actions. The Court derived the right to information directly from Article 19(1)(a), holding that freedom of speech and expression inherently includes the right to receive information regarding state administration.

82. (D) Renunciation, Termination and Deprivation
The Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes three legal modes for terminating Indian citizenship: renunciation, termination, and deprivation. Renunciation occurs when a citizen voluntarily surrenders citizenship. Termination applies automatically upon acquiring foreign nationality. Deprivation is an executive sanction imposed for obtaining citizenship by fraud, disloyalty to the Constitution, or illegal activity.

83. (A) National Commission for Minority Education
Article 30(1) guarantees minorities the fundamental right to establish and administer educational institutions. To streamline official recognition and protect rights against administrative interference, the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act of 2004 established a statutory central body responsible for evaluating, advising, and granting minority educational status certificates nationwide.

84. (A) Only I and II
Under Article 324, the Election Commission of India conducts parliamentary elections and elections to the state legislature, including the UP Legislative Assembly and Council. Under Article 243K, the State Election Commission of UP conducts local elections for Panchayats and Municipalities. State Governors do not independently conduct legislative elections outside the ECI mechanism.

85. (A) K. C. Neogy
The First Finance Commission was established in 1951 pursuant to Article 280 of the Constitution. K. C. Neogy was appointed as its Chairman. The commission laid foundational financial principles governing vertical tax devolution between the Union and states, as well as horizontal distribution formulas to determine equitable resource sharing across Indian states.

86. (D) President of India
Article 317 specifies that the Chairman or members of a State Public Service Commission can only be removed from office by order of the President of India. Removal must follow a inquiry by the Supreme Court confirming misbehavior, ensuring constitutional safeguards against arbitrary state political interference in civil service commission operations.

87. (B) Yash Bharti Award
Article 18 abolishes noble and hereditary titles, prohibiting the state from conferring titles other than military or academic distinctions. State-sponsored civilian awards, such as Uttar Pradesh's Yash Bharti Award given for excellence in literature, arts, and sports, are legal state honors and do not violate Article 18 as they carry no noble title.

88. (C) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once
Article 20(2) incorporates the constitutional protection against Double Jeopardy into Indian criminal law. This safeguard mandates that no individual shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once before a competent court of law, protecting citizens against repeated judicial trials or double penalization for a single unlawful act.

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21. In which year was the Samajwadi Party founded in Uttar Pradesh by Mulayam Singh Yadav?
(A) 1992
(B) 1984
(C) 1989
(D) 1996

22. The Bahujan Samaj Party was founded in 1984 by Kanshi Ram. In which city of Uttar Pradesh was its administrative network initially established?
(A) Agra
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Lucknow

23. The Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court was permanently established under which legal instrument?
(A) The Government of India Act 1919
(B) U.P. High Courts Order 1948
(C) Indian High Courts Act 1861
(D) States Reorganisation Act 1956

24. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Speaker of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly possesses the authority to disqualify a member under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution.
Reason (R): The decision of the Speaker under the Tenth Schedule is subject to judicial review by the High Court and Supreme Court.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

25. Out of the 80 Lok Sabha constituencies in Uttar Pradesh, how many seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes?
(A) 21
(B) 8
(C) 84
(D) 17

26. In the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, who appoints the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee?
(A) Speaker of Legislative Assembly
(B) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(D) Leader of Opposition in Vidhan Sabha

27. If a Money Bill is passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Legislative Council, within how many days must the Legislative Council return it?
(A) 30 days
(B) 14 days
(C) 21 days
(D) 60 days

28. Select the correct chronological sequence of the following Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh from earliest to latest:
(A) Govind Ballabh Pant → Sampurnanand → Chandra Bhanu Gupta → Sucheta Kripalani
(B) Sampurnanand → Govind Ballabh Pant → Sucheta Kripalani → Chandra Bhanu Gupta
(C) Govind Ballabh Pant → Sucheta Kripalani → Sampurnanand → Chandra Bhanu Gupta
(D) Chandra Bhanu Gupta → Govind Ballabh Pant → Sampurnanand → Sucheta Kripalani

29. The bicameral legislative system was first introduced in the United Provinces under which legislation?
(A) Government of India Act 1935
(B) Government of India Act 1919
(C) Indian Councils Act 1909
(D) Indian Independence Act 1947

30. Under the Representation of the People Act 1951, which authority conducts elections to the UP Legislative Council from Local Authorities' constituencies?
(A) State Election Commission of UP
(B) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Election Commission of India
(D) Chief Secretary of UP

31. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Digital Portals in Uttar Pradesh)
P. Nivesh Mitra
Q. IGRS Jansunwai
R. e-District UP
S. Mine Mitra
List II: (Services Provided)
1. Single window clearance portal for investors
2. Public grievance redressal system
3. Delivery of citizen certificates and services online
4. Monitoring of mining operations and mineral transport

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(D) 1999

97. Members of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly are elected through which system of election?
(A) Proportional representation by single transferable vote
(B) First-Past-The-Post system based on adult suffrage
(C) System of cumulative voting
(D) Party list system

98. Consider the following statements regarding parliamentary representation of Uttar Pradesh:
I. UP has 80 seats in the Lok Sabha.
II. UP has 31 seats in the Rajya Sabha.
III. 17 Lok Sabha seats in UP are reserved for Scheduled Castes.
IV. 5 Lok Sabha seats in UP are reserved for Scheduled Tribes.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II and III only

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99. Which portal was developed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for electronic management of government staff service books and leave approvals?
(A) Manav Sampada Portal
(B) UP Nivesh Mitra Portal
(C) Digishakti Portal
(D) e-Challan Portal

100. Sarojini Naidu served as the Governor of the United Provinces during which tenure?
(A) 26 January 1950 to 15 August 1952
(B) 15 August 1947 to 15 August 1950
(C) 15 August 1947 to 2 March 1949
(D) 1 November 1956 to 2 March 1958

43. Members of the Rajya Sabha from Uttar Pradesh are elected by which of the following electoral processes?
(A) Elected directly by registered voters of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Elected by elected members of UP Legislative Assembly
(C) Nominated directly by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(D) Elected by members of the UP Legislative Council

44. Who holds the record for taking oath as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh for four distinct terms?
(A) Mulayam Singh Yadav
(B) Mayawati
(C) Chandra Bhanu Gupta
(D) N. D. Tiwari

45. Consider the following statements regarding the UP State Information Commission:
I. It was constituted under Section 15 of the Right to Information Act 2005.
II. It consists of the State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners.
III. Appointments are made by the Governor on the recommendation of a statutory committee headed by the Chief Minister.
IV. Its statutory headquarters is located in Prayagraj.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, III and IV only

46. Which regional political party in Uttar Pradesh was founded by Ajit Singh and is currently led by Jayant Chaudhary?
(A) Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party
(B) Apna Dal (Sonelal)
(C) Rashtriya Lok Dal
(D) Jansatta Dal Loktantrik

47. Who was the Governor of Uttar Pradesh during the passage and enforcement of the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2000?
(A) Romesh Bhandari
(B) Vishnu Kant Shastri
(C) Motilal Vora
(D) Suraj Bhan

48. What was the exact vote value assigned to each MLA of Uttar Pradesh during the Presidential Election 2022?
(A) 174
(B) 129
(C) 208
(D) 220

49. Under Article 169 of the Constitution of India, how can the UP Legislative Council be abolished or re-created?
(A) Executive decree issued by the Governor of the state
(B) By Parliament after UP Assembly resolution by special majority
(C) Presidential notification issued on recommendation of Union Cabinet
(D) Simple majority vote in the UP Legislative Assembly alone

50. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Prime Ministers of India)
P. Narendra Modi
Q. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
R. Rajiv Gandhi
S. Vishwanath Pratap Singh
List II: (Lok Sabha Constituencies)
1. Varanasi
2. Lucknow
3. Amethi
4. Fatehpur
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

51. Where is the principal administrative building of the Uttar Pradesh Government Secretariat located?
(A) Lok Bhawan, Lucknow
(B) Sangam Bhawan, Prayagraj
(C) Vikas Bhawan, Kanpur
(D) Civil Secretariat, Agra

52. Who appoints the State Election Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) President of India
(B) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(D) Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court

53. The Estimates Committee of the Uttar Pradesh Legislature consists exclusively of members drawn from which House?

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(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

32. In which year was the Police Commissionerate System first introduced in Uttar Pradesh in Lucknow and Gautam Buddha Nagar?
(A) 2017
(B) 2019
(C) 2020
(D) 2022

33. Which public interest litigation before the Allahabad High Court led to comprehensive rulings regarding the regulation of noise pollution and sound amplifiers in UP?
(A) M. C. Mehta v. Union of India
(B) Afzal Ansari v. State of UP
(C) In Re: Public Health Measures
(D) Sushil Murmu v. State of UP

34. Which former Vice-President of India previously served as the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court?
(A) Varahagiri Venkata Giri
(B) Basappa Danappa Jatti
(C) Mohammad Hidayatullah
(D) Gopal Swarup Pathak

35. Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri represented which Lok Sabha constituency in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Allahabad
(B) Varanasi
(C) Mirzapur
(D) Kanpur

36. Consider the following statements regarding the State Finance Commission in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is constituted by the Governor under Article 243-I of the Constitution.
II. It recommends the principles governing the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the State and Panchayats.
III. It is re-constituted every 3 years.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) I and II only
(D) I, II and III

37. Who is the administrative officer at the state level responsible for preparing electoral rolls and overseeing general elections in Uttar Pradesh under the Election Commission of India?
(A) Chief Electoral Officer
(B) State Election Commissioner
(C) Chief Secretary
(D) Divisional Commissioner

38. Who was the first Speaker of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly after independence?
(A) Atmaram Govind Kher
(B) Madan Mohan Verma
(C) Kesari Nath Tripathi
(D) Purushottam Das Tandon

39. The Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta can investigate public corruption allegations against which of the following categories of public functionaries in UP?
(A) Judges of the High Court
(B) State Ministers and former Chief Ministers
(C) Members of the UP Public Service Commission
(D) Commissioned Officers of the Armed Forces

40. Out of 31 Rajya Sabha seats allocated to Uttar Pradesh, approximately how many members retire every two years?
(A) 15
(B) 5
(C) 10 or 11
(D) 20

41. Before the creation of Uttarakhand in November 2000, how many total seats were there in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) 403
(B) 500
(C) 450
(D) 425

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42. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Allahabad High Court exercises judicial jurisdiction over the entire territorial region of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Article 214 of the Indian Constitution provides that there shall be a High Court for each State.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

(B) Article 202
(C) Article 189
(D) Article 213

65. Consider the following statements regarding the Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Lokayukta is appointed by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh.
II. Consultation with the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court and Leader of Opposition in Vidhan Sabha is required for appointment.
III. The term of office of the Lokayukta was extended to 8 years in UP.
IV. The Lokayukta can directly pass binding criminal sentences against public servants.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

66. Which of the following electoral bodies in Uttar Pradesh does NOT participate in the election of the President of India?
(A) Elected members of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly
(B) Elected Lok Sabha MPs from UP constituencies
(C) Elected Rajya Sabha MPs from UP
(D) Members of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council

67. Which state political party in Uttar Pradesh has the "Bicycle" as its official election symbol?
(A) Samajwadi Party
(B) Bahujan Samaj Party
(C) Rashtriya Lok Dal
(D) Apna Dal

68. Select the correct hierarchical order of administrative governance units in Uttar Pradesh from highest administrative unit to lowest local unit:
(A) Division → District → Tehsil → Block → Gram Panchayat
(B) District → Division → Tehsil → Block → Gram Panchayat
(C) Division → Tehsil → District → Block → Gram Panchayat
(D) Tehsil → Division → District → Block → Gram Panchayat

69. When an Ordinary Bill passed by the UP Vidhan Sabha is sent to the UP Vidhan Parishad for the first time, for what maximum period can the Vidhan Parishad withhold it?
(A) 3 months
(B) 1 month
(C) 6 months
(D) 14 days

70. Uttar Pradesh shares its geographical boundaries with how many Indian States and Union Territories in total?
(A) 7 States and 1 UT
(B) 9 States and 1 UT
(C) 8 States and 2 UTs
(D) 8 States and 1 UT

71. How many Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigam) are currently functional in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 14
(B) 17
(C) 12
(D) 20

72. Which former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh also served as Prime Minister of India after leading the Bharatiya Kranti Dal?
(A) V. P. Singh
(B) Chandra Shekhar
(C) Chaudhary Charan Singh
(D) P. V. Narasimha Rao

73. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Institutions / Bodies in Uttar Pradesh)
P. UP Public Service Commission
Q. Board of Revenue UP (Judicial Branch)
R. UP Secondary Education Service Selection Board
S. UP State Law Commission
List II: (Locations)
1. Prayagraj
2. Prayagraj
3. Prayagraj
4. Lucknow
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

74. In the UP Legislative Council, what proportion of total seats is elected by Teachers' constituencies?
(A) 1/12th
(B) 1/3rd

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(C) 1/6th
(D) 1/4th

75. An Ordinance promulgated by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh under Article 213 must be approved by the State Legislature within how many weeks from its reassembly?
(A) 6 months
(B) 6 weeks
(C) 3 weeks
(D) 12 weeks

76. The Chief Electoral Officer of Uttar Pradesh is appointed by the Election Commission of India in consultation with whom?
(A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Government of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court
(D) Union Minister of Home Affairs

77. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional allocation of parliamentary seats to Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh has 80 Lok Sabha seats.
II. Uttar Pradesh has 31 Rajya Sabha seats.
III. Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly has 403 elected seats.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I and III only

78. In which year did the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal form the first non-Congress coalition government in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 1977
(B) 1989
(C) 1967
(D) 1993

79. In Uttar Pradesh, the "1090" emergency helpline number is operated for which specific citizen safety service?
(A) Chief Minister Helpline
(B) Highway Emergency Response
(C) Cyber Crime Cell
(D) Women Power Line

80. Who was the first Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court after India gained independence in 1947?
(A) Justice Walter Morgan
(B) Justice Shah Muhammad Sulaiman
(C) Justice Bidhubhushan Malik
(D) Justice Kamala Kanta Verma

81. Under the Uttar Pradesh Right to Information Rules, what is the standard fee required for filing an RTI application with a state public authority?
(A) Rs. 50
(B) Rs. 10
(C) Rs. 20
(D) Rs. 100

82. Which environmental litigation before the Supreme Court focused on industrial effluents from tanneries in Kanpur, establishing landmark directives for urban local governance in UP?
(A) Ratlam Municipal Council v. Vardhichand
(B) Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India
(C) Hussainara Khatoon v. Home Secretary
(D) M. C. Mehta v. Union of India

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83. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh functions as an independent constitutional body for local elections.
Reason (R): The State Election Commissioner can be removed from office only in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of a High Court.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

84. Where is the Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management (UPAAM), the primary state civil service training institute, located?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Agra
(C) Lucknow
(D) Varanasi

85. Consider the following statements regarding state administrative structure in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Executive power of the State is vested in the Governor.
II. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor under Article 164.
III. The Advocate General for UP is appointed under Article 165.
IV. The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature is unicameral.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) II, III and IV only

86. Which digital portal was launched by the UP Government for transparent processing of student scholarship and fee reimbursement applications?
(A) Digishakti Portal
(B) Prerna Portal
(C) Manav Sampada Portal
(D) Saksham Portal

87. What is the statutory term of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly from the date appointed for its first meeting unless dissolved earlier?
(A) 6 years
(B) 5 years
(C) 4 years
(D) 3 years

88. Before contesting elections to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, candidates must submit a formal affidavit detailing financial assets and criminal antecedents in which form?
(A) Form 16
(B) Form 7
(C) Form 26
(D) Form 12

89. The Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act was enacted by the Parliament of India in which year?
(A) 1998
(B) 2002
(C) 1996
(D) 2000

90. Former Vice-President of India Gopal Swarup Pathak was born in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bareilly
(B) Varanasi
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Lucknow

91. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Positions / Bodies in Uttar Pradesh)
P. Governor of Uttar Pradesh
Q. Advocate General for Uttar Pradesh
R. State Finance Commission of UP
S. State Election Commission of UP
List II: (Constitutional Articles)
1. Article 153
2. Article 165
3. Article 243-I
4. Article 243-K
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

92. Which Prime Minister of India, who previously served as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, formed the political movement Jan Morcha?
(A) Chandra Shekhar
(B) Vishwanath Pratap Singh
(C) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(D) Rajiv Gandhi

93. In the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, who nominates the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges?
(A) Speaker of Legislative Assembly
(B) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(D) Leader of Opposition in Vidhan Sabha

94. Under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution, who is the deciding authority on questions regarding disqualification of a member of UP Legislative Assembly?
(A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Chief Election Commissioner
(C) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
(D) Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court

95. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission:
I. Its Chairman and members are appointed by the Governor of UP.
II. Its Chairman and members can be removed from office only by the President of India.
III. Its administrative headquarters is located at Lucknow.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) I, II and III
(D) I and II only

96. In which year did the Samajwadi Party and Bahujan Samaj Party form a coalition government in Uttar Pradesh under the leadership of Mulayam Singh Yadav?
(A) 1989
(B) 1996
(C) 1993

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(A) UP Legislative Assembly
(B) UP Legislative Council
(C) Both Houses of the State Legislature
(D) Nominated members of both Houses

54. What is the toll-free helpline number of the Chief Minister Call Centre in Uttar Pradesh established for citizen grievance management?
(A) 1090
(B) 112
(C) 1098
(D) 1076

55. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the UP Legislative Council:
I. One-third of members are elected by electors consisting of members of local bodies.
II. One-third of members are elected by members of the Legislative Assembly.
III. One-twelfth of members are elected by registered graduates residing in the state.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III
(C) II and III only
(D) I and III only

56. In which year was the Lucknow Bench of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad established?
(A) 1950
(B) 1956
(C) 1948
(D) 1937

57. Under the constitutional framework of state legislature in UP, how long can the Legislative Council delay an Ordinary Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly when sent to it for the second time?
(A) 3 months
(B) 14 days
(C) 6 months
(D) 1 month

58. Arrange the following tiers of Panchayati Raj system in Uttar Pradesh in ascending administrative order from lowest to highest:
1. Zila Panchayat
2. Gram Panchayat
3. Kshetra Panchayat
Which of the following options represents the correct sequence?
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

59. Who was the first woman Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mayawati
(B) Sucheta Kripalani
(C) Sarojini Naidu
(D) Vijayalakshmi Pandit

60. Who was the first female Chairperson of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council?
(A) Sucheta Kripalani
(B) Begum Aizaz Rasul
(C) Sarojini Naidu
(D) Rajendra Kumari Bajpai

61. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The District Magistrate in Uttar Pradesh functions as the principal Collector for land administration in the district.
Reason (R): The Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code 2006 vests ultimate executive authority for collection of land revenue in the Collector.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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62. In Uttar Pradesh local body elections, which voting option was introduced on ballot papers and EVMs following Supreme Court directions?
(A) VVPAT
(B) Totalizer
(C) NOTA
(D) Voter Slip

63. Which digital platform was launched by the Uttar Pradesh Government to act as a single-window portal for industrial investment and clearance approvals?
(A) Nivesh Sarathi
(B) Udyam Pradesh
(C) e-Kalyan
(D) Nivesh Mitra

64. Which Article of the Constitution empowers the Speaker of the UP Legislative Assembly to exercise a casting vote in case of equal division of votes?
(A) Article 178

ANSWERS

1. (B) 80 and 31
Uttar Pradesh possesses the largest parliamentary representation among all Indian states due to its substantial population size. In the Indian Parliament, the state is allotted eighty seats in the Lok Sabha, which is the lower house, and thirty-one seats in the Rajya Sabha, the upper house. This distribution is calculated according to constitutional demographic guidelines.

2. (D) Sarojini Naidu
Sarojini Naidu served as the first Governor of Uttar Pradesh, then known as the United Provinces, following Indian independence in August 1947. She held this esteemed administrative office until her death in March 1949. As a prominent freedom fighter, political leader, and poet, her appointment represented a monumental historical milestone for women in Indian governance.

3. (A) Govind Ballabh Pant
Govind Ballabh Pant assumed office as the premier of the United Provinces in 1946 and continued as the inaugural Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh after independence until 1954. A key leader in the Indian independence movement, he established essential administrative structures, implemented significant land reforms, and laid foundational economic policies during the crucial early post-independence era.

4. (C) 100
The Legislative Council of Uttar Pradesh, known as the Vidhan Parishad, serves as the upper house of the state's bicameral legislature. Its current total sanctioned strength is fixed at one hundred members. These members represent various constituencies, including local authorities, graduates, teachers, direct state legislative assembly electors, and distinguished nominees appointed directly by the Governor.

5. (A) Uttar Pradesh
In the election of the President of India, the vote value of each member of a state legislative assembly is determined using the state population relative to the number of assembly members. Consequently, assembly members from Uttar Pradesh carry the highest individual vote value, set at two hundred eight, reflecting the state's massive demographic size.

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6. (D) 1866
The High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces was originally established at Agra on 17 March 1866 under the Indian High Courts Act of 1861. Sir Walter Morgan served as its first Chief Justice. The court was subsequently shifted from Agra to Allahabad in 1869 and was officially renamed the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in 1919.

7. (B) Justice Bishambhar Dayal
Under the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act of 1975, Justice Bishambhar Dayal was appointed as the inaugural Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh in September 1977. The Lokayukta operates as an independent anti-corruption ombudsman tasked with investigating grievances and allegations of administrative misconduct or corruption against designated public functionaries throughout the state.

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
According to the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India, seats in the Rajya Sabha are allocated to states in proportion to their respective populations. Because Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India, it receives the largest number of upper house seats, totaling thirty-one. Thus, the demographic basis directly explains this maximum parliamentary allocation.

9. (D) 1/6th
Under Article 171(3)(e) and Article 171(5) of the Constitution of India, one-sixth of the total members of the Legislative Council are nominated directly by the Governor. These nominated individuals are selected from among persons having special knowledge or practical experience in fields such as literature, science, art, the co-operative movement, and social service, enriching legislative deliberations.

10. (A) 1937
The Public Service Commission for the United Provinces was constituted on 1 April 1937 under the Government of India Act 1935. Headquartered at Prayagraj, it was later renamed the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission. The constitutional body conducts recruitment examinations and advises the state government on administrative appointments, promotions, and civil service disciplinary matters.

11. (B) Lucknow
The Uttar Pradesh State Information Commission was established under Section 15 of the Right to Information Act 2005 to adjudicate appeals and complaints regarding public information access. Its permanent administrative headquarters is located at Lucknow. The body consists of the State Chief Information Commissioner and up to ten State Information Commissioners appointed by the Governor.

12. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Historical governance in Uttar Pradesh features notable milestones associated with its key leaders. Govind Ballabh Pant served as the first Chief Minister post-independence. Sucheta Kripalani became the first woman Chief Minister of any Indian state in 1963. Chaudhary Charan Singh founded the Bharatiya Kranti Dal, and Mayawati served as the first Dalit woman Chief Minister.

13. (A) Phulpur
India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, continuously represented the Phulpur parliamentary constituency located in Uttar Pradesh during his entire parliamentary tenure. He successfully contested and won general elections from Phulpur in 1952, 1957, and 1962. This historical constituency remains a major political center in state electoral history, situated adjacent to the city of Prayagraj.

14. (C) 1994
The State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh was formally constituted on 23 April 1994 following the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts. Operating under Articles 243K and 243ZA of the Constitution, it functions as an autonomous constitutional body responsible for preparing electoral rolls and conducting free elections for Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies across the state.

15. (D) Jansunwai
Jansunwai, also known as the Integrated Grievance Redressal System (IGRS), is a dedicated online portal created by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. It enables citizens to register complaints, track administrative resolution status, and receive timely responses from various state government departments, thereby promoting transparency, accountability, and efficiency in public service delivery and citizen grievance management.

16. (C) I, II and III
The Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly currently comprises four hundred three directly elected members. Under constitutional provisions ensuring adequate political representation for marginalized communities, eighty-four seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and two seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes. All three listed statements correctly describe the present compositional and seat reservation parameters of the legislative assembly.

17. (B) Prayagraj
Zonal Councils were established under Part III of the States Reorganisation Act 1956 to foster inter-state coordination and regional cooperation. The Central Zonal Council covers Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh. The permanent administrative headquarters and secretariat for the Central Zonal Council is located at Prayagraj, where key regional consultation meetings are regularly held.

18. (D) 9 November 2000
On 9 November 2000, Uttar Pradesh was geographically reorganised under the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2000 enacted by the Indian Parliament. Thirteen north-western hill districts were carved out from Uttar Pradesh to form the 27th state of the Indian Union, initially named Uttaranchal and later officially renamed Uttarakhand in January 2007.

19. (A) Chaudhary Charan Singh
Following the 1967 state general elections, non-Congress political parties formed a coalition known as the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal in Uttar Pradesh. Chaudhary Charan Singh left the Indian National Congress to lead this coalition, taking oath as Chief Minister in April 1967. This

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marked the historic formation of the first non-Congress government in Uttar Pradesh.

20. (C) I, II and III only
The Governor is appointed by the President of India for five years, issues ordinances under Article 213 when legislature is in recess, and addresses joint legislative sessions. However, members of the Legislative Assembly are directly elected by voters, not nominated by the Governor. Consequently, statements I, II, and III are correct while statement IV is incorrect.

21. (A) 1992
The Samajwadi Party was officially founded on 4 October 1992 in Lucknow by veteran politician Mulayam Singh Yadav. Positioned as a socialist regional political party based on principles of social justice and secularism, it quickly grew into a major political force in Uttar Pradesh, repeatedly forming state governments and sending substantial representation to Parliament.

22. (D) Lucknow
The Bahujan Samaj Party was founded in April 1984 by Kanshi Ram to empower and advocate for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes. The political party established its primary organizational headquarters and central administrative network in Lucknow, which served as the core operational center for expanding its political presence across Uttar Pradesh.

23. (B) U.P. High Courts Order 1948
The Lucknow Bench of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad was permanently established following the amalgamation of the Chief Court of Oudh with the Allahabad High Court. This legal union was formally effected under the United Provinces High Courts (Amalgamation) Order 1948, promulgated under Section 229 of the Government of India Act 1935.

24. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly holds authority to decide on anti-defection disqualification petitions. While Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu established that such rulings are subject to judicial review, the availability of judicial review does not explain why the Speaker holds initial adjudicatory power. Thus, both statements are independently true.

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25. (D) 17
Uttar Pradesh is divided into eighty parliamentary constituencies for elections to the Lok Sabha. Under Article 330 of the Constitution of India and existing Delimitation Orders, seventeen of these parliamentary constituencies are specifically reserved for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes. Currently, no parliamentary seats in Uttar Pradesh are reserved for members of Scheduled Tribes.

26. (A) Speaker of Legislative Assembly
In accordance with the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, the Speaker appoints the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. By established parliamentary convention, a prominent member from the opposition party is selected for this crucial role to ensure rigorous legislative oversight over public expenditure and audit reports.

27. (B) 14 days
Under Article 198 of the Constitution of India, a Money Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly is transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendations. The Legislative Council must return the bill within fourteen days. If the upper house fails to return it within fourteen days, the bill is deemed passed by both legislative Houses.

28. (A) Govind Ballabh Pant → Sampurnanand → Chandra Bhanu Gupta → Sucheta Kripalani
The correct chronological sequence of these Chief Ministers begins with Govind Ballabh Pant, who served from 1946 to 1954. He was succeeded by Sampurnanand, who held office from 1954 to 1960. Chandra Bhanu Gupta subsequently assumed office in December 1960, followed by Sucheta Kripalani, who governed Uttar Pradesh from October 1963 to March 1967.

29. (A) Government of India Act 1935
The bicameral legislative framework in the United Provinces was created pursuant to the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935. This statutory reform established a dual-chamber legislature comprising a Legislative Assembly and a Legislative Council. The first elections under this expanded provincial autonomy scheme

were conducted in early 1937, leading to cabinet formation.

30. (C) Election Commission of India
Under Article 324 of the Constitution of India and the Representation of the People Act 1951, elections to state legislative councils, including those from Local Authorities' constituencies, fall under the jurisdiction of the Election Commission of India. The State Election Commission's mandate is restricted strictly to conducting local body elections for Panchayats and Municipalities.

31. (D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Digital administrative portals in Uttar Pradesh serve dedicated public service functions across various sectors. Nivesh Mitra acts as a single window clearance portal for industrial investors. IGRS Jansunwai provides an integrated public grievance redressal system. e-District UP enables online issuance of official citizen certificates, while Mine Mitra monitors statutory mining operations and mineral transport.

32. (C) 2020
The Government of Uttar Pradesh officially introduced the Police Commissionerate System in January 2020 on an experimental basis in two urban centers, Lucknow and Gautam Buddha Nagar. Under this reform, magisterial powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure were transferred to senior police officers led by a Commissioner of Police to enhance law enforcement.

33. (B) Afzal Ansari v. State of UP
In the case of Afzal Ansari v. State of UP, the Allahabad High Court issued groundbreaking directives regarding the regulation of sound amplifiers and loudspeakers. The court held that while reciting Azan is an essential religious practice, the use of loudspeakers is not an integral part of religion and is subject to noise pollution control regulations.

34. (D) Gopal Swarup Pathak
Gopal Swarup Pathak served as a distinguished senior judge and later as the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court before entering national political service. He was subsequently elected as the Vice-President of India, serving from August 1969 to August 1974. He also served as the Chancellor of Delhi University during his vice-presidential tenure.

35. (A) Allahabad
Lal Bahadur Shastri, India's second Prime Minister, represented the prestigious Allahabad parliamentary constituency in Uttar Pradesh in the Lok Sabha. He won general elections from this constituency in 1957 and 1962. A close associate of Jawaharlal Nehru, Shastri held key central cabinet portfolios before becoming Prime Minister in June 1964.

36. (C) I and II only
The State Finance Commission is constituted by the Governor under Article 243-I of the Constitution to review local body finances and recommend revenue allocation principles between the State and Panchayats. Under constitutional provisions, it is reconstituted every five years rather than three years. Therefore, statements I and II are correct, whereas statement III is incorrect.

37. (A) Chief Electoral Officer
Under Section 13A of the Representation of the People Act 1950, the Chief Electoral Officer is the administrative authority responsible for supervising electoral roll preparation and conducting elections to Parliament and State Legislature in Uttar Pradesh. Designated by the Election Commission of India with the state government, this officer oversees electoral administration.

38. (D) Purushottam Das Tandon
Purushottam Das Tandon served as the first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh, holding this key office from July 1937 to August 1950. Renowned as Rajarshi for his vast contributions to the Indian freedom movement and Hindi language advocacy, he established fundamental parliamentary traditions, decorum, and procedural rules in the state legislative assembly.

39. (B) State Ministers and former Chief Ministers
Under the Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act 1975, the Lokayukta holds statutory jurisdiction to investigate allegations of corruption, official misconduct, and administrative abuse against specified public functionaries, including active State Ministers and former Chief Ministers. High Court judges,

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Public Service Commission members, and military officers are strictly excluded from the Lokayukta's investigative purview.

40. (C) 10 or 11
The Rajya Sabha is a permanent legislative body not subject to dissolution. Members serve six-year terms, with one-third of the total members retiring every two years. For Uttar Pradesh, which has thirty-one assigned seats in the Rajya Sabha, approximately ten or eleven members retire at the end of every two-year cycle, prompting regular biennial elections.

41. (D) 425
Prior to the reorganization of Uttar Pradesh and the creation of Uttarakhand on 9 November 2000, the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly consisted of four hundred twenty-five elected members. Following the enactment of the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2000, twenty-two seats were transferred to Uttaranchal, reducing the strength of the legislative assembly to four hundred three.

42. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad exercises judicial authority over the entire territory of Uttar Pradesh. Article 214 of the Constitution provides that every state shall have a High Court. While both statements are constitutionally accurate, Article 214 establishes the constitutional mandate for state High Courts generally rather than explaining the specific territorial jurisdiction.

43. (B) Elected by elected members of UP Legislative Assembly
Under Article 80(4) of the Constitution of India, representative members of the Rajya Sabha allocated to Uttar Pradesh are elected indirectly by the elected members of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly. The election is conducted in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, excluding nominated assembly members.

44. (B) Mayawati
Bahujan Samaj Party leader Mayawati holds the record for taking oath as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh across four separate tenures. Her first tenure began in June 1995, followed by terms in 1997, 2002, and 2007. During her fourth term from 2007 to 2012, she completed a full five-year administrative term in office.

45. (A) I, II and III only
The UP State Information Commission was constituted under Section 15 of the RTI Act 2005, comprising the State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a committee headed by the Chief Minister. Its statutory headquarters is in Lucknow, not Prayagraj, making statements I, II, and III correct.

46. (C) Rashtriya Lok Dal
The Rashtriya Lok Dal is a prominent agrarian regional political party in Uttar Pradesh. Founded in 1996 by former Union Minister Chaudhary Ajit Singh, the son of former Prime Minister Chaudhary Charan Singh, the party maintains its principal political electoral base in Western Uttar Pradesh and is currently led by Jayant Chaudhary.

47. (D) Suraj Bhan
Suraj Bhan served as the Governor of Uttar Pradesh from April 2000 to November 2000. During his gubernatorial tenure, the Indian Parliament enacted the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2000, which bifurcated the state to create Uttaranchal on 9 November 2000. He officially oversaw the administrative transition during the reorganization process.

48. (C) 208
Under Article 55(2) of the Constitution of India, the vote value of each elected member of a State Legislative Assembly in the Presidential Election is calculated using the 1971 population census figures. For Uttar Pradesh, each member of the Legislative Assembly was assigned a vote value of two hundred eight during the Presidential Election 2022.

49. (B) By Parliament after UP Assembly resolution by special majority
Under Article 169 of the Constitution of India, Parliament may by law provide for the abolition or creation of the Legislative Council in a state if the Legislative Assembly of that state passes a resolution to that effect by a statutory special majority—namely, a majority of total membership and two-thirds of members present and voting.

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11. How many functional subjects are listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of India devolved to Panchayats?
(A) 18
(B) 21
(C) 29
(D) 33

12. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Gram Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution.
Reason (R): Members of the Gram Sabha consist of all adults registered in the voter list of the village Panchayat area.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

13. On which date did the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 come into force?
(A) 24 April 1993
(B) 1 June 1993
(C) 15 August 1993
(D) 26 January 1994

14. How many Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigam) are currently functional in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 14
(B) 15
(C) 16
(D) 17

15. Consider the following statements regarding the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP):
I. GPDP is an annual plan prepared by Gram Panchayats for economic development and social justice.
II. The campaign titled Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas is associated with GPDP preparation across India.
III. GPDP approval is mandatory by the Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha before implementation.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

16. Which of the following functional items belongs to the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution of India governing Urban Local Bodies?
(A) Agriculture along with agricultural extension services
(B) Minor irrigation, water management, and watershed development
(C) Urban forestry and environmental protection
(D) Rural housing development schemes

17. Under Article 243S, Ward Committees are mandated to be constituted for Municipalities having a population of:
(A) 1 lakh or more
(B) 3 lakh or more
(C) 5 lakh or more
(D) 10 lakh or more

18. Consider the following statements regarding the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA):
I. PESA extends the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution to Fifth Schedule areas with suitable modifications.
II. PESA gives mandatory executive authority to the Gram Sabha to approve plans for socio-economic development.
III. PESA empowers the Gram Sabha to grant prospective licenses for minor minerals.
IV. PESA applies uniformly to all districts of Uttar Pradesh without exception.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

19. Which portal launched by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj serves as a single digital platform for Gram Panchayat planning, accounting, and budgeting?
(A) e-GramSwaraj
(B) Bhuvan Panchayat
(C) PM-Kisan Portal
(D) Digital Village Portal

20. Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the primary responsibility of conducting Social Audits at the village level is assigned to:
(A) District Magistrate
(B) Block Development Officer
(C) Gram Sabha
(D) State Vigilance Commission

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She was a distinguished political leader and the only Muslim woman elected to the Constituent Assembly of India, where she actively opposed reserved electorates for religious minorities during constitution drafting sessions.

61. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In Uttar Pradesh, the District Magistrate functions as the principal Collector responsible for district land revenue administration and land records management. Under Section 12 of the Uttar Pradesh Revenue Code 2006, the executive authority and statutory powers for revenue collection, record maintenance, and land administration are explicitly vested in the Collector, directly explaining this role.

62. (C) NOTA
Following the landmark judgment of the Supreme Court of India in 2013, the option "None of the Above" (NOTA) was formally introduced on ballot papers and Electronic Voting Machines in Uttar Pradesh local body elections. NOTA enables voters to exercise their democratic right to reject all contesting candidates in a given constituency secretly.

63. (D) Nivesh Mitra
Nivesh Mitra is an online single-window clearance portal launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to simplify administrative approvals for entrepreneurs and industrial investors. Managed by Invest UP, the digital platform integrates services from multiple state government departments to process statutory clearances, NOCs, and business licensing applications seamlessly and transparently in time-bound manner.

64. (C) Article 189
Under Article 189(1) of the Constitution of India, all questions at any sitting of a House of the State Legislature are determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting. The Speaker or presiding officer does not vote in the first instance but shall exercise a casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

65. (B) I, II and III only
The Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh is appointed by the Governor in consultation with the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court and Leader of Opposition in Vidhan Sabha. Following a 2012 amendment, the term was extended to eight years. However, the Lokayukta cannot directly pass binding criminal sentences, making statutory statements I, II, and III correct.

66. (D) Members of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council
Under Article 54 of the Constitution of India, the Electoral College for the election of the President of India consists exclusively of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States. Members of state legislative councils, including the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council, are constitutionally excluded from participating.

67. (A) Samajwadi Party
The Samajwadi Party, a recognized state political party in Uttar Pradesh, has the "Bicycle" as its official election symbol allotted by the Election Commission of India. Symbolizing progress, mobility, and rural-urban connectivity, the bicycle symbol has been associated with the party since its official foundation by Mulayam Singh Yadav in October 1992.

68. (A) Division → District → Tehsil → Block → Gram Panchayat
The administrative structure of governance in Uttar Pradesh follows a structured geographical hierarchy from highest to lowest unit. The state is divided into administrative Divisions, which comprise Districts. Districts are sub-divided into Tehsils for revenue administration, followed by Development Blocks for local development, and Gram Panchayats at the grass-root rural village level.

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69. (A) 3 months
Under Article 197(1) of the Constitution of India, when an Ordinary Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly is sent to the Legislative Council for the first time, the Legislative Council can withhold or delay the bill for a maximum period of three months. After three months, the Assembly may pass the bill again with modifications.

70. (D) 8 States and 1 UT
Uttar Pradesh shares its geographical land boundaries with eight Indian States and one Union Territory. The bordering states are Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Bihar. In addition, Uttar Pradesh

and Article 243-K governs the State Election Commission for local body elections.

92. (B) Vishwanath Pratap Singh
Vishwanath Pratap Singh served as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh from 1980 to 1982. After resigning from the Union Cabinet in 1987, he formed the popular political movement Jan Morcha, which later merged into the Janata Dal. He subsequently served as the seventh Prime Minister of India from December 1989 to November 1990.

93. (A) Speaker of Legislative Assembly
Under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, the Speaker nominates the Chairman and members of the Committee on Privileges. This parliamentary committee investigates reported breaches of legislative privilege or contempt of the House referred to it by the Assembly or the Speaker.

94. (C) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
Paragraph 6 of the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution of India provides that if any question arises as to whether a member of a House has become subject to disqualification under defection provisions, the question shall be referred for decision to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, whose decision is final and binding.

95. (D) I and II only
Under Article 316 of the Constitution, the Chairman and members of the UP Public Service Commission are appointed by the Governor and, under Article 317, can be removed only by the President of India. However, its headquarters is located at Prayagraj, not Lucknow. Thus, statements I and II are correct, while statement III is incorrect.

96. (C) 1993
Following the November 1993 state assembly elections, the Samajwadi Party led by Mulayam Singh Yadav and the Bahujan Samaj Party led by Kanshi Ram formed a historic post-poll coalition government in Uttar Pradesh. Mulayam Singh Yadav took oath as Chief Minister in December 1993 with external support from the Indian National Congress political party.

97. (B) First-Past-The-Post system based on adult suffrage
Elections to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly are conducted through the First-Past-The-Post electoral system based on universal adult suffrage. The state is demarcated into single-member territorial constituencies, where the candidate securing the highest number of valid votes in a given constituency is declared elected, regardless of obtaining an absolute majority.

98. (D) I, II and III only
Uttar Pradesh has 80 Lok Sabha seats, 31 Rajya Sabha seats, and 17 reserved Lok Sabha seats for Scheduled Castes. However, no Lok Sabha seats in Uttar Pradesh are reserved for Scheduled Tribes because of small demographic concentrations. Therefore, statements I, II, and III are correct, while statement IV is factually incorrect.

99. (A) Manav Sampada Portal
Manav Sampada is a comprehensive e-Governance Human Resource Management System (HRMS) portal implemented by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. It digitizes employee service books, processes online leave applications, manages transfers and promotions, and tracks administrative records across government departments, eliminating physical paperwork and enhancing administrative transparency in state personnel management.

100. (C) 15 August 1947 to 2 March 1949
Sarojini Naidu served as the Governor of the United Provinces from the date of Indian independence on 15 August 1947 until her death on 2 March 1949. She was the first woman to hold the office of Governor in independent India, discharging all gubernatorial responsibilities until her sudden passing in Lucknow.

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seeking official information from a state public authority must pay a standard application fee of ten rupees. Applicants belonging to Below Poverty Line families are completely exempt from paying this fee.

82. (D) M. C. Mehta v. Union of India
In M. C. Mehta v. Union of India (1987), widely known as the Ganga Pollution Case, environmental public interest litigation was brought before the Supreme Court regarding heavy industrial effluents discharged by tanneries in Kanpur. The court issued environmental directives establishing municipal duties and industrial environmental compliance guidelines across the state of Uttar Pradesh.

83. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh functions as an autonomous constitutional authority under Articles 243K and 243ZA. Article 243K(2) mandates that the State Election Commissioner can only be removed from office in like manner and on like grounds as a High Court Judge, thereby providing constitutional independence to ensure free local body elections.

84. (C) Lucknow
The Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management (UPAAM) is the apex civil service training institution of the State Government, located in Lucknow. Established to impart foundational and in-service professional training to Indian Administrative Service, State Civil Service, and allied administrative officers, it plays a central role in state administrative capacity building programs.

85. (A) I, II and III only
Executive power is vested in the Governor, the Chief Minister is appointed under Article 164, and the Advocate General is appointed under Article 165. However, the Uttar Pradesh Legislature is bicameral—consisting of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council—not unicameral. Consequently, statements I, II, and III are correct, while statement IV is factually false.

86. (D) Saksham Portal
Saksham Portal is a dedicated online portal developed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to streamline the processing, verification, and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) disbursement of student post-matric and pre-matric scholarships and fee reimbursements, ensuring administrative transparency, preventing fraudulent claims, and accelerating financial disbursements to eligible students across the state.

87. (B) 5 years
Under Article 172(1) of the Constitution of India, the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh, unless sooner dissolved, continues for a term of five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer. The expiration of five years operates as a dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, necessitating fresh state general elections.

88. (C) Form 26
Under Rule 4A of the Conduct of Elections Rules 1961, candidates contesting elections to the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh are required to submit Form 26 along with their nomination papers. Form 26 is a formal affidavit disclosing educational qualifications, financial assets and liabilities, and pending criminal cases, ensuring complete voter transparency.

89. (D) 2000
The Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2000 was enacted by the Parliament of India in August 2000 during the tenure of the Second Vajpayee Ministry. The legislation provided for the reorganization of the existing state of Uttar Pradesh and the creation of the new hill state of Uttaranchal, which was officially inaugurated on 9 November 2000.

90. (A) Bareilly
Gopal Swarup Pathak, who served as the fourth Vice-President of India from 1969 to 1974, was born in Bareilly district, Uttar Pradesh, on 26 February 1896. He built a highly distinguished legal career at the Allahabad High Court, later serving as its Chief Justice, Union Law Minister, and Governor of Mysore.

91. (B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The Constitution of India provides specific articles governing key constitutional functionaries and statutory bodies in Uttar Pradesh. Article 153 provides for the Governor, Article 165 governs the Advocate General for the State, Article 243-I mandates the State Finance Commission,

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shares an administrative border with the Union Territory of Delhi and a direct international border with Nepal to its north.

71. (B) 17
Uttar Pradesh has seventeen functional Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigam) established under the Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act 1959 to govern major urban cities. These urban bodies include Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Prayagraj, Meerut, Bareilly, Aligarh, Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Saharanpur, Jhansi, Firozabad, Ayodhya, Mathura-Vrindavan, Ghaziabad, and Shahjahanpur, created as the seventeenth corporation in April 2018.

72. (C) Chaudhary Charan Singh
Chaudhary Charan Singh served as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh twice, first in 1967 leading the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal coalition and later in 1970. He founded the Bharatiya Kranti Dal and later served as the fifth Prime Minister of India from July 1979 to January 1980, championing peasant rights and agricultural reform policies.

73. (D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Key state institutions in Uttar Pradesh are positioned across administrative hubs. The Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission, Judicial Branch of the Board of Revenue, and Uttar Pradesh Secondary Education Service Selection Board are headquartered in Prayagraj. Conversely, the Uttar Pradesh State Law Commission operates from its administrative office located in the state capital city, Lucknow.

74. (A) 1/12th
Under Article 171(3)(d) of the Constitution of India, one-twelfth of the total members of the Legislative Council are elected by special electors consisting of persons who have been engaged for at least three years in teaching in designated educational institutions within the state, not lower in standard than a secondary school.

75. (B) 6 weeks
Under Article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution of India, an Ordinance promulgated by the Governor during the recess of the State Legislature carries the same force as an Act. However, it must be laid before the State Legislature upon reassembly and automatically ceases to operate six weeks from the reassembly date unless formally approved earlier.

76. (B) Government of Uttar Pradesh
Under Section 13A of the Representation of the People Act 1950, the Chief Electoral Officer of a state is designated or nominated by the Election Commission of India in consultation with the concerned State Government. The officer is typically a senior Indian Administrative Service officer responsible for managing state election operations within the state.

77. (A) I, II and III
Uttar Pradesh maintains the largest legislative representation in India across both state and federal levels. It is assigned eighty seats in the Lok Sabha, thirty-one seats in the Rajya Sabha, and four hundred three elected seats in the State Legislative Assembly. Therefore, statements I, II, and III are all factually correct.

78. (C) 1967
In 1967, following the fourth general elections, non-Congress political parties in Uttar Pradesh united to form the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal coalition. Led by Chaudhary Charan Singh, who broke away from the ruling Congress party, this coalition successfully formed the first non-Congress government in the state's post-independence political history in April 1967.

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79. (D) Women Power Line
In Uttar Pradesh, 1090 is the dedicated toll-free emergency helpline number for the Women Power Line (WPL 1090). Established by the state police in November 2012, this service provides twenty-four-seven emergency assistance and grievance resolution for women facing harassment, stalking, or domestic distress, ensuring complete caller confidentiality and female police handling.

80. (C) Justice Bidhubhushan Malik
Justice Bidhubhushan Malik served as the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad from December 1947 to January 1955. Appointed shortly after India attained independence, he was the first Indian Chief Justice of the court in the post-independence era, guiding judicial administration through crucial constitutional transitions following independence.

81. (B) Rs. 10
Under the Uttar Pradesh Right to Information Rules 2015, framed pursuant to Section 27 of the Right to Information Act 2005, an applicant

CHAPTER 17
Panchayati Raj and Local Self-Government

1. The Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act was passed by the State Legislature in which year?
(A) 1947
(B) 1950
(C) 1952
(D) 1961

2. Which committee recommended the establishment of a three-tier Panchayati Raj system in India for the first time in 1957?
(A) Ashok Mehta Committee
(B) L.M. Singhvi Committee
(C) G.V.K. Rao Committee
(D) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

3. Which Article of the Constitution of India empowers State Legislatures to confer powers and authority on Panchayats to enable them to function as institutions of self-government?
(A) Article 243E
(B) Article 243F
(C) Article 243G
(D) Article 243H

4. In Uttar Pradesh, what is the official name of the intermediate tier of the Panchayati Raj system?
(A) Panchayat Samiti
(B) Anchalik Parishad
(C) Kshettra Panchayat
(D) Janpad Panchayat

5. Under Article 243(b) of the Constitution of India, Gram Sabha consists of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to:
(A) A village specified within the area of a village Panchayat
(B) The administrative boundary encompassing an entire rural district
(C) The geographical territory comprising an entire development block
(D) An urban administrative ward falling under a municipal council

6. What is the minimum age prescribed for contesting elections to Panchayati Raj institutions in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 18 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 30 years

7. Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats is provided under which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 243C
(B) Article 243D
(C) Article 243E
(D) Article 243F

8. Which of the following forms a direct source of internal tax revenue for Gram Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) State Excise Duty levied on spirits
(B) Value Added Tax on petroleum goods
(C) House and Property Tax
(D) Stamp Duty on land transfers

9. Under Article 243I of the Constitution, who constitutes the State Finance Commission to review the financial position of Panchayats?
(A) Chief Minister
(B) State Legislative Assembly
(C) Comptroller and Auditor General
(D) Governor

10. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Committee)
P. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
Q. Ashok Mehta Committee
R. G.V.K. Rao Committee
S. L.M. Singhvi Committee
List II: (Year of Setup)
1. 1957
2. 1977
3. 1985
4. 1986
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

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50. (D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Several Indian Prime Ministers represented parliamentary constituencies located in Uttar Pradesh during their electoral careers. Narendra Modi represents Varanasi in the Lok Sabha. Atal Bihari Vajpayee represented Lucknow for multiple parliamentary terms. Rajiv Gandhi represented the Amethi constituency, while Vishwanath Pratap Singh represented the Fatehpur parliamentary constituency in Uttar Pradesh.

51. (A) Lok Bhawan, Lucknow
The principal administrative building housing the Chief Minister's Secretariat and key government offices in Uttar Pradesh is Lok Bhawan, situated on Vidhan Sabha Marg in Lucknow. Inaugurated in October 2016, this modern administrative complex serves as the primary executive center for daily state governance, Cabinet meetings, and high-level administrative decision-making processes.

52. (C) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
Under Article 243K of the Constitution of India, the State Election Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh is appointed by the Governor. The State Election Commissioner holds constitutional tenure protection and can only be removed from office in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of a High Court, ensuring complete institutional autonomy.

53. (A) UP Legislative Assembly
The Estimates Committee of the Uttar Pradesh Legislature is a standing financial committee responsible for examining state budget estimates and suggesting economies in public expenditure. In accordance with legislative rules, all members of the Estimates Committee are elected exclusively from among the members of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly for a one-year official term.

54. (D) 1076
In Uttar Pradesh, 1076 is the dedicated toll-free helpline number for the Chief Minister Call Centre, established to facilitate direct citizen grievance redressal. Operating twenty-four hours a day, it allows citizens across the state to lodge administrative grievances, which are subsequently routed to concerned government departments for time-bound resolution and continuous official monitoring.

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55. (B) I, II and III
Under Article 171 of the Constitution of India, the composition of the UP Legislative Council includes one-third of members elected by local authorities, one-third elected by members of the Legislative Assembly, and one-twelfth elected by registered graduates. Therefore, all three listed statements accurately reflect the constitutional provisions governing council membership elections.

56. (C) 1948
The Lucknow Bench of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad was created in 1948 under the United Provinces High Courts (Amalgamation) Order 1948. This legal order amalgamated the Chief Court of Oudh with the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, establishing a permanent high court bench in Lucknow to serve regional territorial jurisdictions.

57. (D) 1 month
Under Article 197 of the Constitution of India, when an Ordinary Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly is sent to the Legislative Council for the second time, the Legislative Council can delay or withhold the bill for a maximum period of one month. After one month, the bill is deemed automatically passed.

58. (A) 2, 3, 1
Under the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act 1947 and the Uttar Pradesh Ksheetra Panchayats and Zila Panchayats Act 1961, the three-tier Panchayati Raj administrative system operates in ascending order as Gram Panchayat at the village level, Kshetra Panchayat at the block level, and Zila Panchayat at the highest district level.

59. (B) Sucheta Kripalani
Sucheta Kripalani served as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh from October 1963 to March 1967. By assuming this office, she achieved the distinction of becoming the first woman Chief Minister of any Indian state. A prominent freedom fighter, she actively participated in the Quit India Movement and Indian Constituent Assembly debates.

60. (B) Begum Aizaz Rasul
Begum Aizaz Rasul served as the Vice-President and official presiding Chairperson of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council from 1937 to 1940.

21. Article 243E provides that every Panchayat, unless sooner dissolved under any law for the time being in force, shall continue for how many years from the date appointed for its first meeting?
(A) 3 years
(B) 4 years
(C) 5 years
(D) 6 years

22. Select the correct chronological sequence of the establishment of the following committees on Panchayati Raj Institutions:
1. Ashok Mehta Committee
2. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
3. L.M. Singhvi Committee
4. G.V.K. Rao Committee
(A) 2 → 1 → 4 → 3
(B) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4
(C) 2 → 4 → 1 → 3
(D) 4 → 2 → 1 → 3

23. The State Election Commissioner in Uttar Pradesh is appointed by which authority?
(A) President of India
(B) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court
(D) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh

24. Article 243ZD mandates the constitution of District Planning Committees (DPC) to consolidate plans prepared by:
(A) Gram Panchayats only
(B) Municipal Corporations only
(C) Panchayats and Municipalities in the district
(D) Kshettra Panchayats and State Public Works Department

25. Match List I with List II regarding the administration of local bodies in Uttar Pradesh:
List I: (Tier / Body)
P. Gram Panchayat
Q. Kshettra Panchayat
R. Zila Panchayat
S. Nagar Nigam
List II: (Administrative Executive Officer)
1. Panchayat Secretary
2. Block Development Officer (BDO)
3. Chief Development Officer / Additional CEO
4. Municipal Commissioner (Nagar Ayukta)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

26. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD) of Uttar Pradesh is located at which place?
(A) Bakshi-ka-Talab in Lucknow
(B) Naini Industrial Area, Prayagraj
(C) Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi
(D) Kalyanpur Development Block, Kanpur

27. Under the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, who presides over the meetings of the Gram Sabha?
(A) Gram Vikas Adhikari
(B) Gram Pradhan
(C) Block Development Officer
(D) Tehsildar

28. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The PESA Act, 1996 safeguards and preserves traditional customs and community resources of tribal populations.
Reason (R): Gram Sabha in Scheduled Areas is endowed with the ownership of minor forest produce.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

29. As per statutory provisions in Uttar Pradesh, a Gram Sabha must hold at least how many general meetings in a year?
(A) One
(B) Two
(C) Four
(D) Six

30. Which Article of the Constitution deals with the composition of Panchayats?
(A) Article 243A
(B) Article 243B
(C) Article 243C
(D) Article 243D

31. Which committee first recommended giving constitutional status and protection to Panchayati Raj Institutions in 1986?
(A) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(B) Ashok Mehta Committee
(C) Thungon Committee

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Legislative Assembly.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

53. Which committee appointed in 1977 recommended replacing the three-tier system with a two-tier Panchayati Raj structure (Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayat)?
(A) Ashok Mehta Committee
(B) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(C) Sarkaria Commission
(D) Hanumantha Rao Committee

54. If a Gram Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh is dissolved before the expiration of its 5-year term, elections to constitute the new Panchayat must be completed within what timeframe from dissolution?
(A) 1 month
(B) 3 months
(C) 6 months
(D) 9 months

55. If a Panchayat is dissolved after completing 4 years and 7 months of its 5-year duration, is it mandatory to hold fresh elections for the remainder of the term under Article 243E?
(A) Yes, fresh elections must be conducted within 30 days mandatory timeframe
(B) No, as remaining tenure is under 6 months
(C) Yes, elections must be completed within 6 months from dissolution date
(D) Yes, provided a formal request is made by the Gram Sabha in writing

56. What is the main aim of the Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas campaign launched by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj?
(A) Distribution of free certified seeds and high-efficiency fertilizers to small farmers
(B) Direct cash benefit transfer scheme to female heads of below-poverty families
(C) Participatory preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP)
(D) Complete grid electrification of all remote un-electrified rural habitations

57. Under Article 243Q, a Nagar Panchayat is constituted for which type of area?
(A) A large urban area with established industrial corridors
(B) A smaller urban area designated under municipal law
(C) A remote rural tribal district undergoing forest development
(D) A transitional area from rural to urban

58. Consider the following statements regarding the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992:
I. It added Part IXA titled The Municipalities to the Constitution.
II. It provided for three types of Urban Local Bodies: Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation.
III. It mandated reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Municipalities.
IV. It added 18 functional items in the Twelfth Schedule.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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59. Which of the following taxes can be directly levied by a Gram Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh subject to state legislation?
(A) Goods and Services Tax levied on inter-state commercial supplies
(B) Local house taxes and vehicle user fees
(C) Personal and corporate income tax collected by central government
(D) Corporation tax on domestic commercial enterprise earnings

60. Match List I with List II concerning urban local authorities in Uttar Pradesh:
List I: (Urban Body)
P. Nagar Nigam
Q. Nagar Palika Parishad
R. Nagar Panchayat
S. Ward
List II: (Elected Head / Representative)
1. Mayor (Mahapour)
2. President / Chairman (Adhyaksha)
3. Chairman (Adhyaksha)
4. Ward Councillor (Parshad)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

61. Article 243H deals with which power of Panchayats?

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the department
(D) Chief Development Officer

42. In Uttar Pradesh, a Nagar Nigam (Municipal Corporation) is constituted for an urban area generally having a population of at least:
(A) 50,000
(B) 1 lakh
(C) 5 lakh
(D) 10 lakh

43. What is the primary function of the software application AuditOnline launched under e-Panchayat?
(A) Registering village births, deaths, and vital civil statistics
(B) Online financial auditing of Panchayat accounts
(C) Allotting rural housing units under the PM Awas Yojana scheme
(D) Issuing and renewing MGNREGA job cards for rural workers

44. What percentage of total seats in Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh is reserved for women as per constitutional provisions?
(A) Not less than 20 percent
(B) Not less than 33 percent
(C) Fixed at 50 percent
(D) Not less than 10 percent

45. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The State Election Commissioner can be removed from office only in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of a High Court.
Reason (R): The State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Chief Justice of the High Court.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

46. Which Schedule was inserted into the Constitution of India by the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992?
(A) Tenth Schedule
(B) Eleventh Schedule
(C) Twelfth Schedule
(D) Ninth Schedule

47. In Uttar Pradesh, how is the Mayor (Mahapour) of a Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam) elected?
(A) Indirectly through election by all elected Ward Corporators
(B) Nominated directly by the Governor of the State
(C) Selected by members of the State Legislative Assembly
(D) Directly by voters of the municipal area

48. Metropolitan Planning Committees (MPC) are constituted under which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 243ZD
(B) Article 243ZE
(C) Article 243ZF
(D) Article 243ZG

49. Definition of Gram Sabha is given under which provision of the Constitution?
(A) Article 243(a)
(B) Article 243(b)
(C) Article 243(c)
(D) Article 243(d)

50. Arrange the following administrative tiers of rural local governance in Uttar Pradesh in ascending order (from lowest tier to highest tier):
1. Zila Panchayat
2. Gram Panchayat
3. Kshettra Panchayat

Select the correct sequence:
(A) $2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1$
(B) $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2$
(C) $3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$
(D) $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3$

51. Under MGNREGA, which local governance body is legally responsible for receiving applications, verifying details, and issuing Job Cards to rural households?
(A) Gram Panchayat
(B) Kshettra Panchayat
(C) Zila Panchayat
(D) District Collector Office

52. Consider the following statements regarding the State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It was constituted in April 1994 following the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments.
II. It is a constitutional body responsible for preparing electoral rolls for local bodies.
III. It conducts elections for the Uttar Pradesh

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(B) 1947
(C) 1959
(D) 1992

94. Which tier of the local self-government system in Uttar Pradesh consolidates plans prepared by Kshettra Panchayats for economic development at the district level?
(A) Gram Sabha
(B) State NITI Aayog
(C) Zila Panchayat
(D) Legislative Council

95. Consider the following historical milestones of local self-government in India:
I. Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882 is called the Magna Carta of Local Self-Government in India.
II. Royal Commission on Decentralization was set up in 1907 under C.E.H. Hobhouse.
III. Under the Government of India Act 1919, Local Self-Government became a transferred subject.
IV. Article 40 of the Directive Principles of State Policy directs the State to organize Village Panchayats.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

96. Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882 is famous in Indian administrative history as:
(A) The Vernacular Press Control and Regulation Resolution
(B) Comprehensive Land Revenue and Assessment Regulation Act
(C) Magna Carta of Local Self-Government
(D) Permanent Settlement and Land Tenure System Act

97. As per Article 243Q, a municipal body constituted for a transitional area is called:
(A) Municipal Corporation
(B) Nagar Panchayat
(C) Municipal Council
(D) Zila Parishad

98. In Uttar Pradesh, who appoints the Municipal Commissioner (Nagar Ayukta) of a Municipal Corporation?
(A) Mayor of the respective Municipal Corporation
(B) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(C) State Election Commission
(D) State Government of Uttar Pradesh

99. Which officer acts as the ex-officio Secretary of the Kshettra Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Block Development Officer
(B) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(C) Tehsildar
(D) District Panchayat Raj Officer

100. National Panchayati Raj Day is celebrated across India every year on which date?
(A) 2nd October
(B) 24th April
(C) 26th January
(D) 15th August

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(A) Power to levy taxes and constitute Funds
(B) Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women
(C) Fixed duration and mandatory election timeframe of Panchayats
(D) Mandatory annual audit of financial accounts of Panchayats

62. According to the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, what is the required quorum for a meeting of the Gram Sabha?
(A) 1/10th of the total members
(B) 1/5th of the total members
(C) 1/3rd of the total members
(D) 1/2 of the total members

63. Which committee on Panchayati Raj made the critical observation that development administration had become bureaucratized and described PRIs as grass without roots?
(A) Ashok Mehta Committee
(B) L.M. Singhvi Committee
(C) Santhanam Committee
(D) G.V.K. Rao Committee

64. What is the chief role of the Social Audit Committee formed by the Gram Sabha?
(A) Collecting local property taxes and land revenues from villagers
(B) Conducting elections for municipal bodies and local councils
(C) Verifying public works execution and village expenditure
(D) Appointing Panchayat Secretaries and administrative staff members

65. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution lists 29 subjects for devolution to Panchayats.
Reason (R): Devolution of all 29 subjects to Panchayats was made automatically mandatory for all states immediately upon constitutional amendment without state legislation.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

66. Which district in India was the first to inaugurate the Panchayati Raj system on 2nd October 1959?
(A) Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh
(B) Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh
(C) Salem, Tamil Nadu
(D) Nagaur, Rajasthan

67. On which exact date was the State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh formally constituted?
(A) 26 January 1950
(B) 15 August 1947
(C) 23 April 1994
(D) 1 November 1956

68. Select the correct chronological order of passage of the following legislations relating to local governance:
1. Uttar Pradesh Municipalities Act
2. Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act
3. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
4. PESA Act
(A) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$
(B) $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$
(C) $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4$
(D) $3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4$

69. Who acts as the Member Secretary of the District Planning Committee (DPC) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) District Magistrate
(B) Chief Minister of the State
(C) Mayor of the largest Municipal Corporation in the district
(D) Chairman of the State Finance Commission of Uttar Pradesh

70. What is the main objective of the SVAMITVA Scheme implemented across Gram Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Providing subsidized agricultural tractors to unemployed rural youth
(B) Constructing all-weather paved roads connecting remote villages
(C) Installing high-capacity solar pumps for agricultural irrigation
(D) Issuing property cards to rural household owners via drone surveys

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71. Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) are prepared for what planning duration cycle?
(A) 1 year
(B) 3 years
(C) 5 years
(D) 10 years

(D) L.M. Singhvi Committee

32. Consider the following statements regarding the State Finance Commission in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is constituted under Article 243I of the Constitution.
II. It makes recommendations regarding the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the State and local bodies.
III. Its recommendations are legally binding on the State Government.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

33. Which of the following subjects is NOT included in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution?
(A) Agriculture and agricultural extension
(B) Urban planning including town planning
(C) Family welfare
(D) Poverty alleviation programmes

34. The Uttar Pradesh Kshettra Panchayats and Zila Panchayats Adhiniyam was enacted in which year?
(A) 1947
(B) 1952
(C) 1961
(D) 1974

35. Elections to local bodies (Panchayats and Municipalities) in Uttar Pradesh are conducted by which authority?
(A) State Election Commission of UP
(B) Election Commission of India
(C) Department of Panchayati Raj, Uttar Pradesh
(D) District Magistrate of the respective district

36. In the administrative structure of a Kshettra Panchayat in UP, who acts as the Chief Executive Officer?
(A) Sub-Divisional Magistrate
(B) Tehsildar
(C) Block Development Officer
(D) District Development Officer

37. What is the central objective of the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)?
(A) Capacity building and training for elected Panchayat representatives
(B) Constructing national highways and major expressways across rural infrastructure corridors
(C) Providing free electricity connections and solar power kits to rural households
(D) Electing representatives to District Planning Committees through direct public voting

38. Consider the following statements regarding the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992:
I. It added Part IX titled The Panchayats to the Constitution.
II. It added the Eleventh Schedule containing 29 subjects.
III. It made 33% reservation for women in Panchayats mandatory.
IV. It made 5-year fixed tenure for Panchayats a constitutional mandate.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

39. Disqualifications for membership of Panchayats are specified under which Article of the Constitution of India?
(A) Article 243D
(B) Article 243E
(C) Article 243F
(D) Article 243G

40. Match List I with List II concerning Constitutional Articles under Part IX:
List I: (Article)
P. Article 243A
Q. Article 243D
R. Article 243I
S. Article 243K
List II: (Subject Matter)
1. Gram Sabha
2. Reservation of Seats
3. State Finance Commission
4. Elections to the Panchayats
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

41. In Uttar Pradesh, who acts as the ex-officio Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Panchayat?
(A) District Magistrate of the administrative district
(B) Sub-Divisional Magistrate in charge of revenue sub-division
(C) District Panchayat Raj Officer appointed by

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expressways and highways

82. What is the minimum age requirement for a person to be eligible for election as a member of a Municipality in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 18 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 30 years

83. At the village level in Uttar Pradesh, who acts as the official Registrar for registration of births and deaths?
(A) Panchayat Secretary
(B) Gram Pradhan of the village
(C) Revenue Lekhpal of the circle
(D) Headmaster of the local Primary School

84. Under the UP Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, how frequently must a Gram Panchayat meet?
(A) At least once every month
(B) At least once every 3 months
(C) At least once every 6 months
(D) Only once a year

85. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Gram Sabha is considered the foundation of direct democracy in the Panchayati Raj system.
Reason (R): Gram Sabha comprises all registered voters in the village who directly participate in decision-making at the local level.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

86. In Uttar Pradesh, what is the official title of the elected political head of a Kshettra Panchayat?
(A) Block Development Officer
(B) Chairman Municipal Board
(C) District Panchayat Officer
(D) Pramukh (Block Pramukh)

87. Under Article 243D, reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat is based on:
(A) Fixed statutory twenty-five percent quota across all Panchayats
(B) Population proportion in that Panchayat area
(C) Sole discretionary recommendation of the State Election Commissioner
(D) Total annual land revenue collected from the respective Panchayat area

88. What does RGSA stand for in the context of Panchayati Raj capacity building schemes?
(A) Rural Gram Rozgar Seva Yojana
(B) Rashtriya Gram Sadak Act
(C) Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
(D) Regional Gram Sahayata Abhiyan

89. Which Article mandates the constitution of a State Finance Commission to review the financial position of Municipalities?
(A) Article 243I
(B) Article 243Y
(C) Article 243ZA
(D) Article 243ZB

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90. Social Audit under rural development schemes ensures:
(A) Citizen verification of records and public works
(B) Maintaining strict financial secrecy of all governmental expenditure details
(C) Levying direct annual taxation on traditional rural artisans and trades
(D) Enforcing direct police oversight over all village council meetings

91. The structural challenge of 3 Fs confronting Panchayati Raj Institutions in India refers to:
(A) Food security, Fuel access, Fertilizer supply
(B) Funds, Functions, Functionaries
(C) Agricultural Farms, Industrial Factories, Finances
(D) Judicial Freedom, Electoral Fairness, Formality

92. Consider the following functions listed under the 12th Schedule for Urban Local Bodies:
I. Urban planning including town planning
II. Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings
III. Roads and bridges
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

93. The Uttar Pradesh Municipalities Act governing Municipal Councils (Nagar Palika Parishad) was enacted in which year?
(A) 1916

72. Consider the following statements regarding functions of the Gram Sabha under the UP Panchayat Raj Act, 1947:
I. It considers the annual statement of accounts and budget of the Gram Panchayat.
II. It considers the development programmes proposed for the village.
III. It has the legal power to dissolve the State Legislative Assembly.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

73. Which committee recommended the establishment of Nyaya Panchayats for a group of villages to provide speedy, inexpensive justice at the grassroots level?
(A) Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations
(B) Kothari Education Commission
(C) Shah Commission of Inquiry
(D) Ashok Mehta Committee

74. According to Article 243B(2), Panchayats at the intermediate level may not be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding:
(A) 10 Lakhs
(B) 20 Lakhs
(C) 30 Lakhs
(D) 50 Lakhs

75. Article 243W deals with which subject?
(A) Fixed tenure and duration guidelines of Municipalities
(B) Powers and responsibilities of Municipalities
(C) Composition and structural framework of Panchayats
(D) Disqualifications for membership in local Panchayats

76. How many total items are included under the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution of India?
(A) 12
(B) 18
(C) 29
(D) 33

77. In Uttar Pradesh, who is the elected political head of the Zila Panchayat?
(A) Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha
(B) Zila Adhikari (District Magistrate)
(C) Block Pramukh (Kshettra Panchayat Head)
(D) Mayor of Municipal Corporation

78. Consider the following digital governance applications used in rural administration in Uttar Pradesh:
I. e-GramSwaraj - Planning and accounting
II. AuditOnline - Online auditing of accounts
III. Meri LiFE - Land record boundary mapping
IV. ServicePlus - Delivery of citizen-centric services
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

79. Reservation of seats for SCs, STs and Women in Municipalities is provided under which Article?
(A) Article 243R
(B) Article 243S
(C) Article 243T
(D) Article 243U

80. Match List I with List II regarding constitutional schedules and their themes:
List I: (Schedule)
P. 7th Schedule
Q. 11th Schedule
R. 12th Schedule
S. 5th Schedule
List II: (Theme)
1. Division of powers (Union, State, Concurrent lists)
2. Powers and responsibilities of Panchayats (29 subjects)
3. Powers and responsibilities of Municipalities (18 subjects)
4. Administration of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

81. Tied grants recommended by the 15th Finance Commission for Rural Local Bodies are specifically earmarked for which sectors?
(A) Construction of new administrative buildings and purchase of official vehicles
(B) Sanitation maintenance and drinking water supply
(C) Regular salary payments and allowances of state administration officers
(D) Construction and maintenance of state

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ANSWERS

1. (A) 1947
The Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act was passed by the State Legislature in 1947. It received the formal assent of the Governor General of India on December 7, 1947. This landmark legislation established the statutory foundation for democratic decentralization, rural local self-governance, and community administration across the state of Uttar Pradesh following independence.

2. (D) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was appointed by the Government of India in January 1957 to examine the working of the Community Development Programme and National Extension Service. In November 1957, the committee recommended the establishment of a three-tier Panchayati Raj system to achieve democratic decentralization in rural administration across India.

3. (C) Article 243G
Article 243G of the Constitution of India provides that State Legislatures may, by law, endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government. It includes powers regarding the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice along with implementation of schemes.

4. (C) Kshettra Panchayat
The intermediate tier of the Panchayati Raj system in Uttar Pradesh is officially designated as the Kshettra Panchayat. It operates at the development block level, positioning itself between the Gram Panchayat at the village level and the Zila Panchayat at the district level, thereby serving as a vital coordinating administrative council.

5. (A) A village specified within the area of a village Panchayat
According to Article 243(b) of the Constitution of India, Gram Sabha is defined as a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of a Panchayat at the village level. It forms the foundational primary organ of direct local participatory democracy.

6. (B) 21 years
Article 243F of the Constitution of India specifies that the minimum age for a candidate to contest elections to Panchayati Raj institutions, including Gram Panchayats, Kshettra Panchayats, and Zila Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh, is 21 years. This age threshold is lower than the 25-year requirement mandated for state assembly elections.

7. (B) Article 243D
Article 243D of the Constitution of India mandates the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat in proportion to their population in that area. It also provides that not less than one-third of the total seats and offices of chairpersons must be reserved for women.

8. (C) House and Property Tax
Under the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, Gram Panchayats are empowered to collect internal tax revenues directly within their territorial jurisdiction. House and property taxes levied on residential and commercial structures within the village constitute a direct source of own revenue, enhancing the financial self-reliance and local autonomy of Gram Panchayats.

9. (D) Governor
Under Article 243I of the Constitution of India, the Governor of a State is required to constitute a Finance Commission every five years. The commission reviews the financial position of Panchayats and makes recommendations regarding principles governing tax distribution between the State and local bodies as well as grant-in-aid measures.

10. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Committees on Panchayati Raj Institutions were constituted in India across different decades to study local governance. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was set up in 1957, followed by the Ashok Mehta Committee in 1977. Later, the

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G.V.K. Rao Committee was formed in 1985 and the L.M. Singhvi Committee in 1986.

11. (C) 29
The Eleventh Schedule was added to the Constitution of India by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992. It contains 29 functional subjects devolved to Panchayats, encompassing areas such as agriculture, minor irrigation, rural housing, drinking water, roads, poverty alleviation programmes, education, market management, and social welfare activities across rural villages.

12. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Gram Sabha is a permanent constitutional body that is not subject to dissolution because its membership consists of all adults who are registered voters in the electoral rolls of the village Panchayat area. Since voter registration changes continuously without dissolving the electorate body itself, Gram Sabha maintains a permanent existence.

13. (B) 1 June 1993
The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 received presidential assent on April 20, 1993, and came into force on June 1, 1993. This enactment introduced Part IXA and the Twelfth Schedule to the Constitution of India, establishing a standardized constitutional framework for urban local self-government institutions across all Indian states today.

14. (D) 17
Uttar Pradesh currently has 17 functional Municipal Corporations, locally designated as Nagar Nigams. Shahjahanpur was formally constituted as the 17th Municipal Corporation in April 2018. These administrative bodies manage major urban areas across the state, overseeing civil infrastructure, municipal taxation, urban planning, public health, sanitation, and local community development projects.

15. (A) I and II only
Gram Panchayat Development Plan is an annual plan prepared by Gram Panchayats for economic development and social justice. The national campaign titled Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas facilitates participatory planning across India. However, approval is granted directly by the Gram Sabha itself, making approval by the Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha completely non-mandatory.

16. (C) Urban forestry and environmental protection
Urban forestry, protection of the environment, and promotion of ecological aspects are explicitly listed under Entry 8 of the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution of India, governing Urban Local Bodies. In contrast, subjects like agriculture, minor irrigation, and rural housing belong to the Eleventh Schedule governing rural Panchayati Raj Institutions.

17. (B) 3 lakh or more
Under Article 243S of the Constitution of India, Ward Committees are required to be constituted for Municipalities having a population of three lakh or more. A Ward Committee consists of one or more wards within the territorial area of a Municipality, promoting decentralized participatory governance at the urban neighborhood level.

18. (A) I, II and III only
The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 extends Part IX to Fifth Schedule areas, empowering Gram Sabhas to approve socio-economic development plans and grant prospective licenses for minor minerals. However, PESA does not apply uniformly to Uttar Pradesh as the state lacks designated Fifth Schedule areas.

19. (A) e-GramSwaraj
The Ministry of Panchayati Raj launched e-GramSwaraj as a comprehensive web-based portal under the Digital India campaign. It provides a single platform for Gram Panchayats across India to execute decentralized planning, progress reporting, online accounting, and real-time financial expenditure tracking, thereby improving operational transparency and digital accountability in local governance.

20. (C) Gram Sabha
Under Section 17 of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the Gram Sabha is legally entrusted with the primary responsibility of conducting Social Audits of all development projects executed within the village. This statutory process ensures public monitoring, community participation, and financial accountability at the rural grassroots.

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21. (C) 5 years
Article 243E of the Constitution of India provides that every Panchayat, unless dissolved earlier under state law, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting. Elections to constitute a new Panchayat must be completed before the expiry of its five-year duration or within six months of dissolution.

22. (A) 2 → 1 → 4 → 3
The chronological setup of major committees on Panchayati Raj Institutions in India begins with the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee constituted in 1957. This was followed by the Ashok Mehta Committee in 1977, the G.V.K. Rao Committee in 1985, and the L.M. Singhvi Committee in 1986, which recommended constitutional recognition for local bodies.

23. (B) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
Under Article 243K of the Constitution of India, the State Election Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh is appointed by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh. The State Election Commissioner is granted security of tenure and can only be removed from office in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of a High Court.

24. (C) Panchayats and Municipalities in the district
Article 243ZD mandates the constitution of a District Planning Committee at the district level in every state. The committee consolidates the development plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities across the district to draft a comprehensive development plan for the entire district, ensuring balanced spatial allocation and local infrastructural development progress.

25. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
In Uttar Pradesh, administrative execution across local tiers is managed by specific executive officers. At the Gram Panchayat level, administrative functions are handled by the Panchayat Secretary. The Block Development Officer manages the Kshettra Panchayat, the Chief Development Officer oversees the Zila Panchayat, and the Municipal Commissioner heads administration in a Nagar Nigam.

26. (A) Bakshi-ka-Talab in Lucknow
The Deen Dayal Upadhyaya State Institute of Rural Development is situated at Bakshi-ka-Talab in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. It functions as the premier state-level training and research institute dedicated to capacity building, policy research, administrative orientation, and skill development of rural development officers, Panchayati Raj functionaries, and grassroots elected public representatives.

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27. (B) Gram Pradhan
Under Section 11 of the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, meetings of the Gram Sabha are presided over by the Gram Pradhan, who is the elected head of the Gram Panchayat. In the absence of the Gram Pradhan, the Up-Pradhan or an authorized member presides over the general meeting.

28. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The PESA Act, 1996 was specifically designed to safeguard and preserve the traditional customs, cultural identity, and community natural resources of tribal populations in Scheduled Areas. Endowing the Gram Sabha with explicit ownership and control rights over minor forest produce serves as a direct operational mechanism for achieving this objective.

29. (B) Two
As per statutory provisions under Section 11 of the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, a Gram Sabha must hold at least two general meetings every year. One meeting is held after harvesting the Kharif crop (Kharif meeting) and the other after harvesting the Rabi crop (Rabi meeting) in the village.

30. (C) Article 243C
Article 243C of the Constitution of India governs the composition of Panchayats. It mandates that all seats in a Panchayat shall be filled by direct election from territorial constituencies in the Panchayat area, while empowering State Legislatures to determine the precise representation format and election procedures for chairpersons across levels.

31. (D) L.M. Singhvi Committee
The L.M. Singhvi Committee, appointed by the Government of India in 1986, was the first committee to strongly recommend conferring constitutional status, protection, and preservation to Panchayati Raj Institutions. Its recommendations eventually paved the way for the drafting and passage of the historic 73rd

74. (B) 20 Lakhs
Clause 2 of Article 243B of the Constitution of India contains an exemption provision stating that Panchayats at the intermediate level (such as Kshettra Panchayats or Panchayat Samitis) may not be constituted in any State having a total population not exceeding twenty lakhs, allowing smaller states a flexible two-tier structure.

75. (B) Powers and responsibilities of Municipalities
Article 243W of the Constitution of India deals with the powers, authority, and responsibilities of Municipalities. It empowers State Legislatures to enact laws conferring upon Urban Local Bodies the powers necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government, including implementation of matters listed in the Twelfth Schedule today.

76. (B) 18
The Twelfth Schedule was added to the Constitution of India by the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992. It comprises 18 functional items entrusted to Urban Local Bodies, covering areas such as town planning, roads, bridges, water supply, public health, fire services, urban forestry, slum improvement, and urban poverty alleviation programs.

77. (A) Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha
In Uttar Pradesh, the elected political head of the Zila Panchayat is the Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha. The Adhyaksha is indirectly elected by and from amongst the elected members of the Zila Panchayat council. The Adhyaksha presides over council meetings, guides policy decisions, and oversees district-level rural development governance activities.

78. (A) I, II and IV only
e-GramSwaraj facilitates decentralized planning and accounting, AuditOnline enables online audit of local government accounts, and ServicePlus provides citizen-centric service delivery across Panchayats. In contrast, Meri LiFE is a national portal promoting sustainable living habits under the LiFE movement and is not a land record boundary mapping software application today.

79. (C) Article 243T
Article 243T of the Constitution of India provides for the reservation of seats in Municipalities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population in the municipal area. It also mandates that not less than one-third of the total seats and chairpersons' offices shall be reserved for women.

80. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Constitutional schedules define essential thematic distributions of administrative authority. The 7th Schedule lays down the division of powers between Union and States across three lists, the 11th Schedule contains 29 subjects for Panchayats, the 12th Schedule contains 18 subjects for Municipalities, and the 5th Schedule governs Scheduled Areas administration nationwide.

81. (B) Sanitation maintenance and drinking water supply
Under the recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission, tied grants released to Rural Local Bodies are strictly earmarked for core national priorities. Fifty percent of total grants are tied specifically to sanitation maintenance, maintaining open-defecation-free status, drinking water supply, rainwater harvesting, and local water recycling systems in Gram Panchayats nationwide.

82. (B) 21 years
Under Article 243V of the Constitution of India and relevant state municipal statutes, the minimum age requirement for a person to be eligible for election as a member or chairperson of a Municipality in Uttar Pradesh is 21 years, provided the candidate is registered on the municipal voter electoral list.

83. (A) Panchayat Secretary
At the village level in Uttar Pradesh, the Panchayat Secretary (Gram Panchayat Adhikari / Gram Vikas Adhikari) acts as the official Registrar for the registration of births and deaths. The Secretary maintains vital registration registers, issues birth and death certificates, and ensures reporting under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act.

84. (A) At least once every month
According to Section 12B of the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, every Gram Panchayat is required to hold its meeting at least once every month. Regular monthly meetings ensure proper execution of development activities, continuous review of ongoing village projects, and effective resolution of local administrative village issues.

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42. (C) 5 lakh
Under the Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporations Act, a Nagar Nigam (Municipal Corporation) is constituted for a larger urban area generally having a population of 5 lakh or more. Urban areas with smaller populations are categorized as Nagar Palika Parishads or Nagar Panchayats depending on population size and local revenue generation capacity.

43. (B) Online financial auditing of Panchayat accounts
AuditOnline is an open-source application launched by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj under the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project. Its primary function is to facilitate online financial auditing of local government accounts, enabling online audit processes, recording audit observations, generating digital audit reports, and ensuring financial accountability across Panchayats nationwide today.

44. (B) Not less than 33 percent
In accordance with Clause 3 of Article 243D of the Constitution of India and state municipal legislation, not less than one-third (33 percent) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh are reserved for women, promoting political participation at the grassroots level.

45. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Under Article 243K of the Constitution of India, the State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor of the state, not by the Chief Justice of the High Court. However, to maintain independence, the State Election Commissioner can be removed from office only in like manner and on like grounds as a High Court Judge.

46. (C) Twelfth Schedule
The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 inserted the Twelfth Schedule into the Constitution of India. This schedule contains 18 functional items entrusted to Urban Local Bodies, including urban planning, regulation of land use, construction of roads, bridges, public health, sanitation, urban forestry, fire services, and slum improvement across urban municipalities.

47. (D) Directly by voters of the municipal area
In Uttar Pradesh, the Mayor (Mahapour) of a Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam) is elected directly by all adult registered voters of the entire municipal area through adult suffrage. This direct election model ensures strong executive leadership and political legitimacy for the political head of the municipal corporation council.

48. (B) Article 243ZE
Metropolitan Planning Committees are constituted under Article 243ZE of the Constitution of India in every metropolitan area having a population of 10 lakh or more. The committee prepares a draft development plan for the metropolitan area as a whole, coordinating infrastructural, spatial, and environmental planning across urban local municipal authorities.

49. (A) Article 243(a)
Under Article 243(a) of the Constitution of India, Gram Sabha is defined as a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of a Panchayat at the village level. Article 243A further provides for the powers and functions exercised by the Gram Sabha.

50. (A) 2 → 3 → 1
The three-tier rural local governance structure in Uttar Pradesh arranges administrative bodies in ascending hierarchical order from bottom to top. The Gram Panchayat forms the lowest tier operating at the village level, followed by the Kshettra Panchayat at the intermediate block level, and the Zila Panchayat as the apex tier at the district level.

51. (A) Gram Panchayat
Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the Gram Panchayat is the primary execution authority at the village level. It receives applications for registration, verifies household details, issues Job Cards, registers demand for work, and executes at least fifty percent of works in terms of cost within the village area.

52. (A) I and II only
The State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh was constituted in April 1994 as an independent constitutional body under Articles 243K and 243ZA to prepare electoral rolls and conduct elections for local bodies. Parliamentary and State Legislative Assembly elections are conducted separately by the Election Commission of India, not the State Election Commission.

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Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 in Indian Parliament.

32. (A) I and II only
The State Finance Commission in Uttar Pradesh is constituted under Article 243I to review financial positions and recommend principles for distributing tax proceeds between the State and local bodies. However, its recommendations are advisory in nature and not legally binding, leaving final implementation decisions to the discretion of the State Government.

33. (B) Urban planning including town planning
Urban planning including town planning is a functional subject listed under Entry 1 of the Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution of India governing Urban Local Bodies. It is not included in the Eleventh Schedule, which covers 29 rural subjects such as agriculture, family welfare, and poverty alleviation schemes for Panchayats.

34. (C) 1961
The Uttar Pradesh Kshettra Panchayats and Zila Panchayats Adhiniyam was enacted by the State Legislature in 1961. This statutory enactment established a comprehensive legal framework for structuring, regulating, and defining the administrative powers, financial resources, and operational functions of the block-level Kshettra Panchayats and district-level Zila Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh.

35. (A) State Election Commission of UP
Elections to local self-government bodies, including Gram Panchayats, Kshettra Panchayats, Zila Panchayats, Nagar Panchayats, Nagar Palika Parishads, and Nagar Nigams in Uttar Pradesh, are conducted independently by the State Election Commission of UP, as mandated under Articles 243K and 243ZA of the Constitution of India across the entire state.

36. (C) Block Development Officer
In the administrative framework of a Kshettra Panchayat in Uttar Pradesh, the Block Development Officer acts as the Chief Executive Officer. The Block Development Officer is responsible for executing decisions made by the Kshettra Panchayat council, coordinating development welfare schemes, and supervising block-level administrative functionaries across rural village communities.

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37. (A) Capacity building and training for elected Panchayat representatives
The primary objective of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan is to strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions by providing capacity building, leadership training, and institutional infrastructure support to elected Panchayat representatives and administrative functionaries. This enables effective local planning, implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, and good governance at the grassroots rural level.

38. (D) I, II, III and IV
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 added Part IX titled The Panchayats and the Eleventh Schedule containing 29 functional subjects. It mandated a minimum 33 percent reservation of seats for women in local bodies and established a fixed five-year tenure for Panchayats, creating a standardized constitutional framework across India today.

39. (C) Article 243F
Article 243F of the Constitution of India details the grounds for disqualification of members of Panchayats. A person is disqualified if so disqualified under any law made by the State Legislature or under any law for the time being in force for the purposes of elections to the Legislature of the State.

40. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Constitutional provisions under Part IX cover specific aspects of Panchayati Raj. Article 243A establishes the Gram Sabha, Article 243D provides for reservation of seats for SCs, STs, and women, Article 243I mandates setting up the State Finance Commission, and Article 243K governs elections to Panchayats by the State Election Commission.

41. (D) Chief Development Officer
In Uttar Pradesh, the Chief Development Officer or Additional District Magistrate (Development) serves as the ex-officio Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Panchayat. The Chief Development Officer coordinates administrative execution, supervises development departments at the district level, and implements development policies and resolutions framed by the elected Zila Panchayat body.

without roots, calling for revitalization of democratic decentralization across Indian states today.

64. (C) Verifying public works execution and village expenditure
The primary role of the Social Audit Committee constituted by the Gram Sabha is to conduct independent verification of all public works executed and funds spent within the village. The committee verifies project muster rolls, inspects construction quality, checks asset creation, and presents detailed audit reports during open Gram Sabha assemblies.

65. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
The Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution lists 29 functional subjects for devolution to Panchayats. However, the devolution of these subjects was not automatic or immediate. Under Article 243G, State Legislatures retain constitutional discretion to determine the extent and timing of subject devolution to Panchayats through state-level statutory enactments.

66. (D) Nagaur, Rajasthan
Nagaur district in Rajasthan was the first district in India where the democratic Panchayati Raj system was officially inaugurated on October 2, 1959, by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. This milestone marked the nationwide launch of democratic decentralization following recommendations made by the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee earlier in year 1957.

67. (C) 23 April 1994
The State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh was formally constituted on April 23, 1994, under the provisions of Articles 243K and 243ZA of the Constitution of India. It was established as an independent statutory and constitutional authority tasked with preparing electoral rolls and conducting elections to rural and urban local bodies.

68. (A) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4
The chronological order of passage of key local governance acts begins with the Uttar Pradesh Municipalities Act enacted in 1916. This was followed by the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act in 1947, the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1992, and the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act in 1996.

69. (A) District Magistrate
In Uttar Pradesh, under statutory provisions governing district planning, the District Magistrate acts as the ex-officio Member Secretary of the District Planning Committee (DPC). The District Magistrate facilitates administrative functioning, coordinates inter-departmental inputs, and ensures effective drafting and execution of the comprehensive district development plan across sectors.

70. (D) Issuing property cards to rural household owners via drone surveys
The SVAMITVA Scheme (Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas) is a Central Sector Scheme aimed at providing property validation for rural households. It uses drone technology to map inhabited land areas in villages and issues official ownership property cards (Gharouni) to rural household property owners.

71. (A) 1 year
Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) are prepared on an annual planning cycle. Every year, Gram Panchayats formulate a fresh annual plan for economic development and social justice, integrating various sectoral schemes, resource projections, community priorities, and financial allocations for implementation during the forthcoming financial year across rural areas.

72. (A) I and II only
Under the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, functions of the Gram Sabha include reviewing annual statements of accounts, examining the proposed budget, and considering developmental programmes for the village. However, the Gram Sabha possesses no constitutional authority regarding state legislative dissolution, which is an executive power vested in the Governor.

73. (D) Ashok Mehta Committee
The Ashok Mehta Committee, appointed in 1977, recommended the setup of Nyaya Panchayats as a separate judicial body from development Panchayats for a group of villages. It emphasized that Nyaya Panchayats should be headed by a qualified judge to provide speedy, inexpensive, and accessible justice to rural populations at the grassroots.

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(A) Udyog Bandhu
(B) Enterprise UP
(C) Single Window UP
(D) Nivesh Mitra

10. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Rural Development & Welfare Scheme in UP)
P. Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana
Q. Mukhyamantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)
R. Mission Shakti
S. Prerna Canteen
List II: (Primary Objective/Target Group)
1. Self-Help Group women livelihood enterprise
2. Financial assistance for girl child in phased stages
3. Housing for left-out vulnerable families like Musahar and Vantangiya
4. Safety, dignity, and self-reliance of women
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

11. Which nodal department in Uttar Pradesh is designated to coordinate with NITI Aayog for monitoring and implementing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators in the state?
(A) Department of Finance
(B) Department of Planning
(C) Department of Panchayati Raj
(D) Department of Rural Development

12. Under the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1947, what is the statutory minimum frequency required for holding meetings of the Gram Sabha in every financial year?
(A) At least once
(B) At least twice
(C) At least thrice
(D) At least four times

13. The Uttar Pradesh Vigilance Establishment, which investigates corruption cases against state public servants, was formally constituted in which year?
(A) 1952
(B) 1965
(C) 1975
(D) 1982

14. Which brand name was adopted by the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission (UPSRLM) for promoting products manufactured by Women Self-Help Groups across the state?
(A) Hunar
(B) Sakhi
(C) Prerna
(D) Utkarsh

15. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh has established an independent Social Audit Directorate under the Rural Development Department.
Reason (R): Social Audits are mandated under the MGNREGA framework to ensure transparency, accountability, and community participation in public expenditure.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. Under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) in Uttar Pradesh, which agency coordinates urban community structure formulation at the city level?
(A) Urban Local Body (Nagar Nigam / Nagar Palika)
(B) District Rural Development Agency
(C) State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)
(D) District Planning Committee

17. The 'Operation Trinetra' campaign was initiated in several districts of Uttar Pradesh to enhance public safety and crime control through community participation in installing which technology?
(A) Smart Water Meters
(B) CCTV Cameras
(C) Solar Street Lights
(D) RFID Toll Tags

18. Consider the following statements regarding the State Finance Commission in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is constituted by the Governor under Article 243-I and Article 243-Y of the Constitution of India.
II. The First State Finance Commission of Uttar Pradesh was constituted in 1994.
III. Its primary mandate is to review the financial position of Panchayats and Municipalities and recommend distribution of net proceeds

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85. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Gram Sabha represents the primary foundation of direct democracy in the Panchayati Raj system. Unlike representative bodies where elected individuals make decisions on behalf of citizens, the Gram Sabha consists of all adult registered voters of the village who directly participate in decision-making, planning, and monitoring local village administration.

86. (D) Pramukh (Block Pramukh)
In Uttar Pradesh, the elected political head of a Kshettra Panchayat is officially designated as the Pramukh (commonly called Block Pramukh). The Block Pramukh is indirectly elected by and from amongst the elected members of the Kshettra Panchayat, presiding over block council meetings and guiding developmental administration across the block.

87. (B) Population proportion in that Panchayat area
Under Article 243D(1) of the Constitution of India, seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat in proportion to their population to the total population in that Panchayat area. These reserved seats are allotted by rotation to different territorial constituencies within the respective Panchayat area today.

88. (C) Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
RGSA stands for Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme launched by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj to strengthen Panchayati Raj Institutions across India through systematic capacity building, training infrastructure creation, administrative support, and technical orientation for elected representatives and local Panchayat officials.

89. (B) Article 243Y
Article 243Y of the Constitution of India mandates that the State Finance Commission constituted under Article 243I shall also review the financial position of Municipalities and make recommendations to the Governor regarding principles governing tax distribution, grant-in-aid allocations, and measures needed to improve municipal financial resources.

90. (A) Citizen verification of records and public works
Social Audit under rural development schemes, such as MGNREGA, involves direct citizen verification of public records, project expenditure details, asset quality, and work execution. It provides a democratic process where beneficiaries and village community members directly review implementation performance during open public hearings organized by the Gram Sabha assembly.

91. (B) Funds, Functions, Functionaries
The operational challenge of 3 Fs facing Panchayati Raj Institutions in India refers to Funds, Functions, and Functionaries. Effective local self-governance requires adequate financial revenue devolution (Funds), clear transfer of operational responsibilities (Functions), and sufficient trained administrative staff (Functionaries) to execute development schemes efficiently at the rural grassroots.

92. (D) I, II and III
The Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution of India lists 18 functional subjects for Urban Local Bodies. Entry 1 covers urban planning including town planning, Entry 2 encompasses regulation of land-use and construction of buildings, and Entry 4 specifies roads and bridges, giving urban bodies structural and spatial developmental responsibilities today.

93. (A) 1916
The Uttar Pradesh Municipalities Act was enacted in 1916 during British governance. This landmark statute provided the statutory framework for the creation, administration, powers, and functions of Municipal Councils (Nagar Palika Parishads) governing medium-sized urban towns in Uttar Pradesh, subject to subsequent constitutional amendments in post-independence India state history.

94. (C) Zila Panchayat
In Uttar Pradesh, the Zila Panchayat represents the apex tier of rural local self-government at the district level. It consolidates, integrates, and coordinates development plans prepared by intermediate Kshettra Panchayats across all development blocks, formulating a unified district-level plan for economic progress and social justice programs.

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95. (D) I, II, III and IV
Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882 is historically regarded as the Magna Carta of Local Self-Government in India. The Royal Commission on Decentralization was created in 1907 under Hobhouse, the Government of India Act 1919 transferred local governance to popular ministers, and Article 40 directs the State to organize Village Panchayats.

96. (C) Magna Carta of Local Self-Government
Lord Ripon's Resolution of May 18, 1882, is celebrated in Indian administrative history as the Magna Carta of Local Self-Government. It advocated democratic decentralization, establishing local boards with non-official majorities and elected chairpersons, laying the conceptual foundation for modern local self-government institutions across rural and urban India today.

97. (B) Nagar Panchayat
According to Article 243Q(1)(a) of the Constitution of India, a Nagar Panchayat is constituted for a transitional area, which represents an area undergoing transition from a rural area to an urban area. It serves as the lowest urban local governance tier for small emerging urban centers statewide.

98. (D) State Government of Uttar Pradesh
In Uttar Pradesh, the Municipal Commissioner (Nagar Ayukta) of a Municipal Corporation is an officer appointed directly by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, usually drawn from the Indian Administrative Service or senior State Civil Services. The Municipal Commissioner serves as the chief executive head of municipal administration system.

99. (A) Block Development Officer
Under the Uttar Pradesh Kshettra Panchayats and Zila Panchayats Adhiniyam, 1961, the Block Development Officer acts as the ex-officio Chief Executive Officer and Secretary of the Kshettra Panchayat. The Block Development Officer manages administrative proceedings, records official minutes, and oversees the execution of block developmental plans across local rural villages.

100. (B) 24th April
National Panchayati Raj Day is celebrated across India on 24th April every year. This date commemorates the historic coming into force of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, on April 24, 1993, which accorded constitutional status and protection to Panchayati Raj Institutions as the third tier of Indian governance.

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CHAPTER 18

Public Policy, Official Issues and Community Development

1. The historical Etawah Pilot Project, launched in 1948 in Uttar Pradesh as a precursor to the national Community Development Programme, was initiated by which personality at Mahewa?
(A) James Thomason
(B) Albert Mayer
(C) S. K. Dey
(D) Verrier Elwin

2. Which state institution was established in Uttar Pradesh in November 2022 to replace the UP State Planning Commission, acting as a policy think-tank on the lines of NITI Aayog?
(A) UP Niti Aayog
(B) UP Policy and Planning Board
(C) UP Sustainable Development Council
(D) UP State Transformation Commission

3. Under the provisions of the Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, 1975, who was appointed as the first Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh in 1977?
(A) Justice Bishambhar Dayal
(B) Justice Mirza Hameedullah Beg
(C) Justice K. N. Singh
(D) Justice Rajeshwar Prasad

4. Which legislative enactment in Uttar Pradesh lays down a statutory framework for time-bound delivery of notified public services to citizens with provisions for penalising defaulting officials?
(A) UP Public Service Guarantee Act 2005
(B) UP Citizens Service Delivery Act 2015
(C) UP Janhit Guarantee Act 2011
(D) UP Administrative Transparency Act 2018

5. The Chief Minister Helpline 1076 in Uttar Pradesh was launched to serve as a 24x7 public grievance redressal mechanism directly linked with which portal?
(A) Jansunwai-IGRS Portal
(B) Nivesh Mitra Single-Window Portal
(C) e-District UP Service Portal
(D) Mission Shakti Integrated Portal

6. Operation Kayakalp, launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in 2018, primarily focuses on infrastructure transformation in which sector?
(A) Community Health Centres and Primary Health Sub-Centres
(B) Gram Panchayat Bhavans and Local Village Secretariats
(C) District Civil Hospitals and Sub-Divisional Facilities
(D) Primary and Upper Primary Government Schools

7. Under the NITI Aayog Aspirational Districts Programme, how many districts from Uttar Pradesh were selected for targeted development across key human development indicators?
(A) 6
(B) 8
(C) 10
(D) 12

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It provides free offline and online coaching to students preparing for competitive examinations such as UPPSC, UPSC, and NEET.
II. The scheme is implemented under the administrative supervision of the Social Welfare Department of Uttar Pradesh.
III. Guidance is provided directly by officers of the IAS, IPS, and PCS cadres alongside subject experts.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II and III

9. What is the single-window clearance portal launched by the Uttar Pradesh Government to provide seamless clearances and licenses to entrepreneurs setting up industrial units?

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53. (A) Ashok Mehta Committee
The Ashok Mehta Committee, appointed in December 1977 by the Janata Party government, recommended replacing the traditional three-tier Panchayati Raj system with a two-tier structure. This proposed two-tier model comprised the Zilla Parishad at the district level and the Mandal Panchayat covering a group of villages with a combined population of 15,000 to 20,000.

54. (C) 6 months
Article 243E of the Constitution of India and state Panchayati Raj enactments specify that if a Gram Panchayat is dissolved before the expiration of its standard five-year duration, elections to constitute the new Gram Panchayat must be completed within a mandatory timeframe of six months from the date of its dissolution.

55. (B) No, as remaining tenure is under 6 months
According to the proviso to Article 243E(3) of the Constitution of India, if the remainder of the period for which a dissolved Panchayat would have continued is less than six months, it is not necessary to hold fresh elections for constituting a new Panchayat for such a short remaining tenure.

56. (C) Participatory preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP)
The Sabki Yojana Sabka Vikas campaign, organized by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, aims at the structured and participatory preparation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans. It brings together local communities, elected representatives, frontline line-department officials, and self-help groups to formulate decentralized plans tailored to community needs and Sustainable Development Goals.

57. (D) A transitional area from rural to urban
Under Article 243Q(1)(a) of the Constitution of India, a Nagar Panchayat is constituted for a transitional area, which is an area in transition from a rural area to an urban area. Factors such as population size, density, revenue generation, and percentage of non-agricultural employment determine the declaration of a transitional area.

58. (D) I, II, III and IV
The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 introduced Part IXA titled The Municipalities and the Twelfth Schedule containing 18 functional items. It structured Urban Local Bodies into Nagar Panchayats, Municipal Councils, and Municipal Corporations, while mandating constitutional reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women in urban local body elections.

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59. (B) Local house taxes and vehicle user fees
Under the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, Gram Panchayats are statutorily empowered to levy local internal taxes and charges subject to state framework. These include house taxes on residential buildings, taxes on local markets and fairs, user fees on vehicles, and fees for sanitation or drainage maintenance within their village boundaries.

60. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Urban local authorities in Uttar Pradesh have specific designated political heads and representatives. The Mayor (Mahapour) heads a Nagar Nigam, the President or Chairman (Adhyaksha) leads a Nagar Palika Parishad, a Chairman (Adhyaksha) presides over a Nagar Panchayat, and an elected Ward Councillor (Parshad) represents an individual municipal ward council.

61. (A) Power to levy taxes and constitute Funds
Article 243H of the Constitution of India provides that State Legislatures may authorize Panchayats to levy, collect, and appropriate specified taxes, duties, tolls, and fees. It also provides for assigning state taxes to Panchayats, making grant-in-aid allocations, and establishing dedicated Panchayat Funds for managing local public revenues effectively.

62. (B) 1/5th of the total members
According to Section 11 of the Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, the required quorum for holding a meeting of the Gram Sabha is one-fifth (1/5th) of the total number of registered members. If a meeting is adjourned for lack of quorum, no quorum is required for the re-convened meeting.

63. (D) G.V.K. Rao Committee
The G.V.K. Rao Committee, appointed by the Planning Commission in 1985 to review administrative arrangements for rural development, critically observed that the administrative process had gradually become bureaucratized. The committee famously described Panchayati Raj Institutions as grass

of state taxes.
IV. The recommendations of the State Finance Commission are non-binding on the State Government.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I, II and III
(B) Only I and III
(C) Only II and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

19. What is the maximum financial compensation provided to eligible farmer families under the Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana of Uttar Pradesh in case of accidental death or permanent disability?
(A) Rs 2 Lakh
(B) Rs 3 Lakh
(C) Rs 5 Lakh
(D) Rs 10 Lakh

20. Which statutory body in Uttar Pradesh monitors the implementation of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 across state public authorities?
(A) UP Lokayukta Secretariat and Investigation Wing
(B) UP Vigilance Commission and Anti-Corruption Bureau
(C) UP State Information Commission
(D) UP Public Service Commission Examination Board

21. Which non-governmental, autonomous research institute located in Lucknow is frequently engaged by the UP Government for policy evaluation, impact assessment, and economic development studies?
(A) Giri Institute of Development Studies
(B) Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute
(C) Birbal Sahni Institute
(D) Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

22. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of the launch of these key rural development initiatives in Uttar Pradesh / India?
(A) Etawah Pilot Project → Community Development Programme → National Rural Employment Guarantee Act → National Rural Livelihoods Mission
(B) Community Development Programme → Etawah Pilot Project → National Rural Livelihoods Mission → National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
(C) Etawah Pilot Project → National Rural Employment Guarantee Act → Community Development Programme → National Rural Livelihoods Mission
(D) Community Development Programme → Etawah Pilot Project → National Rural Employment Guarantee Act → National Rural Livelihoods Mission

23. Under the Aspirational Blocks Programme launched by NITI Aayog and implemented in Uttar Pradesh, what is the primary geographical unit targeted for policy intervention?
(A) Gram Panchayat Level Administrative Unit
(B) Development Block (Kshetra Panchayat)
(C) Tehsil Administrative Revenue Division
(D) District Subdivision Administrative Region

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24. Which digital governance portal of Uttar Pradesh serves as a unified system for citizens to apply for caste, domicile, income, and birth/death certificates online?
(A) Nivesh Sarathi
(B) Jan Hit Guarantee Portal
(C) e-District UP
(D) UP Sarkar Seva

25. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Policy / Governance Platform in UP)
P. Rahat Mobile App
Q. Savera Scheme
R. Nivesh Sarathi
S. e-Sanjeevani
List II: (Key Function / Purpose)
1. Safety and registration for senior citizens by UP Police
2. Telemedicine and digital health consultation
3. Disaster alert and relief coordination by Relief Commissioner
4. Investor facilitation and project implementation tracking
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

26. The Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority (UPEIDA) was established by the State Government under which public policy objective?
(A) Development of expressways and industrial corridors
(B) Urban housing development and infrastructure expansion in Tier-2 cities

households and local Panchayats.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

96. Which state institution in Uttar Pradesh is responsible for investigating allegations of corruption and misconduct against Ministers and high-ranking public servants under the Lokayukta framework?
(A) UP Public Service Commission
(B) UP State Finance Commission
(C) Office of the Lokayukta, UP
(D) State Administrative Tribunal

97. What is the primary focus of the 'Mukhya Mantri Nagriy Srijan Yojana' (NCY) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Construction of rural check dams and water harvesting structures
(B) Civic amenities in newly created or expanded urban local bodies
(C) Setting up smart classrooms and digital labs in degree colleges
(D) Financial assistance and export subsidies for industrial export units

98. Consider the following statements regarding the NITI Aayog's National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) findings for Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh registered a significant decline in the proportion of multidimensionally poor individuals.
II. Nutrition, maternal health, sanitation, and cooking fuel were among the key indicators driving poverty reduction.
III. The state government utilizes MPI data to target public policy interventions in lagging districts.
IV. Uttar Pradesh has been declared completely free of multidimensional poverty across all districts.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I, II and III
(B) Only I and II
(C) Only II, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

99. Which public portal was launched in Uttar Pradesh under the e-Governance policy to ensure transparent online allotment and management of government land for industrial projects?
(A) UP Industrial Land Bank Portal
(B) e-Khasra UP Land Records Management Portal
(C) Bhulekh UP Digital Land Revenue Records System
(D) Nivesh Bhumi Portal for Industrial Site Allotment

100. In Uttar Pradesh, which policy mechanism facilitates the active involvement of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society in public health and primary education programmes?
(A) Mandatory State Takeover Policy for all private welfare organizations
(B) Civil Society Exclusion Rules in public service implementation
(C) Public-Private-Community Partnership framework
(D) Direct Central Bureaucracy Management and Administrative Control

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(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

36. Which state agency in Uttar Pradesh is responsible for implementing the One District One Product (ODOP) policy to boost traditional MSME crafts and local employment?
(A) UP Khadi and Village Industries Board for Rural Development
(B) UP State Industrial Development Authority Infrastructure Division
(C) Directorate of Industries and Enterprise Promotion
(D) UP State Trading and Commerce Export Development Corporation

37. What is the primary role of the 'Panchayat Citizen Charter' (Meri Panchayat, Mera Adhikar) initiative implemented in Gram Panchayats across Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Defining timelines and standards for Gram Panchayat services
(B) Direct election of Block Development Officers and Kshetra Panchayat members
(C) Fixing minimum support and market prices for all local agricultural crops
(D) Auditing central tax revenues and state budgetary allocations annually

38. Consider the following statements regarding the Chief Minister's Urban Fellowship Programme launched in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It aims to engage young scholars in monitoring and evaluating public policies in urban local bodies.
II. Selected fellows are deployed across aspirational urban municipal bodies in the state.
III. The programme is managed by the Urban Development Department of UP in collaboration with the State Transformation Commission.
IV. Fellows are granted permanent gazetted appointments in UP civil service upon completion of the fellowship.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I, II and III
(B) Only I and II
(C) Only II and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

39. In the context of e-governance policy in Uttar Pradesh, what does the acronym 'IGRS' stand for in the Jansunwai-IGRS platform?
(A) Integrated Government Reporting and Monitoring System
(B) Integrated Grievance Redressal System
(C) Internal Grievance Resolution Scheme
(D) Integrated Governance Rights System

40. Under the PM-SVANidhi scheme implemented by urban local bodies in Uttar Pradesh, which group of beneficiaries receives micro-credit facilities for business empowerment?
(A) Small and marginal farmers
(B) Rural SHG leaders
(C) Urban street vendors
(D) Unemployed engineering graduates

41. Which department in Uttar Pradesh functions as the nodal administrative department for rural housing schemes like PMAY-G and Mukhyamantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)?
(A) Department of Urban Development and Housing
(B) Department of Panchayati Raj
(C) Department of Revenue
(D) Department of Rural Development

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42. Arrange the following administrative tiers of Panchayati Raj in Uttar Pradesh in hierarchical order from lowest (local) to highest (district level):
1. Zila Panchayat
2. Gram Panchayat
3. Kshetra Panchayat
Select the correct order using the codes given below:
(A) 2 → 3 → 1
(B) 1 → 3 → 2
(C) 3 → 2 → 1
(D) 2 → 1 → 3

43. Which flagship digital health policy framework enables villagers in Uttar Pradesh to seek online consultation from specialist doctors at Primary Health Centres (PHCs)?
(A) UP Swasthya Seva
(B) e-Sanjeevani OPD
(C) Tele-Doctor UP
(D) Digital PHC Mission

44. What is the nodal agency responsible for managing social audits of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA works in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Comptroller and Auditor General Regional Office
(B) Social Audit Directorate, UP
(C) UP State Planning Institute

(D) Zila Audit Office

45. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Public Policy Initiative in UP)
P. Operation Kayakalp
Q. Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana
R. BC Sakhi Scheme
S. Nivesh Mitra
List II: (Target Sector / Focus Area)
1. Competitive Examination Coaching
2. Primary School Infrastructure Development
3. Industrial Approvals and Ease of Doing Business
4. Doorstep Rural Financial Services
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

46. Under the Uttar Pradesh Food Security Rules, which authority functions as the apex appellate body for redressal of grievances relating to the Public Distribution System (PDS) in the state?
(A) UP Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
(B) State Human Rights Commission
(C) UP State Food Commission
(D) State Vigilance Commission

47. Which policy initiative was undertaken in Uttar Pradesh under the 'Zero Poverty Campaign' launched at the Gram Panchayat level?
(A) Comprehensive blanket waiver of all outstanding rural agricultural loans for farmers
(B) Provision of free motorized tractors and equipment to all registered BPL families
(C) Direct monthly cash transfer of Rs 10,000 to every registered rural household in the state
(D) Tailored social assistance for the poorest 10 to 25 families per Gram Panchayat

48. Consider the following statements regarding the Smart City Mission in Uttar Pradesh:
I. A total of 10 cities from Uttar Pradesh were selected under the Central Smart Cities Mission.
II. In addition to central smart cities, the UP State Government decided to develop additional state smart cities including Ayodhya and Shahjahanpur.
III. Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) headed by Municipal Commissioners / District Magistrates execute smart city projects.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II and III

49. What is the main objective of the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme implemented across educational blocks in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Free hostel facility and stipend support for post-graduate female university scholars
(B) Upper primary residential education for SC, ST, OBC, and minority girls
(C) Skill training, vocational education, and financial literacy for adult illiterate women
(D) Distribution of free bicycles and learning kits to secondary school boys in rural areas

50. In Uttar Pradesh, which official acts as the Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Panchayat to execute administrative decisions and policy schemes at the district level?
(A) Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha elected by members
(B) District Magistrate acting in an ex-officio capacity
(C) District Panchayat Raj Officer (DPRO) at district level
(D) Chief Development Officer / Additional CEO

51. The Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model in Uttar Pradesh has been extensively utilized for developing which major highway infrastructure connecting Lucknow to Ghazipur?
(A) Purvanchal Expressway
(B) Yamuna Expressway
(C) Bundelkhand Expressway
(D) Agra-Lucknow Expressway

52. Which act enacted by the UP legislature governs the constitution, functions, and duties of urban local bodies such as Nagar Palika Parishads and Nagar Panchayats?
(A) UP Municipalities Act, 1916
(B) UP Urban Local Bodies Act, 1992
(C) UP City Governance Act, 1974
(D) UP Nagar Swaraj Act, 2001

53. The 'Kanya Sumangala Yojana' in Uttar Pradesh provides conditional financial assistance to eligible families across how many distinct developmental stages of a girl child?

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(A) 4 stages
(B) 6 stages
(C) 8 stages
(D) 10 stages

54. Which institution in Uttar Pradesh serves as the apex training institute for officers of the Uttar Pradesh Civil Services (PCS) and state administrative policy execution?
(A) Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie
(B) Judicial Training and Research Institute Headquarters, Lucknow
(C) State Institute of Rural Development Center, Bakshi Ka Talab
(D) UP Academy of Administration and Management, Lucknow

55. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) in UP relies heavily on the self-help group (SHG) institutional model.
Reason (R): Community-driven institutions of the poor enhance bargaining power, facilitate credit linkage, and foster sustainable livelihoods.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

56. What is the statutory role of the District Planning Committee (DPC) constituted under Article 243ZD of the Constitution in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Allocation and deployment of state police personnel across all district police stations
(B) Conducting civil judicial trials and resolving revenue land disputes at district level
(C) Consolidating Panchayat and Municipality plans into a draft development plan
(D) Collection and management of land revenue on behalf of the State Revenue Department

57. Which state policy initiative in Uttar Pradesh aims to promote bio-compressed natural gas (CBG) and pellet production from agricultural residue to solve stubble burning and boost green energy?
(A) UP Solar Energy Policy 2017
(B) UP Green Fuel Policy 2020
(C) UP Clean Environment Policy 2021
(D) UP Bioenergy Policy 2022

58. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Jansunwai-IGRS' portal of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It provides an integrated online grievance portal for citizens to lodge complaints against state government departments.
II. Complaints lodged are assigned specific reference numbers and fixed resolution deadlines.
III. The performance of district magistrates and departmental officers is ranked based on complaint disposal quality and timelines.
IV. It completely exempts police department grievances from its purview.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I, II and III
(B) Only I and II
(C) Only II, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

59. Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Phase-II in Uttar Pradesh, what is the key focus objective for Gram Panchayats after achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status?
(A) Universal piped natural gas connections to all rural households in the state
(B) Achieving ODF Plus status through solid and liquid waste management
(C) Tarring and paving all interior village roads and connecting pathways
(D) Setting up decentralized solar power micro-grids in every village house

60. Who chairs the District Magistrate led committee that oversees the implementation of the PM-KISAN scheme and grievance redressal at the district level in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chief Development Officer
(B) District Magistrate
(C) District Agriculture Officer
(D) District Revenue Officer

61. Which specialized cadre of community workers in Uttar Pradesh under the ICDS scheme is primarily responsible for early childhood care, nutrition distribution, and monitoring child growth at rural centres?
(A) Anganwadi Workers
(B) ASHA Workers
(C) ANM Nurses
(D) Gram Rozgar Sevaks

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Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I, II and III
(B) Only II and IV
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II, III and IV

79. What is the main objective of the UP Government's 'Mukhya Mantri Khet Suraksha Yojana'?
(A) Granting free motorized tractors and modern agricultural machinery to all small farmers
(B) Providing free tubewell electricity and subsidized power for all urban industrial units
(C) Comprehensive insurance coverage against crop loss from natural hail storms and droughts
(D) Installation of solar fencing to protect crops from wild animals

80. Under the Jal Jeevan Mission (Har Ghar Jal) implementation in rural Uttar Pradesh, what is the functional target for piped water supply delivery per household?
(A) 55 litres per capita per day (lpcd)
(B) 100 litres per capita per day (lpcd)
(C) 20 litres per capita per day (lpcd)
(D) 150 litres per capita per day (lpcd)

81. Which section of society is specifically targeted under the UP Government's 'Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Coaching' scheme?
(A) Senior citizens seeking monthly old-age pension and healthcare benefits
(B) Underprivileged students preparing for competitive exams
(C) Industrialists setting up large-scale commercial solar power parks
(D) Foreign tourists visiting cultural and archaeological heritage sites

82. Which of the following is an incorrect pair regarding public governance portals and their functions in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Nivesh Mitra - Single Window Clearance for Industrial Investments
(B) Jansunwai - Public Grievance Redressal System
(C) Rahat App - Disaster Management and Information
(D) e-District - Piped Natural Gas Distribution Portal

83. The Uttar Pradesh Divyangjan Empowerment Department provides financial assistance under the 'Divyang Jan Swavalamban Yojana' primarily for which purpose?
(A) Self-employment and skill training for disabled persons
(B) Construction and widening of major national and state highways
(C) Foreign higher education scholarships for general category meritorious students
(D) Free transit passes and travel allowances for state government officials

84. Which state level institute in Uttar Pradesh, located at Bakshi Ka Talab (Lucknow), is responsible for training elected representatives and officials of Panchayati Raj institutions?
(A) UP Academy of Administration
(B) Giri Institute of Development Studies
(C) State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)
(D) Indian Institute of Public Administration Regional Branch

85. Match List I with List II:
List I: (State Scheme / Policy in UP)
P. Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana
Q. Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana
R. Swayamsiddha
S. Zero Poverty Campaign
List II: (Target Group / Objective)
1. Support for children orphaned during COVID-19
2. Accidental death/disability compensation for farmers
3. Women empowerment and SHG development
4. Ultra-poor household identification and relief in Gram Panchayats
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

86. Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) in Uttar Pradesh, what is the cost sharing ratio between the Central Government and the State Government for unit assistance?
(A) 60 : 40
(B) 50 : 50
(C) 90 : 10
(D) 100 : 0

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70. What is the role of 'Gram Rozgar Sevak' under the MGNREGA implementation framework in Gram Panchayats of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Collection of land taxes and agricultural revenue directly from rural farmers
(B) Conducting primary health check-ups and diagnostic tests at rural PHCs
(C) Direct recruitment and deployment of primary and upper primary school teachers
(D) Maintenance of job cards, muster rolls, and assisting Gram Panchayat

71. The UP State Commission for Women was constituted under state legislation to perform which primary function?
(A) Providing business loans and financial subsidies directly to big corporate commercial firms
(B) Investigating rights violations and monitoring policies for women welfare
(C) Conducting municipal elections and urban local body administrative restructuring across districts
(D) Allocating protected forest land and natural resources to private real estate builders

72. Which major urban renewal mission in UP focuses on providing basic infrastructure services like water supply, sewerage, and urban transport in 50 designated cities?
(A) HRIDAY Mission
(B) Digital India Mission
(C) AMRUT Mission
(D) SAGY Mission

73. In Uttar Pradesh, who acts as the Chairperson of the Zila Swasthya Samiti (District Health Society) that oversees National Health Mission policies in the district?
(A) Chief Medical Officer (CMO)
(B) Chief Development Officer (CDO)
(C) District Program Officer (DPO)
(D) District Magistrate (DM)

74. Which administrative unit in Uttar Pradesh serves as the intermediary tier (Kshetra Panchayat) between Gram Panchayat and Zila Panchayat?
(A) Development Block (Vikas Khand)
(B) Tehsil Revenue Administration Unit
(C) Sub-divisional Administrative Magistrate Division
(D) Revenue Circle and Land Record Subdivision

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75. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model is widely encouraged in Uttar Pradesh for major infrastructure and urban transformation projects.
Reason (R): PPP allows the state government to leverage private sector investment, innovation, and operational efficiency while retaining public policy oversight.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

76. The UP Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Policy mandates reserve procurement percentage from local MSMEs in state government tenders to achieve which goal?
(A) Reducing imports from foreign countries directly across all manufacturing sectors
(B) Strengthening local industrial growth and economy
(C) Closing down non-performing public sector units and loss-making state enterprises
(D) Privatizing state electricity distribution boards and power generation stations

77. Which state level board in Uttar Pradesh works specifically for promotion of handloom, khadi, and decentralized rural cottage industries?
(A) UP Khadi and Village Industries Board (UPKVIB)
(B) UP Trading and Commercial Development Board
(C) UP Export Promotion and Industrial Growth Council
(D) UP Cottage and Small Scale Development Board

78. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Panchayati Raj' system in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh enacted the UP Panchayati Raj Act in 1947.
II. Post 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, UP adapted its legislation to establish a 3-tier Panchayati Raj structure.
III. 33 percent of total seats across all tiers are reserved for women.
IV. State Election Commission of UP conducts regular elections to these local bodies every 5 years.

62. Which of the following is the correct hierarchical sequence of public grievance escalation under the Uttar Pradesh Janhit Guarantee Act 2011?
(A) Designated Officer → First Appellate Authority → Second Appellate Authority
(B) First Appellate Authority → Designated Officer → Second Appellate Authority
(C) Second Appellate Authority → First Appellate Authority → Designated Officer
(D) Designated Officer → Second Appellate Authority → First Appellate Authority

63. Under the Atmanirbhar Bharat / Vocal for Local push, Uttar Pradesh became the first Indian state to implement which unique product-centric scheme embraced at the national level?
(A) One District One Forest Environmental Initiative
(B) One Tehsil One Industry Manufacturing Scheme
(C) One Block One Crop Agricultural Plan
(D) One District One Product

64. What is the minimum population threshold for declaring an urban local body as a 'Nagar Palika Parishad' in Uttar Pradesh as per statutory norms?
(A) Population between 20,000 and 500,000 with designated income
(B) Population over 5,000,000 with high urban revenue generation capacity
(C) Population less than 5,000 residing in small rural transitional areas
(D) Population exactly 10,000 with limited non-agricultural revenue streams

65. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Nodal Administrative Entity in UP)
P. State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)
Q. UPEIDA
R. Directorate of Social Audit
S. State Transformation Commission
List II: (Associated Policy Domain)
1. NITI Aayog equivalent state think-tank
2. MGNREGA transparency and public verification
3. Expressways and industrial infrastructure
4. Urban poverty alleviation and DAY-NULM
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

66. Which flagship scheme of the Central Government, widely implemented in Uttar Pradesh, provides Rs 6,000 per year direct income support to landholding farmer families in three equal instalments?
(A) PM-KMY Scheme
(B) PM-FBY Scheme
(C) PM-PMSYM Scheme
(D) PM-KISAN

67. The Uttar Pradesh Government's 'Mission Shakti' campaign integrates efforts of which three primary departments for women empowerment and security?
(A) Home, Women & Child Development, and Medical & Health
(B) Public Works, Finance, Agriculture, and Farmers Welfare
(C) Transport, Power, Irrigation, and Water Resources Development
(D) Excise, Forest, Revenue, and Land Reforms Departments

68. Consider the following statements regarding the e-District UP project:
I. It is a Mission Mode Project under the e-Governance initiative implemented across all 75 districts of UP.
II. Certificates issued through e-District contain digitally signed verification codes to prevent forgery.
III. Citizens can access services through Common Service Centres (CSCs) or online citizen portals.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II and III

69. Which state entity in Uttar Pradesh conducts independent policy evaluation studies through its Division of Evaluation to assess the impact of state-sponsored development schemes?
(A) State Planning Institute (Evaluation Division), UP
(B) UP Legislative Assembly Secretariat Committee on Public Accounts
(C) High Court of Judicature at Allahabad Administrative Division
(D) Finance Department (Budget and Expenditure Division), UP

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87. What is the role of 'Prerna App' developed by the Education Department of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Registering industrial land applications and processing enterprise allotment permits
(B) Monitoring learning outcomes and teacher attendance in primary schools
(C) Payment and verification of old age, widow, and disability social pensions online
(D) Online booking and reservation of state transport intercity express buses

88. Consider the following statements regarding Citizens' Charters in Uttar Pradesh public administration:
I. A Citizens' Charter is a document representing a commitment by a public authority towards standard, quality, and time-frame of service delivery.
II. Citizens' Charters are legally enforceable in courts of law as constitutional remedies per se.
III. Implementation of Citizens' Charters promotes transparency and administrative accountability.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and III
(B) Only I and II
(C) Only II and III
(D) I, II and III

89. Which official in Uttar Pradesh acts as the ex-officio Secretary of the District Planning Committee?
(A) District Magistrate acting as administrative head of the district
(B) Superintendent of Police overseeing law and order in the district
(C) Chairman of Zila Panchayat elected by elected local representatives
(D) Chief Development Officer / District Economics Officer

90. Which statutory authority in Uttar Pradesh regulates and monitors the real estate sector to protect home buyers and promote transparent housing policies?
(A) UP RERA (Real Estate Regulatory Authority)
(B) UP Housing Board (Awas Vikas Parishad) Construction Division
(C) UP Urban Development Authority and Housing Department
(D) UP Infrastructure Development Board and Regulatory Wing

91. The 'CM Fellowship Programme' in aspirational development blocks of Uttar Pradesh requires fellows to work directly under the guidance of which district level administrative head?
(A) District Police Chief and Senior Superintendent of Police
(B) District Magistrate / Chief Development Officer
(C) District Judge and Principal Sessions Court Magistrate
(D) Divisional Forest Officer and Wildlife Protection Chief

92. Which scheme in Uttar Pradesh aims to provide free borewell / tubewell irrigation facilities to small and marginal farmers under rural water development policy?
(A) PM-KUSUM Solar Agriculture Pump Scheme Phase 1
(B) Mukhyamantri Free Tubewell Irrigation Scheme
(C) Har Khet Pani Abhiyan Micro-Irrigation Infrastructure
(D) Jal Shakti Mission UP Groundwater Management Project

93. What is the minimum age requirement for a person to contest elections for the position of Gram Pradhan in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 18 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 25 years
(D) 30 years

94. Under the e-Governance policy of Uttar Pradesh, what is 'Nivesh Sarathi'?
(A) A public bus tracking application for urban state transport fleets
(B) A portal for distribution of free tablets and laptops to eligible students
(C) Online system for monitoring investment proposals and signed MoUs
(D) A toll-free helpline for municipal solid waste management grievances

95. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Community participation through Self-Help Groups (SHGs) under UPSRLM has significantly enhanced rural women empowerment in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): SHGs enable rural women to access formal bank credit, undertake micro-enterprises, and build decision-making agency within

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(C) Rural road connectivity and village transport under PMGSY schemes
(D) Construction and maintenance of state highway bridges and flyovers

27. Under the National Health Mission in Uttar Pradesh, what is the designated population coverage for an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) in rural plain areas?
(A) 500 population
(B) 1,000 population
(C) 2,500 population
(D) 5,000 population

28. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA):
I. It was constituted under the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
II. The ex-officio Chairperson of the UPSDMA is the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.
III. The authority formulates state disaster management plans and coordinates policy response during natural disasters and pandemics.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II and III

29. Which scheme was launched by Uttar Pradesh in 2021 to provide financial support of Rs 4,000 per month to children who lost both parents or legal guardians due to COVID-19?
(A) Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana
(B) UP Anath Raksha Yojana
(C) Mukhyamantri Vatsalya Yojana
(D) UP Child Welfare Relief Scheme

30. Which city in Uttar Pradesh houses the headquarters of the State Election Commission, responsible for conducting elections to Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Varanasi

31. Under the Uttar Pradesh Right to Public Services framework (Janhit Guarantee Act), if a designated officer fails to deliver a notified service within the stipulated time, to whom does the first appeal lie?
(A) District Magistrate acting as the primary district appellate officer
(B) UP State Information Commission acting as the primary statutory body
(C) Divisional Commissioner overseeing departmental administrative appeals
(D) First Appellate Authority designated within the department

32. What is the total number of municipal corporations (Nagar Nigam) functioning in Uttar Pradesh as part of its urban local governance structure?
(A) 14
(B) 15
(C) 17
(D) 20

33. The 'BC Sakhi' (Banking Correspondent Sakhi) scheme in Uttar Pradesh aims to enhance financial inclusion in rural areas by deploying trained women SHG members for which service?
(A) Distribution of subsidized high-yield agricultural seeds to rural farmers
(B) Doorstep banking and financial services in Gram Panchayats
(C) Collection and processing of property tax and municipal dues in urban slums
(D) Monitoring and auditing mid-day meal funds in primary and upper primary schools

34. Which of the following is NOT one of the 8 Aspirational Districts of Uttar Pradesh identified under the NITI Aayog programme?
(A) Shravasti
(B) Chitrakoot
(C) Sonbhadra
(D) Gorakhpur

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35. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Uttar Pradesh Government introduced the 'Family ID - Ek Parivar Ek Pehchan' scheme issuing a unique 12-digit family identity card.
Reason (R): It aims to create a centralized database of households to ensure targeted delivery of social security schemes and identify families without government employment.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

ANSWERS

1. (B) Albert Mayer
Albert Mayer, an American architect and town planner, initiated the Etawah Pilot Project at Mahewa in 1948. Designed as a rural development initiative, it aimed to improve agricultural productivity, sanitation, and community participation in Uttar Pradesh. The success of this pilot model laid the foundation for India's nationwide Community Development Programme launched later in 1952.

2. (D) UP State Transformation Commission
The Government of Uttar Pradesh established the State Transformation Commission in November 2022 to replace the former State Planning Commission. Functioning as a policy think-tank on the lines of NITI Aayog, it formulates long-term development strategies, evaluates public welfare schemes, and assists state departments in achieving sustainable economic growth and effective administrative governance.

3. (A) Justice Bishambhar Dayal
Justice Bishambhar Dayal was appointed as the first Lokayukta of Uttar Pradesh in September 1977, following the enactment of the Uttar Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act in 1975. The Lokayukta acts as an independent statutory authority to investigate allegations of corruption, abuse of power, and administrative malpractices against public servants and high-ranking state officials.

4. (C) UP Janhit Guarantee Act 2011
The Uttar Pradesh Janhit Guarantee Act 2011 provides a statutory framework for time-bound delivery of notified public services to citizens across the state. Under this legislation, designated officers are mandated to render specified public services within fixed timelines, and provisions exist to penalize defaulting officials through monetary fines in cases of unwarranted service delays.

5. (A) Jansunwai-IGRS Portal
The Chief Minister Helpline 1076 in Uttar Pradesh is connected with the Jansunwai-Integrated Grievance Redressal System portal to enable citizens to register complaints round the clock. This integrated system ensures direct monitoring of public grievances, assigns specific tracking numbers, enforces strict time-bound resolution by department officials, and ranks administrative performance based on citizen satisfaction levels.

6. (D) Primary and Upper Primary Government Schools
Operation Kayakalp was launched in 2018 by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to revamp basic educational infrastructure across primary and upper primary government schools. The campaign focuses on providing essential facilities such as safe drinking water, separate toilets for boys and girls, electricity, smart classrooms, tiled flooring, boundary walls, and improved learning environments in rural schools.

7. (B) 8
Under the Aspirational Districts Programme initiated by NITI Aayog in 2018, eight underdeveloped districts of Uttar Pradesh were selected for focused development. These districts include Bahraich, Balarampur, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Siddharthnagar, and Sonbhadra. The program monitors key progress indicators spanning health, nutrition, education, agriculture, water resources, financial inclusion, and basic infrastructure development.

8. (D) I, II and III
Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana was launched by Uttar Pradesh to offer free online and offline coaching to meritorious candidates preparing for competitive examinations such as Civil Services, NEET, and JEE. Administered by the Social Welfare Department, the guidance is directly imparted by serving senior civil servants alongside subject specialists, making all three listed statements completely correct.

9. (D) Nivesh Mitra
Nivesh Mitra is an online single-window clearance portal created by the Uttar Pradesh Government to assist commercial entrepreneurs and potential investors. The platform streamlines business processes by offering statutory NOCs, licenses, permits, and clearances from various state

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2005. Ex-officio chaired by the Chief Minister, UPSDMA formulates disaster mitigation strategies, coordinates emergency responses during natural calamities or biological epidemics, and directs risk management policies across all districts, rendering all three statements correct.

29. (A) Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana
Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana was introduced by the Uttar Pradesh Government in May 2021 to provide welfare assistance to children who lost their parents or legal guardians due to COVID-19. Under this initiative, eligible children receive financial support of four thousand rupees per month alongside educational facilities and care support up to adult age.

30. (C) Lucknow
The State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh has its administrative headquarters situated in Lucknow. Established as an independent constitutional body following the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, the State Election Commission is responsible for preparing electoral rolls and conducting free and fair elections to rural Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies across the state.

31. (D) First Appellate Authority designated within the department
Under the statutory framework of the Uttar Pradesh Janhit Guarantee Act 2011, if a designated officer fails to provide a notified public service within the specified statutory timeframe, the aggrieved citizen can file a first appeal before the First Appellate Authority specifically designated within that respective government department or public administrative body.

32. (C) 17
Uttar Pradesh has seventeen designated Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigams) responsible for urban administration in major cities. These include Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Prayagraj, Meerut, Bareilly, Aligarh, Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Saharanpur, Jhansi, Mathura-Vrindavan, Ayodhya, Firozabad, Shahjahanpur, and Ghaziabad. Municipal Corporations handle urban infrastructure, sanitation, civic planning, and local taxation for large urban centres.

33. (B) Doorstep banking and financial services in Gram Panchayats
The Banking Correspondent Sakhi scheme in Uttar Pradesh engages trained female members of Self-Help Groups to extend doorstep digital banking services in rural Gram Panchayats. BC Sakhis facilitate micro-deposits, cash withdrawals, pension disbursements, and direct benefit transfers using micro-ATM devices, driving financial inclusion and empowering rural women through sustainable self-employment opportunities.

34. (D) Gorakhpur
Under NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts Programme, eight specific districts were selected in Uttar Pradesh: Bahraich, Balrampur, Chandauli, Chitrakoot, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Siddharthnagar, and Sonbhadra. Gorakhpur is not included in this aspirational list as its developmental and human development indicators were evaluated to be comparatively higher than those of the selected priority districts.

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35. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Government of Uttar Pradesh launched the Family ID scheme to issue a unique 12-digit family identity card for every resident household. This initiative constructs a unified database to ensure seamless delivery of welfare benefits, enable socio-economic tracking, and identify families without government employment to prioritize job opportunities, making the reason a direct explanation of the assertion.

36. (C) Directorate of Industries and Enterprise Promotion
The Directorate of Industries and Enterprise Promotion operates as the nodal agency under the Department of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Export Promotion in Uttar Pradesh. It executes the flagship One District One Product scheme by providing financial assistance, marketing support, skill upgradation, branding, and infrastructural access to traditional micro-enterprises.

37. (A) Defining timelines and standards for Gram Panchayat services
The Panchayat Citizen Charter initiative, titled Meri Panchayat Mera Adhikar, mandates Gram Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh to establish formal service delivery standards. It clearly outlines

19. (C) Rs 5 Lakh
Under the Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana of Uttar Pradesh, eligible farming families receive social security compensation up to five lakh rupees in the event of accidental death or permanent total disability. The scheme covers registered farmers, sharecroppers, and agricultural laborers aged between 18 and 70 years, offering safety against farm-related physical accidents.

20. (C) UP State Information Commission
The Uttar Pradesh State Information Commission was established under the Right to Information Act, 2005 as an independent quasi-judicial body. It enforces compliance with RTI provisions, hears second appeals, investigates complaints regarding refusal or delay in providing information, and imposes statutory penalties on defaulting Public Information Officers across public authorities in Uttar Pradesh.

21. (A) Giri Institute of Development Studies
Giri Institute of Development Studies, located in Lucknow, is an autonomous social science research institution supported by the Indian Council of Social Science Research and the Government of Uttar Pradesh. It conducts empirical research, policy evaluations, and impact assessment studies on economic planning, rural development, land reforms, labor issues, and governance in the state.

22. (A) Etawah Pilot Project → Community Development Programme → National Rural Employment Guarantee Act → National Rural Livelihoods Mission
The historical timeline of rural development initiatives in India began with the Etawah Pilot Project in 1948, followed by the Community Development Programme in 1952. Decades later, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was enacted in 2005, and the National Rural Livelihoods Mission was officially launched in 2011 to promote sustainable livelihoods among rural households.

23. (B) Development Block (Kshetra Panchayat)
The Aspirational Blocks Programme launched by NITI Aayog focuses on the Development Block as its key geographical administrative unit. Implemented across selected blocks in Uttar Pradesh, the scheme aims to improve local governance, health, nutrition, education, and rural infrastructure through targeted resource allocation and real-time monitoring of key performance metrics at the block level.

24. (C) e-District UP
The e-District UP portal is an integrated digital delivery system operated by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to offer key government-to-citizen services online. It allows citizens to apply for and receive verified certificates for income, caste, domicile, birth, and death, while streamlining administrative approvals through digitally signed credentials across all 75 districts.

25. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
In Uttar Pradesh governance platforms, Rahat App assists the Relief Commissioner in coordinating disaster alerts and relief efforts. Savera Scheme is run by UP Police for senior citizen registration and security. Nivesh Sarathi facilitates investor queries and monitors project investment MoUs, while e-Sanjeevani serves as a national telemedicine portal for digital consultations.

26. (A) Development of expressways and industrial corridors
The Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority was established by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to plan, construct, and manage high-speed expressways and industrial corridors. UPEIDA oversees major mega-infrastructure projects, including the Yamuna, Agra-Lucknow, Purvanchal, Bundelkhand, and Ganga Expressways, promoting seamless connectivity, regional commercial trade, and industrial development across the state.

27. (B) 1,000 population
Under the National Health Mission guidelines implemented in Uttar Pradesh, an Accredited Social Health Activist is designated to cover a population of approximately 1,000 individuals in rural plain regions. ASHA workers act as vital health activists, promoting maternal healthcare, child immunization, institutional deliveries, sanitation awareness, and access to basic primary medical services within villages.

28. (D) I, II and III
The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority was constituted under the statutory mandates of the Disaster Management Act,

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84. (C) State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)
The State Institute of Rural Development, situated at Bakshi Ka Talab in Lucknow, serves as the apex institution for capacity building in rural governance. It provides specialized training programs, orientation workshops, and capacity building modules for elected representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions, block officials, Gram Pradhans, and rural development functionaries across Uttar Pradesh.

85. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
In Uttar Pradesh policy frameworks, Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana provides financial welfare for children orphaned during COVID-19. Mukhyamantri Krishak Durghatna Kalyan Yojana offers accidental death or disability compensation for farmers. Swayamsiddha focuses on women empowerment through self-help groups, and the Zero Poverty Campaign targets ultra-poor household identification and relief in Gram Panchayats.

86. (A) 60 : 40
Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin implemented in plain areas of Uttar Pradesh, financial assistance for unit house construction is shared between the Central Government and the State Government in a 60:40 ratio. Central funds cover 60 percent of the standard housing grant, while the remaining 40 percent contribution is borne directly by the state budget.

87. (B) Monitoring learning outcomes and teacher attendance in primary schools
The Prerna App was developed by the Department of Basic Education in Uttar Pradesh as a digital monitoring platform. It tracks teacher attendance through geo-fenced selfie uploads, records student academic learning outcomes, monitors mid-day meal distribution, and supervises infrastructure delivery under Operation Kayakalp across state primary and upper primary primary schools.

88. (A) Only I and III
A Citizens' Charter outlines a formal administrative commitment regarding public service delivery standards, timelines, and quality. It significantly promotes governance transparency and official accountability. However, Citizens' Charters are administrative guidelines rather than legally enforceable rights in courts per se, rendering statement II incorrect while statements I and III remain correct.

89. (D) Chief Development Officer / District Economics Officer
In Uttar Pradesh, the Chief Development Officer or District Economics and Statistics Officer serves as the ex-officio Secretary of the District Planning Committee. In this capacity, the officer manages administrative secretarial operations, coordinates multi-departmental inputs, prepares draft development plans, and assists the Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha who chairs the District Planning Committee.

90. (A) UP RERA (Real Estate Regulatory Authority)
The Uttar Pradesh Real Estate Regulatory Authority was established under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. UP RERA regulates commercial and residential real estate transactions, mandates mandatory developer registration, ensures timely project completion, enforces financial transparency, and adjudicates consumer complaints to safeguard home buyer interests across the state.

91. (B) District Magistrate / Chief Development Officer
Under the Chief Minister's Fellowship Programme implemented in aspirational development blocks of Uttar Pradesh, fellows function under the direct administrative guidance of the District Magistrate and Chief Development Officer. The fellows assist district leadership in monitoring key developmental indicators, conducting field assessments, and evaluating scheme implementation across local development blocks.

92. (B) Mukhyamantri Free Tubewell Irrigation Scheme
The Mukhyamantri Free Tubewell Irrigation Scheme was launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to provide free electricity for agricultural tubewells operated by small and marginal farmers. By waiving power tariff charges on private irrigation tubewells, the scheme reduces farming input costs, enhances crop yield productivity, and ensures reliable water access for rural agricultural landholders.

93. (B) 21 years
Under the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1947 and constitutional provisions governing local

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specified service lists, delivery timeframes, designated officials, and grievance redressal mechanisms, thereby enhancing grassroots administrative transparency, civic awareness, and local governance accountability for village residents.

38. (A) Only I, II and III
The Chief Minister's Urban Fellowship Programme engages young postgraduates to monitor urban development initiatives across aspirational urban local bodies in Uttar Pradesh. Managed by the Urban Development Department alongside the State Transformation Commission, fellows receive a fixed stipend rather than permanent civil service appointments, making statement IV inaccurate while I, II, and III remain valid.

39. (B) Integrated Grievance Redressal System
In Uttar Pradesh e-governance policy, IGRS stands for Integrated Grievance Redressal System. Known publicly as the Jansunwai portal, this digital platform bridges citizens and state administrative authorities, enabling online submission, systematic tracking, time-bound disposal, and higher-level monitoring of public complaints across government departments and district administrative offices throughout the state.

40. (C) Urban street vendors
The PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi scheme targets urban street vendors by providing collateral-free working capital credit loans. Implemented through urban local bodies across Uttar Pradesh, the scheme offers affordable micro-credit facilities to enable vendors to restart their micro-businesses, encouraging digital transactions and timely loan repayments through cashbacks and interest subsidies.

41. (D) Department of Rural Development
The Department of Rural Development acts as the primary nodal administrative department in Uttar Pradesh for executing rural housing initiatives, including Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin and Mukhyamantri Awas Yojana (Gramin). It handles fund allocations, beneficiary identification via socio-economic surveys, geo-tagging of housing construction stages, and direct monetary transfers.

42. (A) 2 → 3 → 1
Under the three-tier Panchayati Raj structure established in Uttar Pradesh following constitutional provisions, the administrative hierarchy begins at the lowest grassroots level with the Gram Panchayat. The intermediate administrative tier is the Kshetra Panchayat operating at the block level, while the Zila Panchayat forms the apex governing body at the district level.

43. (B) e-Sanjeevani OPD
e-Sanjeevani OPD is a national digital telemedicine initiative widely deployed across Primary Health Centres and Health and Wellness Centres in Uttar Pradesh. It allows rural patients and community health workers to obtain online video consultations, expert medical advice, and digital prescriptions directly from specialist doctors based in urban medical colleges and district hospitals.

44. (B) Social Audit Directorate, UP
The Social Audit Directorate of Uttar Pradesh functions as the autonomous nodal body responsible for conducting independent social audits of MGNREGA projects across Gram Panchayats. It recruits, trains, and deploys social auditors to verify public works, inspect payment records, ensure transparent execution, and facilitate public hearings for community grievance redressal.

45. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
In Uttar Pradesh public policy, Operation Kayakalp targets primary school infrastructure upgrading. Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana provides free coaching for competitive examinations. BC Sakhi Scheme deploys women SHG members to deliver doorstep rural banking services, and Nivesh Mitra acts as a single-window portal for industrial clearances and ease of doing business.

46. (C) UP State Food Commission
The Uttar Pradesh State Food Commission is a statutory body constituted under Section 16 of the National Food Security Act, 2013. It functions as the apex appellate authority in the state to monitor implementation, inquire into violations, hear appeals, and redress grievances concerning the distribution of subsidized foodgrains under the Public Distribution System.

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47. (D) Tailored social assistance for the poorest 10 to 25 families per Gram Panchayat
The Zero Poverty Campaign in Uttar Pradesh identifies the poorest 10 to 25 vulnerable families within every Gram Panchayat through comprehensive village-level surveys. Rather than uniform cash handouts, the policy provides customized welfare interventions, integrating social security pensions, housing allocations, skill development, and employment linkages to elevate selected households permanently out of extreme poverty.

48. (D) I, II and III
Ten cities in Uttar Pradesh were selected under the Central Smart Cities Mission. To extend smart urban infrastructure further, the state government initiated a complementary State Smart Cities scheme for additional municipalities like Ayodhya and Shahjahanpur. City-level Special Purpose Vehicles execute these urban modernization projects, validating all three given statements.

49. (B) Upper primary residential education for SC, ST, OBC, and minority girls
Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya is a specialized educational scheme implemented across targeted educational blocks in Uttar Pradesh. It provides residential upper primary education, free boarding facilities, learning equipment, and nutritional support specifically for out-of-school, dropout, or disadvantaged rural girls belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, and minority communities.

50. (D) Chief Development Officer / Additional CEO
In Uttar Pradesh, the Chief Development Officer or Additional Chief Executive Officer serves directly as the executive administrative head of the Zila Panchayat. Working alongside the elected Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha, this senior administrative officer coordinates with government departments, executes district development resolutions, oversees financial expenditures, and implements rural infrastructure initiatives.

51. (A) Purvanchal Expressway
The Purvanchal Expressway is a major 341-kilometer access-controlled highway in Uttar Pradesh connecting Chand Sarai in Lucknow district to Haidaria in Ghazipur district. Constructed under the Public-Private Partnership model overseen by UPEIDA, it enhances economic connectivity, speeds up passenger and freight transport, and promotes industrial growth across eastern regions of the state.

52. (A) UP Municipalities Act, 1916
The Uttar Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1916 is the legal enactment governing the constitution, powers, functions, and duties of smaller urban local bodies, specifically Nagar Palika Parishads and Nagar Panchayats. Modified over time to align with constitutional amendments, it regulates municipal governance, revenue collection, civic administration, public sanitation, and local infrastructure execution.

53. (B) 6 stages
Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana in Uttar Pradesh provides conditional financial assistance totaling fifteen thousand rupees across six stages of a girl child's life. Cash incentives are disbursed at birth, after complete vaccination, during admission to Class 1, Class 6, Class 9, and upon enrollment in higher degree or diploma courses to promote female education and health.

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54. (D) UP Academy of Administration and Management, Lucknow
The Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management, situated in Lucknow, serves as the apex state training institute for officers of the Provincial Civil Services and allied administrative cadres. It conducts foundational training, mid-career professional courses, policy workshops, and governance seminars to upgrade managerial, administrative, and policy execution capabilities across government sectors.

55. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
DAY-NRLM in Uttar Pradesh utilizes the community Self-Help Group model as its core operational framework for poverty reduction. Grassroots community institutions empower rural women by enabling collective bargaining, facilitating direct access to formal bank credit, promoting micro-enterprises, and fostering sustainable livelihoods, which explains why the SHG institutional model forms the central pillar of the scheme.

56. (C) Consolidating Panchayat and Municipality plans into a draft development plan
Under Article 243ZD of the Constitution of India, the District Planning Committee in Uttar Pradesh is mandated to consolidate plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities across the district. The DPC evaluates spatial planning, shared natural resources, integrated infrastructure needs, and budgetary allocations to prepare a unified draft development plan for the entire district.

57. (D) UP Bioenergy Policy 2022
The Uttar Pradesh Bioenergy Policy 2022 promotes the setting up of compressed biogas plants, biomass briquettes, and pellet manufacturing units utilizing agricultural residue, bio-waste, and stubble. The policy provides financial subsidies, land allocation assistance, and capital support to reduce crop stubble burning, generate clean energy, and create rural employment opportunities across the state.

58. (A) Only I, II and III
Jansunwai-IGRS is an integrated online grievance portal that provides tracking numbers and resolution deadlines for citizen complaints. District officers are monitored and evaluated based on grievance disposal efficiency. Because complaints against the police department are actively handled on the portal, statement IV is false, rendering statements I, II, and III correct.

59. (B) Achieving ODF Plus status through solid and liquid waste management
Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) Phase-II in Uttar Pradesh, after achieving 100% Open Defecation Free status, Gram Panchayats focus on sustaining ODF status and progressing to ODF Plus. This involves implementing comprehensive solid and liquid waste management, biodegradable waste processing, greywater management, plastic waste management, and maintaining village visual cleanliness.

60. (B) District Magistrate
In Uttar Pradesh, the District Magistrate chairs the district-level monitoring committee for the PM-KISAN scheme. The District Magistrate supervises land record verification, beneficiary database validation, correction of administrative errors, and overall coordination between agriculture and revenue departments to ensure eligible landholding farmer families receive income support benefits without friction or delays.

61. (A) Anganwadi Workers
Anganwadi Workers function as primary front-line grassroots workers under the Integrated Child Development Services scheme in Uttar Pradesh. Stationed at village Anganwadi Centres, they are responsible for early childhood care and pre-school education, supplementary nutrition distribution, growth monitoring of infants, immunizations, and health counseling for pregnant women and lactating mothers.

62. (A) Designated Officer → First Appellate Authority → Second Appellate Authority
Under the Uttar Pradesh Janhit Guarantee Act 2011, public grievance redressal follows a statutory three-tier administrative hierarchy. A citizen initially submits a service application to the Designated Officer. If service is delayed or denied, the citizen files an appeal to the First Appellate Authority, and subsequently to the Second Appellate Authority for final resolution.

63. (D) One District One Product
Uttar Pradesh pioneered the One District One Product (ODOP) policy in 2018 to preserve and expand traditional indigenous products and specialized crafts across its 75 districts. Recognizing its success in generating local employment and boosting regional exports, the Central Government subsequently adopted ODOP at the national level under Vocal for Local.

64. (A) Population between 20,000 and 500,000 with designated income
Under the UP Municipalities Act, 1916, a urban local area is declared a Nagar Palika Parishad (Municipal Council) if its population falls between 20,000 and 500,000, along with meeting statutory revenue thresholds and high non-agricultural economic activity. Smaller transitional areas become Nagar Panchayats, while areas exceeding 500,000 population become Municipal Corporations.

65. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
In Uttar Pradesh administrative organizations, the State Urban Development Agency manages urban poverty alleviation and DAY-NULM. UPEIDA oversees major expressways

departments in a time-bound, transparent, and paperless manner, thereby promoting ease of doing business across the state.

10. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
In Uttar Pradesh, Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana delivers financial grants for girls across six developmental stages. Mukhyamantri Awas Yojana Gramin provides housing to homeless vulnerable families including Musahar and Vantangiya groups. Mission Shakti focuses on women's safety, dignity, and self-reliance, while Prerna Canteens generate viable enterprise livelihood opportunities for rural women self-help groups.

11. (B) Department of Planning
The Department of Planning functions as the designated nodal administrative agency in Uttar Pradesh responsible for coordinating with NITI Aayog regarding Sustainable Development Goal implementation. It oversees the SDG India Index metrics, collects data from administrative departments, prepares annual monitoring reports, and formulates strategic policy action frameworks to ensure target achievement across social and economic sectors.

12. (B) At least twice
Under Section 11 of the Uttar Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1947, the Gram Sabha is required to hold at least two statutory general meetings in every financial year. Usually held after the Kharif and Rabi crop harvests, these meetings review village development budgets, approve beneficiary lists, and discuss public welfare plans presented by the Gram Panchayat.

13. (B) 1965
The Uttar Pradesh Vigilance Establishment was formally set up in 1965 as an independent investigative wing under the Home Department. It is empowered to conduct inquiries and investigations into corruption charges, bribery, financial irregularities, and official misconduct against public servants and government personnel within Uttar Pradesh, serving as a primary anti-corruption police organization in the state.

14. (C) Prerna
The Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission adopted the brand name 'Prerna' for marketing products created by rural Women Self-Help Groups across the state. Under this initiative, high-quality handcrafted items, organic foods, and traditional artifacts produced by women entrepreneurs are branded, packaged, and sold through retail outlets and online platforms to promote rural economic independence.

15. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh established an independent Social Audit Directorate under the Rural Development Department to execute statutory social audits mandated by MGNREGA. These public audits systematically evaluate rural works, verify expenditure vouchers, and encourage direct community scrutiny. The statutory mandate of MGNREGA directly explains why the dedicated state directorate was institutionalized to maintain public accountability.

16. (C) State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)
The State Urban Development Agency functions as the state-level nodal implementing authority for the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission in Uttar Pradesh. SUDA coordinates with District Urban Development Authorities and municipal bodies to structure urban community organizations, establish micro-enterprises, provide skill development training, and facilitate credit access for urban poor populations.

17. (B) CCTV Cameras
Operation Trinetra was launched by Uttar Pradesh Police to strengthen public security, crime prevention, and surveillance across districts. The campaign actively encourages local business associations, public institutions, resident welfare groups, and citizens to install high-resolution CCTV cameras at strategic public intersections, commercial markets, and residential areas to facilitate real-time police surveillance and investigation.

18. (D) I, II, III and IV
The State Finance Commission of Uttar Pradesh is established constitutional authority under Articles 243-I and 243-Y, with the First Commission created in 1994. It evaluates the financial status of Panchayats and Municipalities, recommending state tax revenue distribution. Because its policy recommendations are advisory and legally non-binding on the State Government, all listed statements are accurate.

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services, local infrastructure construction, and social welfare programs across its jurisdiction.

75. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Public-Private Partnership models are actively encouraged in Uttar Pradesh to accelerate infrastructure development, such as expressways and industrial hubs. Private sector involvement brings capital investment, technical innovation, and management efficiency, while the state maintains statutory regulatory control and policy oversight, making the reason a direct and valid explanation of the assertion.

76. (B) Strengthening local industrial growth and economy
The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Policy of Uttar Pradesh mandates reserved procurement percentages for state government purchases from domestic MSMEs. This strategic policy measure boosts order volumes for local industrial units, enhances manufacturing capacity, promotes employment creation, fosters regional entrepreneurship, and strengthens the overall state economy through public procurement preferences.

77. (A) UP Khadi and Village Industries Board (UPKVIB)
The Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board was established to promote, organize, and develop khadi, handloom, and cottage industries in rural regions. UPKVIB provides financial grants, technical training, raw material supply, and marketing channels to rural artisans and small self-help enterprises to preserve traditional crafts and generate rural employment.

78. (D) I, II, III and IV
Uttar Pradesh enacted its initial Panchayati Raj Act in 1947 and later updated its structural framework following the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 to establish a three-tier system. The state mandates 33 percent seat reservation for women, and elections are conducted every five years by the State Election Commission, validating all four statements.

79. (D) Installation of solar fencing to protect crops from wild animals
Mukhya Mantri Khet Suraksha Yojana was introduced by the Uttar Pradesh Government to protect agricultural crops from destruction caused by stray cattle and wild animals. Under this policy, the state offers subsidized solar power fencing (shokun fencing) that delivers mild non-lethal electrical shocks to deter animals from entering farm fields without causing harm.

80. (A) 55 litres per capita per day (lpcd)
Under the Jal Jeevan Mission (Har Ghar Jal) implemented in rural Uttar Pradesh, the statutory benchmark for tap water supply is set at 55 litres per capita per day. The scheme aims to deliver clean, potable, and adequate drinking water through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) to every rural household across the state.

81. (B) Underprivileged students preparing for competitive exams
Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Coaching is designed specifically for economically weaker and underprivileged students in Uttar Pradesh who cannot afford commercial coaching classes. The scheme offers free physical classroom guidance and digital study materials to assist candidates preparing for competitive national and state examinations including Civil Services, NEET, JEE, NDA, CDS, and UPPSC.

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82. (D) e-District - Piped Natural Gas Distribution Portal
e-District is an e-governance portal dedicated to public delivery of statutory government certificates like income, caste, domicile, and public services, rather than piped natural gas distribution. In contrast, Nivesh Mitra manages single-window industrial clearances, Jansunwai handles public grievance redressal, and Rahat App coordinates disaster management and information across Uttar Pradesh.

83. (A) Self-employment and skill training for disabled persons
The Divyang Jan Swavalamban Yojana is implemented by the Divyangjan Empowerment Department of Uttar Pradesh to promote self-reliance among persons with disabilities. The scheme offers financial assistance, low-interest loans, skill training, and equipment support to enable eligible disabled individuals to establish small commercial enterprises and trade ventures for sustainable financial independence.

and industrial corridors. The Directorate of Social Audit handles public verification and transparency under MGNREGA, while the State Transformation Commission acts as the primary state equivalent think-tank of NITI Aayog.

66. (D) PM-KISAN
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi is a central sector scheme fully implemented in Uttar Pradesh that provides direct income support of six thousand rupees annually to all cultivable landholding farmer families. Paid in three equal quarterly installments of two thousand rupees directly into bank accounts via Aadhar-seeded direct benefit transfers, it aids farm input purchasing.

67. (A) Home, Women & Child Development, and Medical & Health
Mission Shakti in Uttar Pradesh integrates three key state departments: the Home Department, the Department of Women & Child Development, and the Department of Medical & Health. This multi-departmental collaboration coordinates women's safety, awareness campaigns, law enforcement, healthcare support, legal aid, and self-reliance programs to empower women and girls across urban and rural sectors.

68. (D) I, II and III
The e-District UP project functions as a Mission Mode Project operating seamlessly across all 75 districts. Issued certificates feature digitally signed verification codes to verify authenticity and prevent fraud. Citizens access these public services through local Common Service Centres or public online portals, validating all three statements as completely accurate.

69. (A) State Planning Institute (Evaluation Division), UP
The Evaluation Division of the State Planning Institute, Uttar Pradesh, carries out independent impact evaluation studies of state-sponsored developmental programs and welfare schemes. Using empirical research methodology, field surveys, and statistical analysis, it assesses scheme efficiency, identifies operational bottlenecks, and recommends policy modifications to enhance program outcomes across various government departments.

70. (D) Maintenance of job cards, muster rolls, and assisting Gram Panchayat
A Gram Rozgar Sevak is engaged at the Gram Panchayat level in Uttar Pradesh to assist in the implementation of MGNREGA. Key responsibilities include issuing job cards to rural households, registering work demand, maintaining daily work muster rolls, supervising construction sites, recording measurements, and supporting the Gram Panchayat in executing employment projects.

71. (B) Investigating rights violations and monitoring policies for women welfare
The Uttar Pradesh State Commission for Women is a statutory authority established under state legislation to safeguard women's rights and welfare. It investigates complaints regarding gender discrimination, domestic violence, harassment, and rights violations, reviews implementation of protective laws, inspects women's shelter homes, and advises the state government on gender-related policy formulation.

72. (C) AMRUT Mission
Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) focuses on upgrading urban infrastructure across 50 selected cities in Uttar Pradesh. The mission aims to ensure universal coverage of tap water supply, expanding sewerage networks, developing storm water drains, improving urban transport facilities, and constructing green parks and open public spaces.

73. (D) District Magistrate (DM)
In Uttar Pradesh, the District Magistrate serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of the Zila Swasthya Samiti (District Health Society). In this leadership role, the DM coordinates health policy execution, supervises National Health Mission programs, monitors district hospital management, oversees maternal and child health interventions, and directs emergency public health responses.

74. (A) Development Block (Vikas Khand)
The Development Block (Vikas Khand) serves as the intermediate administrative tier, known as the Kshetra Panchayat, within the Panchayati Raj framework of Uttar Pradesh. It bridges village Gram Panchayats with the district Zila Panchayat, coordinating inter-village development schemes, agricultural extension

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bodies, the statutory minimum age requirement for a person to contest elections for the position of Gram Pradhan is 21 years. Candidates must also be duly registered voters in the electoral roll of that respective Gram Panchayat.

94. (C) Online system for monitoring investment proposals and signed MoUs
Nivesh Sarathi is a digital portal developed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to track and facilitate investment proposals signed during investors' summits. It allows potential investors to submit proposals online, monitor MoU status in real-time, register inquiries, and resolve enterprise facilitation issues, thereby enhancing investment lifecycle management and operational transparency.

95. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under the Uttar Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission, Self-Help Groups have significantly promoted rural women empowerment across districts. SHGs foster economic self-reliance by enabling access to micro-finance, micro-enterprises, and skill development, which directly builds financial agency, confidence, and leadership among rural women in households and local Panchayats, validating the reasoning.

96. (C) Office of the Lokayukta, UP
The Office of the Lokayukta, Uttar Pradesh, is an independent statutory ombudsman institution established under the UP Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, 1975. It is empowered to investigate allegations of corruption, official misconduct, financial malpractices, and abuse of administrative authority against state ministers, legislators, high-ranking officers, and public servants across the state.

97. (B) Civic amenities in newly created or expanded urban local bodies
Mukhya Mantri Nagriy Srijan Yojana was launched by the Uttar Pradesh Government to develop civic infrastructure and basic public amenities in newly created urban local bodies or existing municipalities whose municipal boundaries were recently expanded. The scheme finances road construction, street lighting, drainage systems, community halls, solid waste management, and drinking water facilities.

98. (A) Only I, II and III
NITI Aayog's Multidimensional Poverty Index findings show that Uttar Pradesh recorded a significant reduction in poverty, driven by improvements in nutrition, sanitation, cooking fuel, and maternal health. State policies utilize MPI data to target welfare resources. Because poverty has not been completely eradicated across all districts, statement IV is incorrect, making I, II, and III correct.

99. (A) UP Industrial Land Bank Portal
The UP Industrial Land Bank Portal is a digital e-governance platform managed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to enable transparent online allotment and management of industrial land. Potential entrepreneurs can view GIS-mapped land parcels, assess infrastructural amenities, submit online allotment applications, track approval stages, and secure land for industrial projects without physical administrative hurdles.

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100. (C) Public-Private-Community Partnership framework
In Uttar Pradesh, the Public-Private-Community Partnership framework serves as a key policy mechanism facilitating civil society and non-governmental organization involvement in public health, primary education, and social development schemes. PPCP leverages community mobilization, NGO field expertise, private sector resources, and government administrative support to ensure participatory, transparent, and effective public service delivery.

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(B) Vitamin B6
(C) Vitamin C
(D) Vitamin D

57. Antibodies produced in the human body after recovering from an infection or after receiving a vaccine are specialized:
(A) Carbohydrate molecules
(B) Lipid droplets
(C) Mineral salts
(D) Protein molecules

58. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Gorakhpur and adjoining Purvanchal districts in UP have established specialized Encephalitis Treatment Centres (ETCs) at community health centres.
Reason (R): Early clinical intervention and fluid management in JE/AES cases significantly reduce mortality and neurological disability in children.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

59. Electromagnets used in industrial cranes for lifting scrap iron in Kanpur heavy industries rely on magnetic fields generated by electric current flowing through a coil. What material is commonly used as the core of an electromagnet?
(A) Steel
(B) Soft iron
(C) Copper
(D) Aluminium

60. Atmospheric pressure decreases as altitude increases. Atmospheric pressure at sea level is measured using a mercury barometer. Who invented the mercury barometer?
(A) Blaise Pascal
(B) Torricelli
(C) Galileo Galilei
(D) Isaac Newton

61. Consider the following statements regarding hard water commonly found in well-water across Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Hardness of water is primarily caused by dissolved bicarbonates, chlorides, and sulphates of Calcium and Magnesium.
II. Temporary hardness can be removed by simply boiling the water.
III. Hard water forms lather with soap very easily without wasting any soap.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

62. Washing soda, widely used as a cleaning agent and water softener, has which chemical formula?
(A) $NaHCO_3$ (Sodium hydrogen carbonate)
(B) $CaOCl_2$ (Calcium oxychloride)
(C) $Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$
(D) NaOH (Sodium hydroxide)

63. Cyanobacteria (Blue-green algae) used as biofertilizers in paddy fields of Eastern UP belong to which kingdom in Whittaker's five-kingdom classification system?
(A) Protista
(B) Fungi
(C) Plantae
(D) Monera

64. Which scientific instrument is used to measure blood pressure during health checkups in hospitals across UP?
(A) Stethoscope device
(B) Electronic hygrometer
(C) Sphygmomanometer
(D) Infrared pyrometer

65. Rusting of iron railings on public bridges across UP rivers is an example of which type of chemical reaction?
(A) Reduction only
(B) Oxidation
(C) Thermal decomposition
(D) Neutralization

66. Silicon, heavily used in manufacturing solar photovoltaic cells for Bundelkhand solar parks in UP, is classified as a:
(A) Metal
(B) Noble gas
(C) Non-reactive alkali
(D) Metalloid

67. Dry ice, used as a cooling agent in food preservation during transport across UP, is the solid form of which gas?

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(A) Zymase
(B) Amylase
(C) Pepsin
(D) Lipase

11. Firozabad in Uttar Pradesh is famous for its glass bangle and glassware industry. During glass blowing, raw materials are fused at high temperatures in furnaces. Which form of heat transfer primarily heats the glass melt inside the closed furnace?
(A) Conduction only
(B) Convection and Radiation
(C) Radiation and Conduction
(D) Evaporation only

12. Match List I with List II to select the correct answer:
List I: (Research Institute in UP)
P. ICAR-Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research
Q. ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research
R. ICAR-Indian Institute of Vegetable Research
S. ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute
List II: (Location/District)
1. Kanpur
2. Varanasi
3. Izatnagar (Bareilly)
4. Lucknow
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

13. Sugarcane, heavily cultivated in Western Uttar Pradesh and Purvanchal, belongs to which plant category based on its carbon fixation pathway in photosynthesis?
(A) C4 plant
(B) C3 plant
(C) CAM plant
(D) Bryophyte

14. Consider the following statements regarding biodiversity conservation in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Dudhwa National Park is located in Lakhimpur Kheri district.
II. National Chambal Sanctuary is dedicated to the conservation of the endangered Gharial and Gangetic Dolphin.
III. Uttar Pradesh has no designated Ramsar wetland sites.
IV. The state bird of Uttar Pradesh is the Sarus Crane (Grus antigone).
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

15. The Ganga River near Kanpur historically faced severe water pollution due to organic load and industrial effluents. What happens to the Dissolved Oxygen (DO) levels in water when Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) increases significantly?
(A) DO levels increase sharply
(B) DO levels remain unchanged
(C) DO levels become zero permanently without seasonal variation
(D) DO levels decrease drastically

16. In dairy cooperatives across Uttar Pradesh like Parag Dairy, a lactometer is used to test the purity of milk. On which scientific principle does a lactometer operate?
(A) Pascal's Law
(B) Bernoulli's Principle
(C) Archimedes' Principle
(D) Hooke's Law

17. In Uttar Pradesh power distribution utilities (UPPCL), electric energy consumption in households is billed in 'Units'. One unit of electrical energy is equivalent to:
(A) 1 Watt-hour
(B) 1 Kilowatt-hour
(C) 100 Watt-second
(D) 1 Megawatt-hour

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18. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): During the summer months of May and June, hot and dry winds called 'Loo' blow across the plains of Western Uttar Pradesh and Bundelkhand.
Reason (R): 'Loo' is a local wind caused by intense solar heating and low pressure developed over the North-Western plains of India.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

(B) Ampere unit
(C) Kelvin unit
(D) Mole count

78. Anaemia, widespread among adolescent girls and pregnant women in Uttar Pradesh, is primarily caused by the deficiency of which essential mineral in the body?
(A) Calcium
(B) Iodine
(C) Iron
(D) Sodium

79. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Mathura Oil Refinery has installed advanced desulphurization units to reduce SO_2 emissions in its flue gases.
Reason (R): Acid rain resulting from atmospheric SO_2 damages historical marble monuments in the Taj Trapezium Zone.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

80. Milk, produced abundantly in UP, is considered a rich source of calcium and proteins, but is deficient in which essential vitamin and mineral?
(A) Vitamin A and Calcium
(B) Vitamin D and Phosphorus
(C) Vitamin C and Iron
(D) Vitamin B12 and Potassium

81. Acceleration due to gravity (g) on the surface of Earth at UP's altitude is approximately:
(A) 9.8 m/s^2
(B) 1.6 m/s^2
(C) 11.2 m/s^2
(D) 0 m/s^2

82. The Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine administered to newborns in Uttar Pradesh healthcare centers protects against which infectious disease?
(A) Poliomyelitis
(B) Hepatitis B virus
(C) Diphtheria infection
(D) Tuberculosis

83. Consider the following statements regarding first-aid procedures during snakebite emergencies in rural Uttar Pradesh:
I. Keep the victim calm and immobilize the bitten limb below heart level.
II. Do not cut the wound or attempt to suck out the venom by mouth.
III. Transport the victim immediately to the nearest hospital for anti-snake venom (ASV) administration.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

84. Which instrument is used to measure atmospheric humidity in weather observations in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Barometer
(B) Lactometer
(C) Hygrometer
(D) Hydrometer

85. The twinkling of stars observed in the night sky over rural UP is due to:
(A) Atmospheric refraction of starlight
(B) Reflection of light from upper atmospheric clouds
(C) Total internal reflection inside space vacuum
(D) Periodic variability in emission of light by stars

86. Antacid tablets used to treat acidity in stomach contain mild bases such as:
(A) Concentrated sodium hydroxide
(B) Dilute hydrochloric acid
(C) Concentrated sulphuric acid
(D) Magnesium hydroxide

87. Plants adapted to dry and arid conditions like the Western Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh are called:
(A) Hydrophytes
(B) Xerophytes
(C) Mesophytes
(D) Epiphytes

88. Match List I with List II to select the correct answer:
List I: (Disease)
P. Malaria
Q. Kala-azar (Visceral Leishmaniasis)
R. Chikungunya

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P. CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI)
Q. Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT)
R. Central Paper and Pulp Research Institute (CPPRI)
S. ICAR-Central Avian Research Institute (CARI)

List II: (Headquarters District)
1. Saharanpur
2. Bhadohi
3. Lucknow
4. Bareilly

(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

29. Filariasis (Elephantiasis), endemic in several eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh like Varanasi, Jaunpur, and Ballia, is transmitted to humans by the bite of which vector?
(A) Culex mosquito
(B) Anopheles mosquito
(C) Aedes aegypti mosquito
(D) Tse-tse fly

30. High-end diagnostic facilities at Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGIMS) in Lucknow use Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). Which type of magnetic field and wave combination is primarily utilized in MRI scanning?
(A) Weak magnetic fields and X-rays
(B) Permanent bar magnets and Gamma rays
(C) Strong static magnetic fields and radio waves
(D) Alternating current magnetic fields and Infrared rays

31. Consider the following statements regarding air quality and winter smog in Northern UP cities:
I. Smog is a physical combination of fog and smoke in the presence of air pollutants.
II. High concentrations of particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10) significantly reduce atmospheric visibility.
III. Thermal inversion in winter traps cold, dense air near the ground, preventing the dispersion of pollutants.
IV. Stubble burning in neighboring states during October-November releases gases like carbon monoxide and methane into the atmosphere.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I and III only

32. Under the 'Mukhyamantri Bal Pushtahar Yojana' in Uttar Pradesh, supplementary nutrition is provided to combat malnutrition. Severe deficiency of protein in young children leads to which nutritional disorder?
(A) Scurvy disease
(B) Rickets disorder
(C) Kwashiorkor
(D) Beriberi disease

33. Molasses, a byproduct of UP's sugar industry, is converted into industrial alcohol through fermentation. Which gas is liberated as a major byproduct during alcoholic fermentation?
(A) Oxygen
(B) Carbon dioxide
(C) Sulphur dioxide
(D) Hydrogen gas

34. Deficiency of Vitamin D in children residing in urban slums leads to bone softening and bending. What is this deficiency disease called?
(A) Pellagra
(B) Scurvy
(C) Xerophthalmia
(D) Rickets

35. Arrange the following thermal power plants located in Uttar Pradesh in order of their commissioning/establishment from earliest to latest:
1. Harduaganj Thermal Power Station (Aligarh)
2. Obra Thermal Power Station (Sonbhadra)
3. Anpara Thermal Power Station (Sonbhadra)

Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3
(B) 2 - 1 - 3
(C) 3 - 2 - 1
(D) 1 - 3 - 2

36. Human blood groups (A, B, AB, O) are determined by antigens present on the surface of red blood cells. The universal recipient blood group among UP blood bank donors is:
(A) O Negative group
(B) A Positive group
(C) AB Positive
(D) B Negative group

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37. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Groundwater in parts of the Sonbhadra district in Uttar Pradesh contains elevated levels of fluoride, causing dental and skeletal fluorosis among rural populations.
Reason (R): Sonbhadra district lies on the Vindhyan geological formation rich in fluoride-bearing minerals like fluorite and apatite.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

38. Hindalco Industries operates a major primary aluminium smelting plant at Renukoot in Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh. What is the principal ore used for the extraction of aluminium metal?
(A) Hematite
(B) Galena
(C) Magnetite
(D) Bauxite

39. Litmus indicator obtained from lichens is widely used in chemistry labs across schools in UP. How does blue litmus paper respond when dipped in dilute hydrochloric acid solution?
(A) Turns green
(B) Turns red
(C) Turns yellow
(D) Remains blue

40. When a cyclist navigates a sharp curved road on the Gomti Riverfront path in Lucknow, which force provides the necessary inward acceleration to keep the bicycle on its curved track?
(A) Centrifugal force
(B) Gravitational force acting upward
(C) Centripetal force
(D) Magnetic force of the earth

41. Clinical thermometers used in hospitals across Uttar Pradesh commonly use mercury in a thin glass tube. Why is mercury preferred over water in clinical thermometers?
(A) Mercury evaporates at ordinary room temperature very rapidly
(B) Mercury possesses a significantly lower density compared to water
(C) Mercury expands highly unevenly across different temperatures
(D) Mercury expands uniformly and does not stick to glass

42. Consider the following statements regarding the Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is located in the Chandauli district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
II. It was established in 1957 as a sanctuary and historically served as an Asiatic Lion reintroduction site.
III. It lies in the Vindhyan forest zone and features scenic waterfalls like Rajdari and Devdari.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

NODIA

43. In Uttar Pradesh meteorological stations, an anemometer is used to measure which weather parameter?
(A) Atmospheric pressure
(B) Wind speed
(C) Relative humidity
(D) Rainfall intensity

44. Camphor (Kapur) used in religious ceremonies across pilgrimage centers like Varanasi and Ayodhya directly turns from solid into gas when heated. What is this physical process called?
(A) Evaporation
(B) Sublimation
(C) Condensation
(D) Melting

45. Tuberculosis (TB), a major public health concern targeted by UP State TB Cell, is caused by which class of microorganisms?
(A) Bacterium
(B) Viral pathogen
(C) Protozoan parasite
(D) Fungal organism

46. In the food chain of the Dudhwa Terai grassland ecosystem (Grass → Deer → Tiger), which trophic level is occupied by the Bengal Tiger?
(A) Primary producer
(B) Primary consumer
(C) Tertiary consumer
(D) Secondary consumer

47. Match List I with List II to select the correct answer:
List I: (Handicraft/Industry in UP)
P. Lock Industry (Iron and Brass)
Q. Black Pottery (Clay/Ceramic)
R. Brassware Handicrafts
S. Glassware and Bangles
List II: (Associated District)
1. Firozabad
2. Moradabad
3. Nizamabad (Azamgarh)
4. Aligarh
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

48. Electric fuses used in domestic power distribution boards in UP homes contain a wire made of an alloy characterized by:
(A) High melting point and low resistance
(B) High melting point and high resistance
(C) Low melting point and high resistance
(D) Low melting point and zero resistance

49. Convex mirrors are installed on sharp hair-pin turns along hill roads and at dangerous intersections in UP towns as rear-view mirrors because they always produce:
(A) Real, inverted, and highly magnified images
(B) Virtual, erect, and diminished images
(C) Real, erect, and greatly enlarged images
(D) Virtual, inverted, and enlarged images

50. Golden Rice, promoted in bio-fortification initiatives, is genetically engineered to biosynthesize precursor of which essential vitamin to reduce nutritional blindness?
(A) Vitamin C
(B) Vitamin B12
(C) Vitamin K
(D) Vitamin A

51. What is the correct CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation) compression-to-breath ratio recommended in basic first-aid training during cardiac emergency before medical transport arrives?
(A) 15 compressions to 2 rescue breaths
(B) 30 compressions to 2 rescue breaths
(C) 50 compressions to 5 rescue breaths
(D) 10 compressions to 1 rescue breath

52. Consider the following statements regarding winter climate and weather in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Winter rainfall in Western Uttar Pradesh is primarily caused by Western Disturbances originating over the Mediterranean region.
II. Cold wave conditions during December-January are accompanied by dense fog in the Gangetic plains.
III. Winter rainfall is highly beneficial for the Rabi crop, particularly wheat.
IV. Uttar Pradesh receives more than 90% of its annual rainfall during the winter season.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

53. During photosynthesis in green plants in UP forests, oxygen gas released into the atmosphere originates from the splitting of which molecule?
(A) Water (H_2O)
(B) Carbon dioxide
(C) Glucose
(D) Chlorophyll

54. In human lungs, exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between blood capillaries and atmospheric air takes place across the thin walls of which structure?
(A) Bronchi
(B) Trachea
(C) Larynx
(D) Alveoli

55. The following list presents healthcare delivery units in Uttar Pradesh:
1. Sub-Centre (SC)
2. Primary Health Centre (PHC)
3. Community Health Centre (CHC)
4. District Hospital (DH)
Arrange these administrative units in ascending order of population coverage and hierarchy:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
(C) 4 - 3 - 2 - 1
(D) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4

56. Scurvy, characterized by bleeding gums and poor wound healing, is caused by the deficiency of which water-soluble vitamin present in citrus fruits like Aonla grown in Pratapgarh district of UP?
(A) Vitamin A

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19. Mission Indradhanush implemented across Uttar Pradesh aims to achieve full immunization coverage for children and pregnant women against how many vaccine-preventable diseases originally targeted under the expanded program?
(A) 5
(B) 7
(C) 12
(D) 15

20. LPG cylinders supplied for domestic cooking in households across Uttar Pradesh contain liquefied petroleum gas consisting predominantly of which hydrocarbon mixture stored under high pressure?
(A) Methane and Ethane
(B) Acetylene and Methane
(C) Propane and Butane
(D) Ethylene and Propylene

21. In rural Uttar Pradesh during the peak summer season, severe heatstroke is common. Which immediate first-aid measure should be administered to a heatstroke victim before hospital care?
(A) Move to a cool shade and apply cold water compresses
(B) Wrap the person in heavy woolen blankets to sweat out heat
(C) Administer hot tea or caffeinated beverages immediately
(D) Force the person to run to increase blood circulation

22. Salivary amylase (ptyalin), an enzyme present in human saliva, initiates the digestion of which nutrient component in the mouth while consuming starch-rich food like UP's staple crop, wheat?
(A) Complex proteins
(B) Dietary fats
(C) Essential vitamins
(D) Carbohydrates

23. Consider the following statements regarding non-conventional energy projects in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Bundelkhand region has emerged as a major hub for large-scale solar power parks.
II. Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency (UPNEDA) is the nodal agency for renewable energy in the state.
III. Uttar Pradesh relies 100% on nuclear power for its total state grid electricity.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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24. While traveling at high speed on the Agra-Lucknow Expressway, a passenger jerks forward when the driver suddenly applies brakes. Which law of motion explains this everyday observation?
(A) Newton's First Law of Motion
(B) Newton's Second Law of Motion
(C) Newton's Third Law of Motion
(D) Universal Law of Gravitation

25. The State Tree of Uttar Pradesh is 'Ashoka' (Saraca asoca). To which division of the plant kingdom does this flowering tree belong?
(A) Gymnosperms
(B) Pteridophytes
(C) Thallophytes
(D) Angiosperms

26. Transformer substations set up by UP Power Transmission Corporation Limited (UPPTCL) are used across Uttar Pradesh electricity distribution networks. What primary function does a transformer perform?
(A) Steps up or steps down alternating voltage
(B) Converts alternating current voltage directly into direct current voltage
(C) Generates continuous electrical energy from input mechanical energy
(D) Stores high electrical charge using an internal chemical medium

27. During clear winter mornings in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh, early morning sun rays bending through atmospheric layers of varying air density cause objects to appear slightly displaced. Which optical phenomenon causes this atmospheric refraction?
(A) Total internal reflection of light rays passing through atmospheric vacuum
(B) Variation in refractive index of air layers with temperature
(C) Polarization of sunlight caused exclusively by suspended dust particles
(D) Dispersion of sunlight into seven constituent spectrum colors

28. Match List I with List II to select the correct answer:
List I: (Scientific Institution in UP)

(A) Carbon dioxide
(B) Nitrogen gas
(C) Atmospheric oxygen
(D) Argon gas

68. Match List I with List II to select the correct answer:
List I: (Protected Area / Sanctuary in UP)
P. National Chambal Sanctuary
Q. Turtle Wildlife Sanctuary (Varanasi)
R. Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary
S. Maharajganj Conservation Centre
List II: (Dominant Species / Key Feature)
1. Fresh water turtles and Gangetic aquatic fauna
2. Vulture conservation and breeding
3. Gharial and Mugger crocodile
4. Swamp Deer (Barasingha) and wetland fauna
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

69. Human ears can comfortably hear sound frequencies within which audible range?
(A) Below 20 Hz only
(B) 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz
(C) Above 20,000 Hz only
(D) 100,000 Hz to 200,000 Hz

70. Why is a thermos flask double-walled with an evacuated space between the walls used during long journeys across UP?
(A) To generate extra thermal heat inside
(B) To absorb ambient environmental light rays
(C) To increase the total structural weight of the flask
(D) To prevent conduction and convection

71. Arrange the following Ramsar wetland sites of Uttar Pradesh in geographical order from West to East:
1. Upper Ganga River (Brijghat to Narora)
2. Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary (Unnao)
3. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary (Sant Kabir Nagar)
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3
(B) 3 - 2 - 1
(C) 2 - 1 - 3
(D) 1 - 3 - 2

72. Dengue fever, which sees seasonal surges in urban centres of UP like Lucknow and Kanpur after the monsoon, is transmitted by which mosquito species?
(A) Anopheles stephensi
(B) Culex pipiens
(C) Aedes aegypti
(D) Mansonia annulifera

73. Which organ in the human body secretes bile juice, which plays a crucial role in the emulsification of fats?
(A) Pancreas
(B) Stomach
(C) Gallbladder
(D) Liver

74. Consider the following statements regarding metals and alloys used in daily life in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Stainless steel contains iron, chromium, and nickel.
II. Solder, used for joining electrical wires, is an alloy of tin and lead.
III. Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc.
IV. Pure 24-carat gold is extremely soft and is alloyed with copper or silver to make durable ornaments.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I and III only

75. Ozone layer present in the stratosphere protects life on Earth in Uttar Pradesh from harmful rays emitted by the Sun. Which rays are absorbed by the ozone layer?
(A) Infrared thermal radiation
(B) Ultraviolet radiation
(C) High-energy gamma rays
(D) Penetrating X-rays

76. An electric water heater rated 2000 W operated in a household in UP converts electrical energy into thermal energy. Which law governs the heating effect of electric current?
(A) Ohm's Law
(B) Joule's Law of Heating
(C) Faraday's Law of Induction
(D) Ampere's Law

77. What is the SI unit of luminous intensity?
(A) Candela

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CHAPTER 19

General Science: Everyday Experience and Observation

1. CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), which plays a pivotal role in chemical and pharmaceutical testing in India, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Varanasi
(D) Prayagraj

2. Japanese Encephalitis (JE) and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) have historically affected children predominantly in which geographical region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bundelkhand region
(B) Rohilkhand region
(C) Upper Doab region
(D) Purvanchal (Eastern UP) region

3. The Narora Atomic Power Station, the only nuclear power plant operating in Uttar Pradesh, is located in which district?
(A) Bulandshahr
(B) Aligarh
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(D) Mathura

4. The phenomenon of 'marble cancer' observed at the Taj Mahal in Agra is primarily caused by which atmospheric pollutant present in the Taj Trapezium Zone?
(A) Carbon monoxide
(B) Ammonia
(C) Sulphur dioxide
(D) Methane

5. Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh is globally known as 'Peetal Nagari' due to its traditional handicraft industry based on which alloy of copper and zinc?
(A) Brass
(B) Bronze
(C) Solder
(D) Duralumin

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6. In Uttar Pradesh, vast tracts of salt-affected lands known as 'Usar' or 'Reh' are reclaimed for agriculture by applying which chemical compound?
(A) Sodium chloride
(B) Calcium carbonate
(C) Copper sulphate
(D) Calcium sulphate

7. Endemic goitre, caused by iodine deficiency in soil and water, is historically prevalent in which belt of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Vindhyan plateau region
(B) Terai belt
(C) Central Ganga plain
(D) Trans-Yamuna southern plain

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is a major freshwater wetland ecosystem located in Sant Kabir Nagar district.
II. It was designated as a Ramsar site of international importance in 2022.
III. It serves as a wintering habitat for a vast number of migratory waterbirds.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

9. The unique acoustic design of the 'Bhulbhuleya' (labyrinth) and Central Hall in the Bada Imambara at Lucknow demonstrates which property of sound?
(A) Total internal refraction
(B) Diffraction of light waves
(C) Polarization of sound
(D) Multiple reflection

10. In the sugar industries of Western Uttar Pradesh, sugarcane juice is fermented using yeast to produce ethanol. Which biochemical catalyst is responsible for converting glucose into ethanol?

S. Typhoid

List II: (Causative Pathogen / Vector)

1. Leishmania parasite (Sandfly vector)
2. Plasmodium parasite (Anopheles mosquito vector)
3. Aedes mosquito vector
4. Salmonella typhi (Bacterium)

(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

89. Bleaching powder, manufactured and used extensively in water purification in UP municipal corporations, is chemically known as:
(A) Calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$)
(B) Calcium hydroxide ($Ca(OH)_2$)
(C) Sodium bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$)
(D) Calcium oxychloride

90. A ship floating on the Ganga River in Varanasi sinks slightly lower in fresh river water compared to when it floats in salty ocean water. What accounts for this difference in buoyant force?
(A) Sea water has higher density
(B) River water possesses significantly higher density than sea water
(C) Gravitational force acting on the ship is lower in sea water
(D) Viscosity of sea water is virtually zero in flowing rivers

91. Consider the following statements regarding major national research institutes located in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR) is situated in Kanpur.
II. Indian Institute of Vegetable Research (IIVR) is located in Varanasi.
III. Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) is based in Lucknow.
IV. Central Avian Research Institute (CARI) is located in Bareilly (Izatnagar).
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

92. Echocardiography (ECHO) used in cardiology units across UP medical colleges utilizes which type of sound waves to obtain images of the heart?
(A) Infrasonic waves
(B) Ultrasonic waves
(C) Audible sound waves
(D) Radio electromagnetic waves

93. Galvanization is a process used to protect iron sheets and pipes from rusting in UP infrastructure projects. Which metal coating is applied during galvanization?
(A) Zinc
(B) Copper
(C) Tin
(D) Nickel

94. Tiny pores present on the surface of plant leaves in UP forests through which gas exchange and transpiration occur are called:
(A) Xylem
(B) Phloem
(C) Stomata
(D) Chloroplasts

95. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh is setting up multiple Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) / Bio-CNG plants utilizing agricultural stubble and pressmud from sugar mills.
Reason (R): Anaerobic digestion of organic biomass produces methane-rich biogas which can replace fossil CNG in vehicles.
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

96. Heavy water, used as a moderator in nuclear power reactors like Narora Atomic Power Station in UP, is chemically:
(A) Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O2)
(B) Tritium oxide (T2O)
(C) Deuterium oxide (D2O)
(D) Distilled water with hard salts

97. The process of conversion of liquid water into water vapour at any temperature below its boiling point, which plays a central role in cooling during UP summers, is called:
(A) Condensation
(B) Evaporation
(C) Sublimation

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10. (A) Zymase
Zymase is a complex mixture of enzymes produced naturally by yeast cells during anaerobic respiration. In sugar industries, zymase catalyzes the biochemical breakdown of simple sugars like glucose and fructose into ethanol and carbon dioxide gas. This enzymatic process forms the foundation of industrial alcohol production and bio-ethanol fuel refining.

11. (B) Convection and Radiation
Inside closed glass-melting furnaces, thermal energy is transferred to raw materials primarily through convection and radiation. High-temperature combustion gases circulate within the chamber, transferring heat via convection currents. Concurrently, intense thermal radiation emitted from incandescent furnace walls and flames directly heats the glass batch to promote uniform melting.

12. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Key agricultural and veterinary research institutes are strategically located across districts in Uttar Pradesh. The Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research is situated in Lucknow, while the Indian Institute of Pulses Research operates from Kanpur. Furthermore, the Indian Institute of Vegetable Research is established in Varanasi, and the Indian Veterinary Research Institute is based at Izatnagar.

13. (A) C4 plant
Sugarcane utilizes the C4 photosynthetic pathway, enabling high carbon fixation efficiency under high light intensity and elevated temperatures. C4 plants possess specialized Kranz anatomy that spatially separates initial carbon assimilation from the Calvin cycle. This biochemical adaptation minimizes photorespiration, conserves water usage, and maximizes biomass production in tropical agricultural environments.

14. (A) I, II and IV only
Uttar Pradesh maintains extensive biodiversity conservation networks, including Dudhwa National Park in Lakhimpur Kheri and the National Chambal Sanctuary for aquatic fauna conservation. The Sarus Crane is designated as the official state bird. The state also features multiple internationally recognized Ramsar wetland sites, making claims of having zero Ramsar sites incorrect.

15. (D) DO levels decrease drastically
When organic pollution in water bodies increases, aerobic microorganisms consume dissolved oxygen while decomposing organic waste. Consequently, Biochemical Oxygen Demand rises significantly, indicating high oxygen consumption by bacteria. This depletion causes Dissolved Oxygen levels to drop drastically, creating hypoxic conditions that threaten fish survival and aquatic ecosystem health.

16. (C) Archimedes' Principle
A lactometer measures the specific gravity or relative density of milk based on Archimedes' principle of buoyancy. A solid object floating in a liquid experiences an upward buoyant force equal to the weight of the displaced liquid. Variations in milk density due to water addition or fat extraction alter floating levels directly.

17. (B) 1 Kilowatt-hour
In commercial and domestic electrical billing systems, one unit of electricity represents one kilowatt-hour of energy consumption. A kilowatt-hour equals the energy consumed by an electrical appliance operating at a power rating of one thousand watts for one full hour. This standard unit quantifies cumulative electrical energy transferred in power distribution networks.

18. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Loo is a fierce, dry, and extremely hot local wind blowing during summer afternoons across Northern Indian plains. Intense solar heating over land surfaces creates a strong low-pressure trough over the region. Air currents drawn toward this low-pressure area generate hot winds, confirming both statements as factually correct and logically linked.

NODIA

19. (C) 12
Mission Indradhanush was launched as a nationwide immunization initiative to expand full vaccine coverage across targeted districts. It originally aimed to fully immunize pregnant women and children against twelve vaccine-preventable diseases, including diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis, measles, and hepatitis B. The comprehensive public health strategy significantly reduces child mortality rates.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Lucknow
CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute is a premier multidisciplinary research laboratory located in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Operating under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, it specializes in drug discovery, development, and pharmaceutical research. The institute plays a key role in advancing biomedical sciences, testing chemical compounds, and improving public healthcare standards across the nation.

2. (D) Purvanchal (Eastern UP) region
Purvanchal or Eastern Uttar Pradesh has historically been the endemic epicenter for Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome, particularly affecting children. Flat topography, extensive paddy cultivation, waterlogging, and dense mosquito populations foster viral transmission. Regional medical infrastructure has been significantly expanded to enhance early clinical intervention, vector control measures, and disease monitoring.

3. (A) Bulandshahr
Narora Atomic Power Station is the sole operating nuclear power plant in Uttar Pradesh, located in the Bulandshahr district along the banks of the Ganga River. The facility houses pressurized heavy water reactors that generate clean electricity for the state grid. It adheres to strict environmental standards and rigorous safety parameters.

4. (C) Sulphur dioxide
Sulphur dioxide emitted from industrial facilities and petroleum refineries reacts with atmospheric moisture and oxygen to form sulphuric acid rain. When acid precipitation falls on marble structures like the Taj Mahal, it reacts with calcium carbonate, causing physical deterioration and discoloration known as marble cancer in the Taj Trapezium Zone.

5. (A) Brass
Moradabad is recognized globally as Peetal Nagari due to its thriving traditional industry manufacturing brassware items. Brass is a non-ferrous metallic alloy composed primarily of copper and zinc in varying proportions. This versatile material offers exceptional workability, corrosion resistance, and acoustic properties, making it ideal for crafting decorative artifacts and utensils.

6. (D) Calcium sulphate
Usar or Reh lands are highly sodic soils containing excess exchangeable sodium, which destroys soil structure and reduces crop yields. Applying calcium sulphate, commonly known as gypsum, provides soluble calcium ions that displace exchangeable sodium from soil particles. This chemical reaction improves soil permeability, drainage, and fertility for effective agricultural reclamation.

7. (B) Terai belt
The Terai belt situated along the Himalayan foothills in northern Uttar Pradesh is historically endemic for goitre. Intense soil erosion and continuous flooding wash away natural iodine from topsoil and drinking water sources. Iodine deficiency impairs thyroid hormone synthesis, causing enlarged thyroid glands and related metabolic disorders among the local population.

8. (D) I, II and III
Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary in Sant Kabir Nagar district is a large freshwater wetland that received Ramsar designation in 2022. It provides critical habitat, feeding grounds, and wintering shelter for thousands of migratory waterbirds from Central Asia. The sanctuary supports rich aquatic biodiversity, aquatic vegetation, and rural livelihoods dependant on wetland ecosystems.

9. (D) Multiple reflection
The intricate architecture of the Bada Imambara in Lucknow demonstrates advanced principles of architectural acoustics through multiple reflections of sound waves. Sound waves bounce repeatedly off hard, curved plastered walls and ceilings without fading quickly. This physical phenomenon enables clear transmission of whispering sounds across vast corridors and distant gallery spaces.

NODIA

30. (C) Strong static magnetic fields and radio waves
Magnetic Resonance Imaging is a non-invasive medical diagnostic technique that utilizes strong static magnetic fields combined with radiofrequency waves. The magnetic field aligns hydrogen protons inside body tissues, while radio waves excite these protons. When returning to baseline, emitted signals are processed by computers to yield detailed anatomical cross-sectional images.

31. (B) I, II, III and IV
Winter smog in Northern plains occurs when fog mixes with smoke and atmospheric pollutants like particulate matter. Seasonal thermal inversion traps cool air near the ground, preventing vertical dispersion of pollutants. Furthermore, agricultural stubble burning releases carbon monoxide and methane into the atmosphere, worsening ambient air quality and visibility levels.

32. (C) Kwashiorkor
Kwashiorkor is a severe form of malnutrition caused by severe deficiency of dietary protein despite adequate caloric intake. It primarily affects young children after weaning, leading to edema, skin lesions, thinning hair, liver enlargement, and stunted physical growth. Providing balanced diets rich in essential amino acids cures and prevents this condition.

33. (B) Carbon dioxide
During industrial fermentation of sugarcane molasses, yeast species utilize enzymes like zymase to convert simple sugars into ethyl alcohol under anaerobic conditions. Carbon dioxide gas is liberated as a primary chemical byproduct during this biochemical reaction. The released gas is collected, purified, and utilized in carbonated beverages and industrial applications.

34. (D) Rickets
Rickets is a pediatric bone disorder caused by prolonged deficiency of Vitamin D, calcium, or phosphate. Vitamin D is required for optimal intestinal absorption of calcium needed for bone mineralization. Insufficient levels lead to soft, weak bones, causing skeletal deformities such as bowed legs, knock knees, and fragile joint structures.

35. (A) 1 - 2 - 3
Thermal power stations in Uttar Pradesh were established in distinct chronological phases to meet growing electricity demand. The Harduaganj plant in Aligarh was commissioned earliest during the mid-twentieth century. The Obra station in Sonbhadra was constructed later during the late 1960s, followed by the commissioning of the Anpara power complex.

36. (C) AB Positive
Individuals possessing AB Positive blood type are designated as universal recipients because their red blood cells express both A and B antigens, while their plasma lacks anti-A and anti-B antibodies. Consequently, they can safely receive transfusions of red blood cells from any ABO blood group without triggering acute immune rejection reactions.

37. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Groundwater in parts of Sonbhadra district contains high concentrations of dissolved fluoride derived from underlying Vindhyan bedrock formations containing fluorite and apatite minerals. Prolonged ingestion of fluoride-rich drinking water leads to dental mottling and skeletal fluorosis, confirming that both assertion and reason are factually accurate and logically connected.

38. (D) Bauxite
Bauxite is a sedimentary rock and the primary natural ore used for commercial extraction of aluminium metal. The ore consists mainly of hydrated aluminium oxide minerals along with iron oxides and silica. High-grade bauxite undergoes chemical refining via the Bayer process followed by electrolytic reduction to produce pure aluminium metal.

39. (B) Turns red
Litmus is a natural acid-base indicator extracted from lichens. When blue litmus paper is immersed in an acidic solution, such as dilute hydrochloric acid, the chemical structure of the indicator changes due to excess hydrogen ions. This reaction causes the blue paper to turn distinctly red, confirming acidic character.

40. (C) Centripetal force
When a cyclist moves along a curved path, centripetal force provides the necessary inward

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20. (C) Propane and Butane
Liquefied Petroleum Gas supplied in domestic cylinders consists primarily of a pressurized mixture of propane and butane hydrocarbons. These alkanes liquefy under moderate pressure, enabling efficient storage, transport, and distribution. LPG undergoes clean combustion in air, releasing high thermal energy with minimal smoke emission, making it ideal for household cooking.

21. (A) Move to a cool shade and apply cold water compresses
Heatstroke is a life-threatening emergency caused by severe failure of the body's thermoregulatory system under high ambient temperatures. Immediate first aid involves moving the patient to a cool, shaded environment and applying cold water compresses to lower body temperature rapidly. Prompt cooling prevents permanent organ damage before professional medical care arrives.

22. (D) Carbohydrates
Salivary amylase, also known as ptyalin, is a digestive enzyme secreted by salivary glands in the human oral cavity. It initiates chemical digestion by catalyzing the breakdown of complex dietary carbohydrates, such as starch in wheat, into simpler disaccharides like maltose. This enzyme operates optimally in neutral or slightly alkaline conditions.

23. (A) I and II only
Bundelkhand has developed into a major hub for large-scale solar power parks due to high solar insolation and vast available land. The Uttar Pradesh New and Renewable Energy Development Agency oversees clean energy implementation. Thermal power remains a dominant electricity source, making claims of total nuclear reliance inaccurate.

24. (A) Newton's First Law of Motion
When a vehicle stops suddenly, passengers jerk forward due to inertia of motion, as described by Newton's First Law of Motion. The lower body comes to rest with the vehicle, while the upper body continues moving forward at the original velocity. Inertia represents the inherent property of matter to resist speed changes.

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25. (D) Angiosperms
Ashoka is an iconic native evergreen tree that belongs to the division Angiosperms, commonly known as flowering plants. Angiosperms produce seeds enclosed within protective fruits following double fertilization. Ashoka trees feature compound pinnate leaves, fragrant orange-red floral clusters, and flattened seed pods typical of the legume family within advanced plant classification.

26. (A) Steps up or steps down alternating voltage
A transformer operates on the principle of electromagnetic induction to modify alternating current voltage levels without altering frequency. Step-up transformers increase voltage for efficient long-distance power transmission with reduced energy loss. Step-down transformers decrease voltage to safe, usable levels for domestic and commercial electrical appliances across distribution power grids.

27. (B) Variation in refractive index of air layers with temperature
Variations in atmospheric temperature create air layers with differing densities and refractive indices near the earth's surface. As light rays pass through these heterogeneous thermal layers, they undergo continuous atmospheric refraction. This optical bending alters the apparent position of light sources, causing visual displacement and flickering effects observed in atmosphere.

28. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Scientific research institutions are headquartered in specific districts across Uttar Pradesh. CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute operates in Lucknow, while the Indian Institute of Carpet Technology is based in Bhadohi. The Central Paper and Pulp Research Institute is situated in Saharanpur, and the Central Avian Research Institute is located in Bareilly.

29. (A) Culex mosquito
Lymphatic filariasis, commonly known as elephantiasis, is a vector-borne tropical disease endemic in several eastern districts. It is transmitted to humans through bites from infected female Culex mosquitoes carrying microscopic filarial larvae. Parasitic worms obstruct lymphatic vessels, leading to painful chronic swelling of lower limbs, tissues, and body parts.

impaired immune function, and associated childhood developmental disorders.

51. (B) 30 compressions to 2 rescue breaths
During basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation for an unresponsive cardiac arrest victim, standard guidelines recommend delivering thirty chest compressions followed by two rescue breaths. Compressions maintain blood circulation to vital organs, while rescue breaths supply oxygen to lungs. Performing this cycle continuously preserves brain viability until advanced life support arrives.

52. (A) I, II and III only
Winter weather in Northern India is characterized by cold waves and dense fog in the Gangetic plains. Rainfall during winter originates from Western Disturbances coming from the Mediterranean, which provides crucial moisture for Rabi crops like wheat. Winter precipitation accounts for a small fraction, far below ninety percent of annual rainfall.

53. (A) Water (H_2O)
During the light-dependent reactions of photosynthesis in green plants, absorbed light energy drives photolysis, which splits water molecules into hydrogen ions, electrons, and oxygen gas. Atmospheric oxygen released during photosynthesis originates entirely from water molecules, rather than carbon dioxide, playing a fundamental role in sustaining oxygenic life on Earth.

54. (D) Alveoli
Gaseous exchange in human lungs occurs across microscopic, thin-walled vascular structures known as alveoli. Surrounded by dense capillary networks, alveoli provide an immense surface area for diffusion. Oxygen moves from alveolar air into blood, while carbon dioxide diffuses from pulmonary capillaries into alveoli to be exhaled from the respiratory system.

55. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Healthcare delivery systems follow a structured hierarchy organized by population coverage and clinical capability. Sub-Centres represent primary peripheral facilities serving localized populations. Primary Health Centres provide broader basic medical care, followed by Community Health Centres offering specialist care. District Hospitals serve as major referral hubs handling large populations across districts.

56. (C) Vitamin C
Scurvy is a nutritional disease caused by deficiency of Vitamin C, chemically known as ascorbic acid. Vitamin C is essential for collagen synthesis, capillary integrity, and tissue repair. Insufficient intake leads to weakened blood vessels, bleeding gums, delayed wound healing, joint pain, and subcutaneous hemorrhages commonly cured by consuming citrus fruits.

57. (D) Protein molecules
Antibodies, also termed immunoglobulins, are specialized Y-shaped protein molecules synthesized by B lymphocytes in the immune system. They specifically recognize and bind to foreign antigens on pathogens such as bacteria and viruses. This binding neutralizes pathogens directly or marks them for destruction by phagocytes during adaptive immune responses.

58. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Gorakhpur and surrounding eastern districts established specialized treatment centers at community health facilities to tackle endemic encephalitis outbreaks. Rapid medical intervention, fluid resuscitation, and fever management significantly decrease child mortality and long-term neurological complications from Japanese Encephalitis, confirming both statement accuracy and logical causal link.

59. (B) Soft iron
Soft iron is widely used as the core material in electromagnets because it possesses high magnetic permeability and low magnetic retentivity. When electric current flows through the surrounding copper coil, soft iron magnetizes intensely. Upon switching off current, soft iron loses its magnetism rapidly, ensuring efficient control over electromagnetic machinery.

60. (B) Torricelli
The mercury barometer was invented in 1643 by Italian physicist Evangelista Torricelli. The device measures atmospheric pressure by balancing the weight of a vertical column of mercury against atmospheric air pressure. Torricelli demonstrated the existence of atmospheric pressure and vacuum, establishing fundamental principles utilized in barometric pressure measurement.

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acceleration directed toward the center of curvature. This force prevents the bicycle from skidding off tangent to the curve. Frictional force between tires and road surface, along with slight leaning, generates this essential centripetal acceleration.

41. (D) Mercury expands uniformly and does not stick to glass
Mercury is used in clinical thermometers because it exhibits uniform thermal expansion over a broad temperature range and does not adhere to glass capillary walls. Furthermore, mercury possesses high thermal conductivity for quick temperature sensing, low specific heat capacity, and a metallic luster that allows easy visual reading against glass scales.

42. (D) I, II and III
Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Chandauli district within the Vindhyan forest zone of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1957, it historically served as an experimental reintroduction site for Asiatic lions. The sanctuary features rich biodiversity, rugged terrain, and picturesque waterfalls including Rajdari and Devdari, validating all three statements.

43. (B) Wind speed
An anemometer is a specialized meteorological instrument designed to measure wind speed and velocity. Common cup anemometers consist of rotating cups mounted on a vertical shaft that spin at speeds proportional to airflow. Accurate wind speed measurement helps meteorologists forecast weather patterns, monitor storm developments, and evaluate atmospheric conditions.

44. (B) Sublimation
Sublimation is a phase transition in which a solid changes directly into a gas without passing through an intermediate liquid state upon heating. Camphor undergoes sublimation at room temperature and pressure due to high vapor pressure. When exposed to heat, solid camphor absorbs thermal energy and converts directly into vapor.

45. (A) Bacterium
Tuberculosis is a contagious infectious disease caused primarily by the bacterium Mycobacterium tuberculosis. It mainly affects the respiratory lungs but can spread to other body organs. Transmission occurs through airborne droplets released when infected individuals cough or sneeze. Early antibiotic therapy and BCG vaccination are vital for prevention and control.

46. (C) Tertiary consumer
In an ecological food chain within grassland ecosystems, Bengal tigers occupy the tertiary consumer level as apex carnivores. Grass acts as the primary producer, converting solar energy via photosynthesis. Deer consume grass as primary consumers, while tigers hunt herbivorous deer, occupying the highest trophic level in energy flow dynamics.

NQDIA

47. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Industrial manufacturing and traditional handicrafts are closely associated with specific districts across Uttar Pradesh. Aligarh is globally renowned for its lock industry, whereas Nizamabad in Azamgarh district specializes in black clay pottery. Furthermore, Moradabad is famous for brassware handicrafts, and Firozabad leads the nation in glass bangles and glassware manufacturing units.

48. (C) Low melting point and high resistance
An electric fuse wire is a safety device engineered with low melting point and high electrical resistance. When excessive current flows due to short circuits or overloading, high resistance causes rapid Joule heating. The fuse wire melts quickly, breaking the circuit to protect delicate electrical appliances from high voltage damage.

49. (B) Virtual, erect, and diminished images
Convex mirrors are utilized as rear-view mirrors on sharp bends and vehicles because they always form virtual, erect, and diminished images. They offer a wider field of view compared to flat mirrors, allowing drivers to view traffic over larger areas, thereby improving roadway safety at blind intersections and curved mountain roads.

50. (D) Vitamin A
Golden Rice is a biofortified genetically modified crop engineered to produce beta-carotene, a primary chemical precursor converted into Vitamin A inside the human body. Developed to combat widespread Vitamin A deficiency in vulnerable populations, consuming Golden Rice helps prevent nutritional night blindness,

from Brijghat to Narora lies in western UP. Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary in Unnao is located centrally, while Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary in Sant Kabir Nagar district is situated in eastern UP.

72. (C) Aedes aegypti
Dengue fever is a viral disease transmitted to humans through bites of infected female Aedes aegypti mosquitoes. Characterized by white markings on legs, these mosquitoes breed in standing clean water around urban households. Controlling vector populations and eliminating water stagnation prevents viral transmission during post-monsoon seasonal disease surges in cities.

73. (D) Liver
The liver is the largest internal gland in the human body responsible for secreting bile juice. Stored temporarily in the gallbladder, bile contains bile salts that emulsify large fat globules into smaller droplets within the small intestine. Emulsification increases surface area for pancreatic lipase enzymes to digest lipids efficiently.

74. (B) I, II, III and IV
Metals and alloys serve vital applications in modern society. Stainless steel combines iron, chromium, and nickel for corrosion resistance, while solder is a low-melting alloy of tin and lead. Brass consists of copper and zinc, and pure 24-carat gold is alloyed with copper or silver to enhance hardness for jewelry fabrication.

75. (B) Ultraviolet radiation
The ozone layer located in the stratosphere acts as a protective planetary shield by absorbing harmful high-energy ultraviolet radiation emitted by the Sun, specifically UV-B and UV-C rays. By preventing intense ultraviolet radiation from reaching the Earth's surface, ozone effectively shields living organisms from developing skin cancers, cataracts, and cellular DNA damage.

76. (B) Joule's Law of Heating
Joule's Law of Heating states that heat generated in a conductor is directly proportional to the square of current, resistance, and time of flow. Electric water heaters utilize high-resistance heating elements to convert electrical energy into thermal heat based on this fundamental relationship, allowing efficient water heating in domestic appliances.

77. (A) Candela
The candela is the fundamental System International unit of luminous intensity, measuring luminous power emitted by a light source in a specific direction per unit solid angle. It quantifies visible light brightness as perceived by human visual sensitivity, providing a standardized physical measurement used in photometry, optics, and illumination engineering.

78. (C) Iron
Nutritional anaemia is primarily caused by deficiency of iron, an essential mineral required for synthesized hemoglobin in red blood cells. Hemoglobin binds oxygen for transport to systemic tissues. Low iron intake reduces hemoglobin concentrations, causing fatigue, paleness, breathlessness, reduced cognitive functioning, and impaired immune responses in vulnerable individuals.

79. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mathura Refinery installed advanced desulphurization technology to minimize sulphur dioxide in flue gas emissions. Atmospheric sulphur dioxide reacts with water vapor to form acid rain, which chemically damages historical marble structures in the Taj Trapezium Zone through marble cancer. This confirms both statements as true and logically linked explanations.

80. (C) Vitamin C and Iron
Although milk is an exceptional dietary source of calcium, proteins, phosphorus, and essential vitamins, it lacks significant amounts of Vitamin C and iron. Vitamin C is degraded during heat processing, while iron content in milk is minimal. Therefore, balanced diets incorporating diverse food sources are required to prevent micronutrient deficiencies.

81. (A) 9.8 m/s^2
Acceleration due to gravity on Earth's surface averages approximately 9.8 meters per second squared. It represents uniform gravitational acceleration experienced by free-falling objects in the absence of air resistance. While minor variations occur due to latitude, altitude, and local crustal density, 9.8 m/s^2 serves as the standard physical value.

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61. (A) I and II only
Hardness of water is caused by soluble calcium and magnesium salts like bicarbonates, chlorides, and sulphates. Temporary hardness, caused by dissolved bicarbonates, can be removed by boiling water, converting them into insoluble carbonates. Hard water reacts with soap to form insoluble scum, requiring higher soap consumption rather than lathering easily.

62. (C) $Na_2CO_3.10H_2O$
Washing soda is chemically known as sodium carbonate decahydrate, represented by the chemical formula Na2CO3.10H_2O. It contains ten molecules of water of crystallization per formula unit. Washing soda is an alkaline salt widely utilized in laundering, water softening, glass manufacturing, and chemical synthesis due to its ability to remove hard ions.

63. (D) Monera
Cyanobacteria, commonly referred to as blue-green algae, are prokaryotic photosynthetic organisms assigned to Kingdom Monera in Whittaker's classification system. They lack membrane-bound cell organelles and true nuclei. Species like Anabaena and Nostoc perform biological nitrogen fixation, enhancing soil nitrogen content when utilized as biofertilizers in flooded agricultural fields.

64. (C) Sphygmomanometer
A sphygmomanometer is a medical instrument used to measure arterial blood pressure. It consists of an inflatable rubber cuff wrapped around the upper arm, a pressure gauge, and a bulb mechanism. Used alongside a stethoscope, it records systolic and diastolic blood pressure levels to assess cardiovascular health in clinical practice.

65. (B) Oxidation
Rusting of iron is a chemical corrosion process driven by an oxidation reaction. In the presence of atmospheric oxygen and moisture, iron metal loses electrons to form hydrated iron oxide, commonly referred to as rust. This oxidation reaction deteriorates structural integrity, causing flaking and degradation of exposed metallic surfaces over time.

66. (D) Metalloid
Silicon is classified as a metalloid because it exhibits physical and chemical properties intermediate between metals and non-metals. It functions as a semiconductor, displaying increased electrical conductivity with rising temperature. This unique property makes silicon an essential substrate material in manufacturing photovoltaic solar cells, microchips, and integrated electronic circuits.

67. (A) Carbon dioxide
Dry ice is the solid state of carbon dioxide gas formed by cooling and compressing gas under high pressure. It sublimes directly into carbon dioxide gas at atmospheric pressure without melting into liquid. Because of its low temperature and clean sublimation, dry ice serves as an effective refrigerant for transporting frozen food.

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68. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Protected wildlife areas in Uttar Pradesh preserve key threatened fauna. National Chambal Sanctuary conserves critically endangered gharials and crocodiles, while Turtle Wildlife Sanctuary in Varanasi protects freshwater turtle species. Hastinapur Sanctuary harbors swamp deer populations, and Maharajganj Conservation Centre conducts specialized vulture breeding and conservation initiatives across regional ecosystems.

69. (B) 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz
The human ear can detect sound wave frequencies within an audible acoustic range spanning from 20 Hertz to 20,000 Hertz. Sound frequencies falling below 20 Hertz are classified as infrasonic sound, whereas frequencies exceeding 20,000 Hertz are categorized as ultrasonic sound, both falling completely outside normal human hearing sensitivity under standard atmospheric conditions.

70. (D) To prevent conduction and convection
A thermos flask minimizes heat loss by conduction, convection, and radiation. The evacuated space between double glass walls creates a vacuum, eliminating medium particles required for conduction and convection heat transfer. Silvered inner surfaces reflect thermal radiation back into the vessel, keeping hot liquids warm and cold liquids cold for extended periods.

71. (A) 1 - 2 - 3
Ramsar wetland sites in Uttar Pradesh show distinct geographic arrangement from west to east across the state. Upper Ganga River stretch

(D) Fusion

98. Relative humidity in the atmosphere is expressed in which unit or format?
(A) Grams per cubic meter
(B) Millibars
(C) Kilograms per liter
(D) Percentage (%)

99. Penicillin, the famous antibiotic discovered by Alexander Fleming, is obtained from which group of organisms?
(A) Fungi
(B) Bacterial strain
(C) Green algae
(D) Viral particle

100. What is the SI unit of electrical resistance measured across circuit components?
(A) Volt
(B) Ampere
(C) Ohm
(D) Watt

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82. (D) Tuberculosis
Bacillus Calmette-Guérin vaccine is a live attenuated bacterial vaccine administered to newborn infants to protect against tuberculosis infection. Developed from weakened Mycobacterium bovis strains, the vaccine provides immune protection against severe childhood manifestations of tuberculosis, such as tuberculous meningitis and disseminated miliary tuberculosis disease across vulnerable target populations.

83. (D) I, II and III
During snakebite emergencies, proper first aid requires keeping the victim calm and immobilizing the affected limb below heart level to slow venom circulation. Sucking venom or making incisions around wounds causes severe secondary injury or infection. Transporting victims rapidly to hospital facilities for anti-snake venom therapy remains essential for survival.

84. (C) Hygrometer
A hygrometer is a scientific instrument designed to measure atmospheric humidity, which represents water vapor content present in surrounding air. Common types include hair hygrometers and digital psychrometers. Monitoring humidity levels assists meteorologists in tracking atmospheric moisture trends, predicting precipitation, assessing thermal comfort indices, and studying localized weather patterns.

85. (A) Atmospheric refraction of starlight
The twinkling of stars is caused by atmospheric refraction of starlight passing through layers of Earth's atmosphere with varying air densities and temperatures. As starlight travels through continuously shifting air currents, light rays bend unpredictably. This continuous refraction alters the apparent position and brightness of stars, creating a twinkling visual effect.

86. (D) Magnesium hydroxide
Antacids are mild basic chemical compounds used to neutralize excess hydrochloric acid secreted in human stomach during indigestion. Magnesium hydroxide, commonly known as milk of magnesia, acts as a weak base that reacts with stomach acid to form neutral salt and water, relieving heartburn, acidity, and gastric discomfort safely.

87. (B) Xerophytes
Xerophytes are specialized plants adapted morphologically and physiologically to survive in extremely dry, arid, and drought-prone environments. They exhibit features such as thick waxy cuticles, sunken stomata, modified spiny leaves, and deep root systems. These structural adaptations minimize transpiration loss while maximizing water absorption and internal storage in low-moisture soils.

88. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Pathogens and vectors correspond directly to specific infectious human diseases. Malaria is caused by Plasmodium parasites transmitted via Anopheles mosquitoes, while Kala-azar is caused by Leishmania parasites carried by sandfly vectors. Chikungunya is a viral disease transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes, and Typhoid fever is caused by Salmonella typhi bacteria.

89. (D) Calcium oxychloride
Bleaching powder is chemically named calcium oxychloride, represented by the chemical formula $CaOCl_2$. Manufactured by reacting dry slaked lime with chlorine gas, bleaching powder releases chlorine when exposed to dilute acids or air. This property makes it an effective disinfectant, water purification agent, and textile bleaching compound in municipal applications.

90. (A) Sea water has higher density
A ship experiences buoyant force proportional to the density of displaced fluid, based on Archimedes' principle. Salty ocean water contains dissolved salts, giving it higher mass density than fresh river water. Because fresh water has lower density, a ship must displace a larger volume of river water to equal its weight.

91. (B) I, II, III and IV
Major national agricultural and medical research institutions operate within Uttar Pradesh. Indian Institute of Pulses Research is located in Kanpur, while Indian Institute of Vegetable Research functions in Varanasi. Central Drug Research Institute is established in Lucknow, and Central Avian Research Institute operates in Izatnagar, Bareilly, confirming all statements as correct.

92. (B) Ultrasonic waves
Echocardiography is a non-invasive cardiac diagnostic technique that utilizes high-frequency

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(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur Nagar
(D) Varanasi

47. The Central Air Command (CAC) headquarters of the Indian Air Force is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bareilly
(B) Agra
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Prayagraj

48. Arrange the following nodes of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor from West to East geographically:
1. Agra
2. Aligarh
3. Kanpur
4. Lucknow

Select the correct sequence using the codes given below:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 2 - 3 - 1 - 4

49. The Khurja Centre of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute (CGCRI), catering to modern ceramic technology, is located in which district?
(A) Aligarh District
(B) Meerut District
(C) Firozabad District
(D) Bulandshahr

50. Which of the following is a CORRECT pair regarding S&T awards in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Vigyan Gaurav Samman - Awarded by UPCST
(B) Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar Award - State Government Award
(C) UP Young Scientist Award - Awarded by ISRO
(D) Saraswati Samman - State Science Award

51. The ICAR-Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (IISR), involved in bio-energy and sugarcane technology development, is located at:
(A) Kanpur
(B) Meerut
(C) Bareilly
(D) Lucknow

52. Consider the following statements regarding the role of RSAC-UP in state development:
I. It conducts satellite-based land degradation and wasteland mapping in Bundelkhand.
II. It assists the UP State Disaster Management Authority in mapping river channel changes and flood risks.
III. It monitors forest cover changes and wetland health across Uttar Pradesh using satellite imagery.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

53. The Jhansi plant of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) specializes in the manufacturing of:
(A) Heavy-duty industrial and submarine batteries
(B) High-thrust military aircraft gas turbines
(C) Pressurized heavy water reactor fuel rods
(D) Transformers and electric locomotives

54. Ordnance Factory Muradnagar, known for specialized steel castings for military vehicles and ammunition, is situated in which district?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Hapur
(C) Meerut
(D) Ghaziabad

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55. The Small Arms Factory (SAF), which manufactures handguns, rifles, and small arms for armed forces, is located in:
(A) Agra
(B) Lucknow
(C) Bareilly
(D) Kanpur

56. Which of the following pairs of Ordnance factories in UP and their respective districts is INCORRECT?
(A) Ordnance Factory Muradnagar - Ghaziabad
(B) Ordnance Factory Hazratpur - Agra
(C) Ordnance Equipment Factory - Kanpur
(D) Ordnance Factory Korwa - Varanasi

57. In which district of Uttar Pradesh is the Central Avian Research Institute (CARI) located, catering to poultry genetics and biosecurity research?
(A) Bareilly

CHAPTER 20

Science, Technology, Policy and National Security

1. The Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS), the only nuclear power plant operating in Uttar Pradesh, is located in which district?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Bulandshahr
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(D) Sambhal

2. How many total nodes are designated under the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor (UPDIC) project?
(A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 6
(D) 8

3. Indo-Russian Rifles Private Limited (IRRPL), established to manufacture AK-203 assault rifles, is located at which site in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Korwa, Amethi
(D) Naini, Prayagraj

4. The Defence Materials and Stores Research and Development Establishment (DMSRDE), a specialized DRDO laboratory focusing on non-metallic materials and body armor, is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Varanasi
(D) Kanpur

5. Which of the following pairs of research institutes and their Uttar Pradesh locations is incorrectly matched?
(A) Central Drug Research Institute, Jankipuram - Lucknow
(B) Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Izatnagar - Bareilly
(C) Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture - Varanasi
(D) Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kalyanpur - Kanpur

6. The dedicated manufacturing facility for BrahMos supersonic cruise missiles under the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor is being set up in which district?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Agra
(D) Chitrakoot

7. The Regional Remote Sensing Centre - North (RRSC-North) of ISRO, which assists state departments with spatial applications, is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Dehradun
(B) Kanpur
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Lucknow

8. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Institute)
P. Central Drug Research Institute
Q. Indian Veterinary Research Institute
R. Defence Materials and Stores Research & Development Establishment
S. Indian Institute of Vegetable Research
List II: (Location in UP)
1. Bareilly
2. Varanasi
3. Lucknow
4. Kanpur
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

9. In which year was the Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Uttar Pradesh (RSAC-UP) established to utilize satellite technology for natural resource management?
(A) 1975
(B) 1982

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risks that require technological surveillance to curb smuggling and illegal transit.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

68. Which planetarium in Uttar Pradesh is named after former Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru and is located inside the Anand Bhawan premises?
(A) Indira Gandhi Planetarium, Lucknow
(B) Aryabhata Planetarium, Rampur
(C) Veer Bahadur Singh Planetarium, Gorakhpur
(D) Jawahar Planetarium, Prayagraj

69. The Regional Food Research and Analysis Centre (RFRAC), providing food safety and bio-contamination testing facilities in Uttar Pradesh, is located in:
(A) Kanpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Bareilly
(D) Lucknow

70. Uttar Pradesh Emergency Management System 'Dial 112' operates its central computerized dispatch and GPS surveillance hub in which city?
(A) Noida
(B) Kanpur
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Lucknow

71. Consider the following statements regarding Cyber Crime prevention infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Cyber Crime Police Stations have been set up across all 18 administrative divisions of UP.
II. A state-level Cyber Forensic Lab and Cyber Command Centre operates at Lucknow.
III. The financial fraud reporting helpline '1930' is fully operational across Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

72. The National Institute of Biologicals (NIB), an autonomous institute under MoHFW ensuring biological biosecurity and quality control of vaccines, is situated in:
(A) Lucknow, Lucknow District
(B) Ghaziabad, Ghaziabad District
(C) Kanpur, Kanpur Nagar District
(D) Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar

73. Uttar Pradesh's largest Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) plant using stubble and farm residue for bio-energy was inaugurated in which district?
(A) Lakhimpur Kheri
(B) Mathura
(C) Muzaffarnagar
(D) Sitapur

74. DRDO has partnered with which premier institution in Uttar Pradesh to set up a Joint Advanced Technology Centre for defence technology research?
(A) IIT BHU Varanasi
(B) MNNIT Prayagraj
(C) AMU Aligarh
(D) IIT Kanpur

75. The CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), which uses biotechnology to release essential oil cultivars like Mentha, is located in:
(A) Varanasi
(B) Kanpur
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Lucknow

76. Harish-Chandra Research Institute (HRI), a premier institute dedicated to research in theoretical physics and mathematics under DAE, is situated in:
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Varanasi District
(C) Lucknow District
(D) Kanpur District

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77. Which of the following pairs of institution and location in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) Central Drug Research Institute - Lucknow
(B) Harish-Chandra Research Institute - Prayagraj
(C) National Botanical Research Institute - Kanpur
(D) Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research - Lucknow

(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

20. The Aerial Delivery Research and Development Establishment (ADRDE), a premier DRDO lab specializing in parachute and heavy air-drop systems, is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Bareilly
(C) Ghaziabad
(D) Agra

21. Which district in Uttar Pradesh hosts the Ordnance Clothing Factory, which produces high-altitude uniforms and combat clothing for the Indian Armed Forces?
(A) Kanpur Nagar
(B) Hazratpur, Agra
(C) Shahjahanpur
(D) Muradnagar, Ghaziabad

22. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Establishment)
P. Ordnance Equipment Factory
Q. Aerial Delivery Research and Development Establishment
R. Indo-Russian Rifles Private Limited
S. Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants
List II: (UP District/City)
1. Agra
2. Amethi
3. Kanpur
4. Lucknow
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

23. The highest scientific honor conferred by the Uttar Pradesh Council of Science and Technology for lifetime achievements in S&T is known as:
(A) Vigyan Bhushan Samman
(B) UP Ratna Award
(C) State Scientist Award
(D) Vigyan Gaurav Samman

24. Read the following statements regarding security infrastructure along the Uttar Pradesh border:
Statement I: Rupaidiha in Bahraich district features an Integrated Check Post equipped with automated thermal and optical surveillance systems along the UP-Nepal border.
Statement II: Security management at the land check posts along the UP-Nepal border is handled by the Indian Coast Guard.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

25. Select the correct chronological order of establishment of the following scientific research institutes in Uttar Pradesh (from earliest to latest):
(A) Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) → Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) → Remote Sensing Applications Centre (RSAC-UP)
(B) Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) → Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) → Remote Sensing Applications Centre (RSAC-UP)
(C) Remote Sensing Applications Centre (RSAC-UP) → Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) → Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI)
(D) Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) → Remote Sensing Applications Centre (RSAC-UP) → Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI)

26. Which strategic military airfield located in Uttar Pradesh plays a crucial role in the air defence of the National Capital Region and houses modern radar/surveillance units?
(A) Hindan Air Force Station, Ghaziabad
(B) Bamrauli Air Force Station, Prayagraj
(C) Chakeri Air Force Station, Kanpur
(D) Bakshi Ka Talab Air Force Station, Lucknow

27. Lucknow is being developed as India's first dedicated 'AI City' under the UP IT & ITeS Policy. Which nodal agency is driving its development?
(A) UP State Industrial Development Authority (UPSIDA)
(B) Lucknow Development Authority (LDA)
(C) UP Expressway Industrial Development Authority (UPEIDA)

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ultrasonic sound waves above 20,000 Hertz to image structural heart components. Transducers transmit ultrasound beams into chest tissues and receive reflected echoes. Computers convert these sound reflections into detailed real-time images showing heart chambers, valves, and blood flow dynamics.

93. (A) Zinc
Galvanization is a industrial anti-corrosion process in which a protective thin coating of zinc metal is applied to iron or steel surfaces. Zinc acts as a physical barrier against oxygen and moisture. Additionally, zinc provides sacrificial protection, corroding preferentially over underlying iron even if surface coatings are scratched.

94. (C) Stomata
Stomata are microscopic pores located on the surface of plant leaves and green stems, surrounded by specialized guard cells. They regulate gas exchange by allowing carbon dioxide to enter for photosynthesis while releasing oxygen. Stomata also facilitate transpiration, driving water and mineral transport from roots through plant vascular networks.

95. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh promotes Compressed Bio-Gas plants utilizing agricultural stubble and sugar mill pressmud to manage organic waste. Anaerobic digestion of organic biomass by methanogenic bacteria produces methane-rich biogas, which can be purified and compressed into Bio-CNG for vehicular fuel, validating both assertion and reason as true and logically linked.

96. (C) Deuterium oxide (D2O)
Heavy water is chemically known as deuterium oxide, represented by the chemical formula D2O. It contains deuterium, an isotope of hydrogen containing one proton and one neutron in its atomic nucleus. Heavy water functions as an effective neutron moderator and coolant in pressurized heavy water nuclear reactors like Narora Atomic Station.

97. (B) Evaporation
Evaporation is the physical process where a liquid turns into water vapor at temperatures below its boiling point. Molecules at liquid surfaces gain sufficient kinetic energy to overcome intermolecular cohesive forces and escape as vapor. Evaporation absorbs latent heat from surroundings, producing a noticeable cooling effect utilized in environmental thermal regulation.

98. (D) Percentage (%)
Relative humidity is expressed as a percentage representing the ratio of actual water vapor content present in air to maximum water vapor air can hold at that specific temperature. A relative humidity of one hundred percent indicates total atmospheric saturation, playing a vital role in fog formation, weather analysis, and comfort.

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99. (A) Fungi
Penicillin was the first true antibiotic discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928, isolated from Penicillium chrysogenum, a species belonging to Kingdom Fungi. Penicillin inhibits bacterial cell wall synthesis, causing cell lysis and bacterial death. This fungal derivative revolutionized medical science and antibiotic treatment against broad strains of pathogenic bacterial infections.

100. (C) Ohm
The Ohm, denoted by the Greek symbol Omega, is the System International unit of electrical resistance. Defined by Ohm's Law, one ohm represents the resistance between two points of a conductor when a constant potential difference of one volt produces a current flow of one ampere through the electrical circuit component.

the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India, is located in:
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Varanasi
(C) Agra
(D) Lucknow

38. Consider the following statements regarding health security and biological research infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh:
I. ICMR-Regional Medical Research Centre (RMRC) at Gorakhpur conducts advanced research on vector-borne diseases including Japanese Encephalitis.
II. ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) is located at Izzatnagar, Bareilly.
III. ICMR-National JALMA Institute for Leprosy and Other Mycobacterial Diseases is situated in Agra.
IV. Central Avian Research Institute (CARI) is located in Varanasi.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

39. The Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT), which applies modern textile technology and eco-friendly dye processes to traditional crafts, is situated in which district?
(A) Mirzapur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Bhadohi

40. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pair regarding defence and S&T establishments in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ordnance Factory Muradnagar - Ghaziabad
(B) Ordnance Factory Hazratpur - Agra
(C) Small Arms Factory - Kanpur
(D) Ordnance Clothing Factory - Gorakhpur

41. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Research Centre)
P. ICMR-National JALMA Institute
Q. ICMR-Regional Medical Research Centre
R. CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute
S. ICAR-National Sugar Institute
List II: (City)
1. Gorakhpur
2. Agra
3. Kanpur
4. Lucknow
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

42. The ICAR-Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH), which utilizes biotechnology for crop improvement in mango and guava, is situated at:
(A) Babatpur, Varanasi District
(B) Rehmankhera, Lucknow
(C) Chakeri, Kanpur District
(D) Hastinapur, Meerut District

43. Which district in Uttar Pradesh shares the longest land border with Nepal, requiring high-tech border surveillance and Sashastra Seema Bal deployment?
(A) Pilibhit District
(B) Bahraich District
(C) Lakhimpur Kheri
(D) Siddharthnagar District

44. What is the name of the High-Performance Computing (HPC) supercomputer installed at IIT BHU Varanasi under the National Supercomputing Mission?
(A) Param Shakti
(B) Param Brahma
(C) Param Yukti
(D) Param Shivay

45. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Kanpur has been chosen as a major node in the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor for heavy military hardware and protective equipment.
Reason (R): Kanpur possesses an established industrial base featuring the Small Arms Factory, Field Gun Factory, and DMSRDE.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

46. Where was Uttar Pradesh's first dedicated Cyber Crime Police Station established?

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(D) UP Electronics Corporation Limited (UPLC)

28. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Satellite remote sensing data generated by RSAC-UP is extensively used for crop estimation and flood monitoring in the Eastern Plain districts of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Multi-spectral remote sensing provides high-frequency imagery that allows tracking of inundation along major rivers like Ghaghara, Rapti, and Gandak.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

29. Which unit of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) in Uttar Pradesh specializes in the production of advanced avionics systems for military aircraft?
(A) HAL Kanpur Division
(B) HAL Lucknow Division
(C) HAL Korwa Division
(D) HAL Naini Division

30. Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), a Navratna PSU under the Ministry of Defence manufacturing radar and optronics equipment, operates its primary UP plant at:
(A) Kanpur
(B) Jhansi
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Ghaziabad

31. Which premier technology institution in Uttar Pradesh hosts a C3iHub dedicated to cybersecurity and cyber-physical systems security?
(A) IIT Kanpur
(B) IIT BHU Varanasi
(C) MNNIT Prayagraj
(D) HBTU Kanpur

32. Which of the following DRDO or defence production facilities is NOT situated in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Defence Materials and Stores Research and Development Establishment (DMSRDE)
(B) Armament Research and Development Establishment (ARDE)
(C) Aerial Delivery Research and Development Establishment (ADRDE)
(D) Ordnance Factory Muradnagar

33. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Semiconductor Policy 2024:
I. Uttar Pradesh is the first state in Northern India to declare a dedicated semiconductor policy.
II. The policy offers capital subsidies, interest subvention, and land concessions for semiconductor fabrication units.
III. A major semiconductor manufacturing cluster is planned near the Noida International Airport at Jewar.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

34. The National Sugar Institute (NSI), which conducts technological research on sugar processing and biofuel technology, is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Meerut
(B) Muzaffarnagar
(C) Lucknow
(D) Kanpur

35. ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR), which develops high-yielding biotechnology-assisted crop varieties, is situated in:
(A) Varanasi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Kanpur

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36. Under the UP Flood Management framework, satellite-based telemetry and GIS-based inundation mapping are primarily provided by which state body?
(A) Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA)
(B) Uttar Pradesh State Irrigation and Water Resources Department
(C) Uttar Pradesh Council of Science and Technology (UPCST)
(D) Remote Sensing Applications Centre, UP (RSAC-UP)

37. The Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences (BSIP), an autonomous research institute under

(B) Lucknow District
(C) Mathura District
(D) Ayodhya District

58. Which IIT in Uttar Pradesh has established an Incubator and Innovation Centre driving drone startups and uncrewed aerial systems (UAS) development?
(A) IIT BHU Varanasi
(B) MNNIT Prayagraj
(C) HBTU Kanpur
(D) IIT Kanpur

59. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Defence Unit)
P. Ordnance Factory Hazratpur
Q. Ordnance Clothing Factory
R. Ordnance Factory Muradnagar
S. Field Gun Factory
List II: (District)
1. Shahjahanpur
2. Ghaziabad
3. Kanpur
4. Agra
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

60. What is the primary role of the Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Uttar Pradesh (RSAC-UP) in state governance?
(A) Manufacturing satellite payloads and components for ISRO space missions
(B) Conducting safety audits and environmental risk assessments for power plants
(C) Regulating telecommunications spectrum allocation and infrastructure in UP
(D) Providing remote sensing and GIS solutions for natural resource management

61. Consider the following statements regarding Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS):
I. It is situated in the Bulandshahr district of Uttar Pradesh.
II. It uses Heavy Water (D2O) as both moderator and coolant.
III. It operates under the regulatory oversight of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).
IV. It was the first nuclear power station in India to achieve ISO-14001 Environmental Management System certification.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

62. The ICAR-National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR), which applies DNA barcoding and genetic technology for aquatic biosecurity, is located in:
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Lucknow

63. Under the UP Start-up Policy 2020, which city in Uttar Pradesh is designated to host a major Centre of Excellence in AI and Cyber Security?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Agra
(D) Noida

64. Select the correct order of the following UPDIC nodes from South to North geographically:
(A) Chitrakoot → Jhansi → Kanpur → Aligarh
(B) Jhansi → Chitrakoot → Aligarh → Kanpur
(C) Chitrakoot → Kanpur → Jhansi → Aligarh
(D) Jhansi → Aligarh → Chitrakoot → Kanpur

65. The Central Paper and Pulp Research Institute (CPPRI), which works on industrial technology and environmental safety in paper manufacturing, is situated in:
(A) Muzaffarnagar
(B) Moradabad
(C) Bareilly
(D) Saharanpur

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66. The Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT), introducing modern CAD-CAM design technologies into traditional handloom weaving, is located in:
(A) Lucknow
(B) Meerut
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Varanasi

67. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) utilizes electro-optical surveillance and thermal imagers along the UP-Nepal border.
Reason (R): The open nature of the international border along 7 districts of UP presents security

(C) 1991
(D) 1998

10. Which of the following districts is NOT one of the six designated nodes of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Chitrakoot
(C) Jhansi
(D) Aligarh

11. The Aryabhata Planetarium, known for being India's first planetarium based on digital laser technology, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Lucknow
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Rampur

12. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Narora Atomic Power Station utilizes Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWR) for electricity generation.
Reason (R): PHWR technology allows the use of natural uranium as fuel with heavy water acting as both moderator and coolant.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

13. Which district in Uttar Pradesh houses an Integrated Check Post (ICP) at Sonauli, equipped with modern electronic surveillance to secure the international border with Nepal?
(A) Pilibhit
(B) Lakhimpur Kheri
(C) Maharajganj
(D) Bahraich

14. The State Cyber Crime Headquarters of Uttar Pradesh Police is established in which district?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Kanpur Nagar
(C) Varanasi
(D) Lucknow

15. Consider the following statements regarding the Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS):
I. It is situated on the banks of the river Ganga in Bulandshahr district.
II. It consists of two operational units of Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors.
III. It is operated commercially by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

16. Which planetarium in Uttar Pradesh is uniquely designed in the architectural shape of the planet Saturn with its surrounding rings?
(A) Jawahar Planetarium, Prayagraj
(B) Indira Gandhi Planetarium, Lucknow
(C) Aryabhata Planetarium, Rampur
(D) Veer Bahadur Singh Planetarium, Gorakhpur

17. The Field Gun Factory, an important defence production unit involved in manufacturing artillery systems, is situated in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agra
(B) Kanpur
(C) Lucknow
(D) Jhansi

18. The Uttar Pradesh Council of Science and Technology (UPCST), the apex state body for promoting scientific research and technology application, was established in which year?
(A) 1970
(B) 1975
(C) 1980
(D) 1985

19. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor (UPDIC):
I. Aligarh node focuses primarily on small arms, precision component manufacturing, and hardware.
II. Lucknow node houses the BrahMos supersonic cruise missile production unit.
III. Kanpur node leverages existing strengths in defence textiles, leather gear, and heavy metallurgy.
IV. Chitrakoot node is designated as the central missile testing range for DRDO.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only

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78. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (S&T Institute)
P. Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences
Q. Harish-Chandra Research Institute
R. Central Paper and Pulp Research Institute
S. National Institute of Biologicals
List II: (District)
1. Saharanpur
2. Gautam Buddha Nagar
3. Lucknow
4. Prayagraj
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

79. In which year was CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (IITR), located in Lucknow, originally founded as the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre?
(A) 1951
(B) 1965
(C) 1972
(D) 1980

80. Real-time satellite-based flood monitoring in the flood-prone basins of the Ghaghara and Rapti rivers in UP is executed using data from:
(A) Survey of India Flood Control Wing
(B) Geological Survey of India Geospatial Division
(C) Central Water Commission Hydro-meteorological Wing
(D) National Remote Sensing Centre & RSAC-UP

81. Consider the following statements regarding the deployment of S&T in agriculture and disaster management in Uttar Pradesh:
I. RSAC-UP uses satellite data for acreage estimation of crops like wheat and sugarcane.
II. Bundelkhand Drought Early Warning System integrates microwave remote sensing for soil moisture monitoring.
III. Flood forecasting models in UP combine GIS mapping with telemetry along Ganga and Yamuna basins.
IV. AI-based voice tools are being integrated into Kisan Call Centres to assist farmers in local dialects.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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82. The Jawahar Planetarium in Uttar Pradesh was constructed in which year inside the historical Anand Bhawan premises?
(A) 1954
(B) 1979
(C) 1987
(D) 1995

83. In which node of UPDIC is the dedicated integration facility for BrahMos missiles being established?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Chitrakoot
(C) Aligarh
(D) Lucknow

84. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Lucknow and Gautam Buddha Nagar (Noida) are being developed as primary technology and AI hubs in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Both districts possess well-developed educational infrastructure, proximity to governance centers, and high connectivity.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

85. Uttar Pradesh's largest floating solar power project, providing clean energy to the regional grid, is constructed on which reservoir?
(A) Matatila Dam Reservoir, Lalitpur
(B) Rajghat Dam Reservoir, Chhatarpur Border
(C) Parichha Dam Reservoir, Jhansi
(D) Rihand Dam (Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar)

86. The Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) established under MHRD PPP mode in Uttar Pradesh is located at:
(A) Kanpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Lucknow

87. Uttar Pradesh State Institute of Forensic Sciences (UPSIFS) has been established at

57. (A) Bareilly
The Central Avian Research Institute is situated at Izatnagar in Bareilly district, Uttar Pradesh. Operating under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, it carries out scientific research on poultry genetics, breeding, nutrition, housing management, and biosecurity protocols. The institute plays an important role in modernizing poultry production and preserving indigenous avian genetic resources.

58. (D) IIT Kanpur
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur has established a leading Incubator and Innovation Centre driving drone startups and uncrewed aerial systems research. Through its aerospace engineering ecosystem and testing infrastructure, IIT Kanpur fosters technological innovation in autonomous drone navigation, surveillance capabilities, counter-drone systems, and commercial drone applications across agriculture and security management sectors.

59. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Ordnance Factory Hazratpur is located in Agra region (Firozabad district). Ordnance Clothing Factory operates in Shahjahanpur, producing military apparel. Ordnance Factory Muradnagar functions in Ghaziabad, specializing in steel castings for military uses. Field Gun Factory is situated in Kanpur, manufacturing heavy artillery systems, naval guns, and tank armament for the defence forces.

60. (D) Providing remote sensing and GIS solutions for natural resource management
The primary role of the Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Uttar Pradesh is providing satellite remote sensing and Geographic Information System solutions for natural resource management and planning. It assists state government departments in mapping land use, evaluating groundwater, estimating agricultural crop yields, tracking environmental changes, and managing natural disaster risks effectively.

61. (D) I, II, III and IV
Narora Atomic Power Station is located in Bulandshahr district along the Ganga River. It utilizes Heavy Water as a moderator and coolant across its Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors. Managed under the safety oversight of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, it was notably the first Indian nuclear station to attain ISO-14001 environmental management certification.

62. (D) Lucknow
The ICAR-National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources is located in Lucknow. The institute focuses on the cataloging, conservation, and genetic characterization of fish species using modern DNA barcoding, genomic tools, and aquatic biosecurity protocols. It plays a pivotal role in protecting aquatic biodiversity and managing fishery resources against exotic disease threats statewide.

63. (D) Noida
Under the UP Start-up Policy 2020, Noida in Gautam Buddha Nagar is designated to host a major Centre of Excellence in Artificial Intelligence and Cyber Security. This initiative aims to foster innovation, support technological startups, nurture deep-tech incubation ecosystems, and strengthen research capabilities in artificial intelligence, cloud computing, and digital threat security.

64. (A) Chitrakoot → Jhansi → Kanpur → Aligarh
Geographically ordered from South to North, Chitrakoot lies farthest south in the Bundelkhand region bordering Madhya Pradesh. Moving northward leads to Jhansi in southwestern Bundelkhand, followed by Kanpur located centrally in the Gangetic plain, and finally Aligarh positioned further north in the western region of Uttar Pradesh.

65. (D) Saharanpur
The Central Paper and Pulp Research Institute is situated in Saharanpur, a major center for paper manufacturing in Uttar Pradesh. Operating under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the institute conducts research on pulp processing, energy conservation, effluent treatment technologies, and alternative raw materials to promote sustainable industrial growth in paper sector.

66. (D) Varanasi
The Indian Institute of Handloom Technology is located in Varanasi. Established under the Ministry of Textiles, it offers specialized technical training, research, and skill development in handloom weaving and textile processing. The institute introduces modern computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing tools

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brake parachutes
(B) Integrated electronic warfare suites and sensors
(C) Airborne fighter aircraft avionics and radars
(D) Medium and heavy caliber weapons

99. Which of the following is a CORRECT pair regarding scientific institutions in UP?
(A) Central Avian Research Institute - Varanasi
(B) Indian Institute of Pulses Research - Lucknow
(C) National Sugar Institute - Meerut
(D) ICMR-RMRC - Gorakhpur

100. The ICMR-Regional Medical Research Centre (RMRC) in Gorakhpur was specifically established to address biosecurity and viral disease outbreaks of:
(A) Dengue fever and Chikungunya outbreaks
(B) Malaria and Visceral Leishmaniasis (Kala-azar)
(C) Kyasanur Forest Disease and Viral Fevers
(D) Japanese Encephalitis

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Lucknow node hosts the BrahMos supersonic cruise missile production unit, while Kanpur leverages traditional defence textiles and metallurgy strengths. Chitrakoot node is designated for general industrial manufacturing rather than serving as the central missile testing range for defence research organizations.

20. (D) Agra
The Aerial Delivery Research and Development Establishment is a specialized DRDO laboratory situated in Agra. It focuses on research, development, and testing of advanced military parachutes, heavy equipment air-drop systems, aerostats, and deceleration systems. Its technological solutions serve military tactical transport missions, airborne operations, space recovery recovery missions, and humanitarian air supply efforts nationwide.

21. (C) Shahjahanpur
The Ordnance Clothing Factory is located in Shahjahanpur district, Uttar Pradesh. It functions as a specialized defence manufacturing unit producing combat clothing, high-altitude extreme weather gear, thermal garments, parachutes, and protective textiles for the Indian Armed Forces. Its production capacity satisfies crucial operational clothing requirements for troops deployed in challenging mountain sectors and climate zones.

22. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Ordnance Equipment Factory is located in Kanpur, specializing in troop gear and leather products. Aerial Delivery Research and Development Establishment operates in Agra, developing parachutes and heavy air-drop systems. Indo-Russian Rifles Private Limited manufactures rifles at Korwa in Amethi. Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants functions in Lucknow conducting plant biotechnology research.

23. (D) Vigyan Gaurav Samman
Vigyan Gaurav Samman is the highest scientific honor conferred by the Uttar Pradesh Council of Science and Technology. It recognizes distinguished scientists and scholars for lifetime achievements and extraordinary contributions to scientific research, technological innovations, and scientific application. The award includes a cash prize and citation presented during official state scientific recognition ceremonies.

24. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Rupaidiha in Bahraich district features an Integrated Check Post equipped with thermal and optical surveillance for border monitoring. However, security management along the land border with Nepal is entrusted to the Sashastra Seema Bal, a dedicated border guarding force, rather than the Indian Coast Guard, which operates exclusively along marine and coastal sectors.

25. (A) Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) → Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) → Remote Sensing Applications Centre (RSAC-UP)
Indian Veterinary Research Institute was founded in 1889 at Pune and relocated to Izatnagar in 1913. Central Drug Research Institute was inaugurated in 1951 in Lucknow as a CSIR laboratory. Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Uttar Pradesh was formally established later in 1982 to advance spatial technology applications for natural resource planning and state administration.

26. (A) Hindan Air Force Station, Ghaziabad
Hindan Air Force Station, located in Ghaziabad district, is one of the largest and most strategic airbases in Asia. Positioned close to New Delhi, it provides crucial air defence for the National Capital Region and houses major transport squadrons, radar installations, and airborne early warning and control units supporting national defence readiness.

27. (D) UP Electronics Corporation Limited (UPLC)
UP Electronics Corporation Limited serves as the primary nodal agency driving the development of India's first dedicated AI City in Lucknow. Operating under the Information Technology and Electronics Department, it coordinates infrastructure development, land allocation, technology partnerships, and investment promotion to build a world-class artificial intelligence and information technology ecosystem.

28. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Satellite remote sensing data generated by RSAC-UP is extensively used for flood monitoring and crop estimation in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Multi-spectral satellite sensors provide high-

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and monitoring natural disasters across the region.

10. (A) Gorakhpur
Gorakhpur is not included among the six designated nodes of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor. The corridor comprises Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow. These six nodes were specifically chosen due to their strategic locations, existing industrial infrastructure, connectivity, and potential for expanding defence manufacturing capabilities within the state.

11. (D) Rampur
The Aryabhata Planetarium is situated in Rampur district, Uttar Pradesh. It holds distinction as the first planetarium in India based on state-of-the-art digital laser technology. The planetarium offers immersive astronomical presentations and educational shows, playing an essential role in promoting scientific awareness, space science education, and public interest in astronomy across the region.

12. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Narora Atomic Power Station utilizes Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors to generate commercial nuclear electricity safely. These reactors use natural uranium oxide as fuel while utilizing heavy water as both a neutron moderator and coolant. The technical properties of heavy water enable efficient sustained nuclear chain reactions using unenriched natural uranium fuel without requiring complex enrichment procedures.

13. (C) Maharajganj
The Sonauli Integrated Check Post is situated in the Maharajganj district of Uttar Pradesh along the international border with Nepal. Equipped with modern electronic surveillance, cross-border customs infrastructure, and security monitoring systems, it facilitates regulated border clearance, enhances trade logistics, and maintains strict border security along the open international boundary line with Nepal.

14. (D) Lucknow
The State Cyber Crime Headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Police is located in Lucknow. It functions as the central nodal agency for supervising complex cybercrime investigations, implementing advanced digital forensics, managing specialized police stations across administrative divisions, and coordinating statewide operational initiatives against online financial fraud, cyber security threats, and electronic crimes.

15. (D) I, II and III
Narora Atomic Power Station is located on the banks of the Ganga River in Bulandshahr district. It comprises two operational 220 MW Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor units generating base-load electrical power. Commercial operation and management are overseen by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, fulfilling safety guidelines and regulatory requirements established by atomic energy authorities.

16. (B) Indira Gandhi Planetarium, Lucknow
The Indira Gandhi Planetarium, located in Lucknow, features a unique architectural design shaped like the ringed planet Saturn. Constructed with a distinctive outer ring structure, the venue functions as a prominent scientific hub offering digital sky projections, space exhibitions, and public educational programs aimed at encouraging scientific temper and astronomical curiosity among visitors.

NODIA

17. (B) Kanpur
The Field Gun Factory is an important defence production establishment situated in Kanpur. Functioning as a key manufacturing unit under Advanced Weapons and Equipment India Limited, it specializes in producing heavy artillery systems, naval guns, tank guns, and high-precision ordnance components, contributing directly to arming the Indian Armed Forces through specialized metallurgy and manufacturing capabilities.

18. (B) 1975
The Uttar Pradesh Council of Science and Technology was established in 1975 as an autonomous body to promote scientific research, technological advancement, and innovation in the state. It acts as the apex agency for coordinating science schemes, supporting research projects, conferring state scientific awards, and spreading scientific awareness across educational institutions and rural communities.

19. (A) I, II and III only
Aligarh node focuses on small arms, precision engineering, and hardware manufacturing.

which location to advance police technology and criminal investigation?
(A) Knowledge Park, Greater Noida
(B) Chakeri Industrial Region, Kanpur
(C) Naini Industrial Complex, Prayagraj
(D) Piparsand, Lucknow

88. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pair of institute and location in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) CSIR-NBRI - Lucknow
(B) CSIR-IITR - Lucknow
(C) ICAR-IIVR - Varanasi
(D) CSIR-CIMAP - Kanpur

89. ICMR-National JALMA Institute for Leprosy and Other Mycobacterial Diseases, carrying out biomedical research, is located in which district?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Meerut
(D) Agra

90. Consider the following statements regarding planetariums in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Indira Gandhi Planetarium in Lucknow features a Saturn-shaped architecture.
II. Aryabhata Planetarium in Rampur is India's first planetarium based on digital laser projection technology.
III. Veer Bahadur Singh Planetarium is situated in Gorakhpur.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

91. Sonbhadra district in Uttar Pradesh hosts which major thermal power station operated by NTPC that provides baseload energy security?
(A) Narora Atomic and Thermal Power Complex
(B) Harduaganj Thermal Power Station, Aligarh
(C) Rosa Thermal Power Plant, Shahjahanpur
(D) Singrauli Thermal Power Station

92. DMSRDE Kanpur specializes in the development of which defence technology?
(A) Heavy torpedo guidance and underwater acoustic systems
(B) High-thrust jet propulsion engines and turbines
(C) High-frequency satellite transponders and radars
(D) Non-metallic materials and body armor

93. The Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Uttar Pradesh (RSAC-UP) operates under which administrative department of the State Government?
(A) Department of Information Technology and Electronics
(B) Department of Planning and Economic Statistics
(C) Department of Revenue and Land Records
(D) Department of Science and Technology

94. What is the name of the AI-driven citizen grievance portal and chatbot launched by UP Police for online verification and assistance?
(A) Police Mitra AI
(B) Suraksha Bot
(C) UP Cyber Dost
(D) UP Cop

95. Consider the following research institutes in Uttar Pradesh and their parent organizations:
I. Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) - CSIR
II. Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) - ICAR
III. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (IISR) - ICAR
IV. Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences (BSIP) - Autonomous institute under DST
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

96. Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) Ghaziabad unit primarily specializes in manufacturing which defence equipment?
(A) Heavy artillery guns and armored vehicles
(B) Tactical military transport aircraft and jets
(C) Diesel-electric attack submarines
(D) Radars, sonar, and C4I systems

97. The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA) central office is located in:
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Kanpur
(C) Noida
(D) Lucknow

98. Ordnance Factory Kanpur (OFC) specializes in manufacturing which type of defence hardware?
(A) Advanced parachutes and heavy air-drop

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frequency imagery that enables precise tracking of flood inundation and river dynamics along major channels such as the Ghaghara, Rapti, and Gandak, validating the scientific monitoring methodology.

29. (C) HAL Korwa Division
The Korwa Division of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, located in Amethi district, specializes in manufacturing advanced avionics systems, flight instruments, navigation systems, and display units for military aircraft and helicopters. It plays a critical role in equipping Indian defence platforms with modern electronic architecture, flight display technologies, and weapon management computers.

30. (D) Ghaziabad
Bharat Electronics Limited operates its primary Uttar Pradesh manufacturing plant at Ghaziabad. This Navratna defence public sector unit specializes in design, development, and production of sophisticated radar systems, military communication equipment, optronics, microwave components, and command and control networks for the Indian Armed Forces, significantly enhancing indigenous electronic defence capabilities.

31. (A) IIT Kanpur
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur houses the C3iHub, a specialized Technology Innovation Hub focused on cybersecurity and the security of cyber-physical systems. Funded by the Department of Science and Technology, it develops advanced security solutions, incubates deep-tech startups, trains professionals, and protects critical national infrastructure from emerging cyber threats and malicious software attacks.

32. (B) Armament Research and Development Establishment (ARDE)
Armament Research and Development Establishment is a DRDO laboratory located in Pune, Maharashtra, not in Uttar Pradesh. In contrast, DMSRDE in Kanpur, ADRDE in Agra, and Ordnance Factory Muradnagar in Ghaziabad are prominent defence research and production facilities operating within Uttar Pradesh to support defence requirements across the armed forces.

33. (D) I, II and III
Uttar Pradesh introduced its Semiconductor Policy 2024, becoming the first northern Indian state to establish a dedicated semiconductor framework. The policy provides financial incentives, interest subvention, capital subsidies, and land concessions for fabrication facilities. A major semiconductor cluster is planned near Jewar's Noida International Airport to attract global semiconductor manufacturing investments.

34. (D) Kanpur
The National Sugar Institute is situated in Kanpur, functioning under the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India. It conducts research on sugar technology, sugarcane processing efficiency, alcohol technology, and biofuel production. The institute provides technical guidance, quality control standards, and professional education to support the growth of the sugar industry nationwide.

35. (D) Kanpur
The ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research is located at Kalyanpur in Kanpur. It conducts comprehensive research on pulse crops, including chickpea, pigeonpea, and lentils. The institute utilizes biotechnology, plant breeding, and disease management strategies to develop high-yielding, stress-tolerant crop varieties that boost national pulse production and support nutritional security across agricultural regions.

36. (D) Remote Sensing Applications Centre, UP (RSAC-UP)
The Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Uttar Pradesh provides satellite-based telemetry, GIS mapping, and flood inundation modeling to support state flood management initiatives. By delivering spatial analysis and real-time imagery, the center helps disaster management authorities identify vulnerable flood zones, monitor river basin changes, plan relief operations, and minimize flood damages effectively.

37. (D) Lucknow
The Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences is located in Lucknow. Operating as an autonomous research institution under the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, it conducts advanced scientific research in palaeobotany, plant evolution, past climate reconstruction, geochronology, and fossil

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Bulandshahr
The Narora Atomic Power Station is located in the Bulandshahr district of Uttar Pradesh along the banks of the River Ganga. It operates two pressurized heavy water reactor units that provide atomic power to the northern electrical grid. The plant is managed and operated by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited under strict safety protocols.

2. (C) 6
The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor encompasses six designated nodes spread across the state to boost defence manufacturing. These nodes are strategic hubs located in Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow. The project aims to reduce import dependence in aerospace and defence manufacturing while generating employment opportunities and encouraging technological innovation.

3. (C) Korwa, Amethi
Indo-Russian Rifles Private Limited is a joint venture setup at Korwa in Amethi district, Uttar Pradesh. The facility manufactures advanced Kalashnikov AK-203 assault rifles for the Indian Armed Forces. This project represents a significant international defence partnership aimed at modernizing infantry weapons through localized manufacturing and transfer of critical production technologies.

4. (D) Kanpur
The Defence Materials and Stores Research and Development Establishment is a premier laboratory of the Defence Research and Development Organisation located in Kanpur. It focuses on research and development of non-metallic materials, high-performance polymers, protective gear, and bulletproof body armor for military personnel, contributing significantly to domestic defence self-reliance and technology advancement.

5. (C) Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture - Varanasi
The Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture is located at Rehmankhera in Lucknow, rather than Varanasi. It functions under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to advance research on subtropical fruit crops like mango, guava, and papaya. Other institutes, such as Central Drug and Indian Veterinary Research institutes, are correctly paired with their places.

6. (B) Lucknow
A state-of-the-art production facility for BrahMos supersonic cruise missiles is established at the Lucknow node of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor. Managed by BrahMos Aerospace, this manufacturing unit is dedicated to producing, assembling, and testing advanced missile systems, strengthening indigenous defence equipment production capabilities and bolstering regional employment and infrastructure.

7. (D) Lucknow
The Regional Remote Sensing Centre - North, operating under the Indian Space Research Organisation, is situated in Lucknow. It delivers satellite-based geospatial applications, disaster management support, and natural resource mapping to government departments across northern India. The center plays a key role in enabling evidence-based spatial planning and environmental monitoring initiatives.

NODIA

8. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Central Drug Research Institute is located in Lucknow, focusing on pharmaceutical research. Indian Veterinary Research Institute operates in Izatnagar, Bareilly, advancing animal health sciences. Defence Materials and Stores Research and Development Establishment functions in Kanpur for defence material innovations. Indian Institute of Vegetable Research is established in Varanasi to enhance vegetable crop productivity and research.

9. (B) 1982
The Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Uttar Pradesh was established in 1982 as an autonomous organization under the Department of Science and Technology. It utilizes satellite remote sensing technology, geographic information systems, and spatial analysis to assist state departments in planning, managing natural resources, evaluating agricultural land,

operations across central India, it commands critical operational airbases, air defence surveillance radar networks, transport squadrons, and strategic air assets, playing a vital role in national security and regional air operations management.

48. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Geographically from West to East, the selected nodes follow a clear longitudinal order across Uttar Pradesh. Agra lies farthest west among the four, followed by Aligarh located to its northeast, Kanpur situated further east in the central region, and Lucknow positioned further east as the capital city node in the eastern central region.

49. (D) Bulandshahr
The Khurja Centre of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute is located in Bulandshahr district. Operating as a regional center of CSIR-CGCRI, it provides technical support, raw material testing, modern ceramic process technology, and research facilities to traditional and industrial ceramic manufacturers in Khurja, known widely as the ceramic city of India.

50. (A) Vigyan Gaurav Samman - Awarded by UPCST
Vigyan Gaurav Samman is the highest scientific award conferred by the Uttar Pradesh Council of Science and Technology for lifetime achievements in science and technology. Other options are incorrect because Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize is awarded nationally by CSIR, and Young Scientist awards in UP are conferred state-wide by UPCST rather than ISRO.

51. (D) Lucknow
The ICAR-Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research is located in Lucknow. The institute conducts comprehensive scientific research on sugarcane crop improvement, crop production management, protection technologies, and bio-energy generation. It works toward developing high-yielding, pest-resistant sugarcane varieties, mechanized farming tools, and efficient sugar processing technologies to support agricultural growth and bio-ethanol manufacturing.

52. (D) I, II and III
RSAC-UP plays a crucial role in state development by conducting land degradation and wasteland mapping in Bundelkhand. It collaborates with state disaster management agencies to map flood risks and river channel shifts along major basins. Additionally, it utilizes multi-spectral satellite imagery to continuously monitor forest cover changes and wetland ecological health statewide.

53. (D) Transformers and electric locomotives
The Jhansi manufacturing unit of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited specializes in manufacturing electrical equipment, including heavy-duty power transformers, instrument transformers, traction equipment, and diesel-electric locomotives. Established as a key heavy electrical engineering plant, it supplies critical power transmission components and railway traction systems to Indian Railways and major power utilities nationwide.

54. (D) Ghaziabad
Ordnance Factory Muradnagar is located in Ghaziabad district, Uttar Pradesh. Operating under Yantra India Limited, this specialized defence production unit manufactures high-grade steel castings, alloy castings, metal components, and specialized structural forgings required for military vehicles, armored platforms, and ammunition casings utilized by the Indian Armed Forces during field operations.

55. (D) Kanpur
The Small Arms Factory is located in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Functioning under Advanced Weapons and Equipment India Limited, it manufactures personal defense weapons, handguns, assault rifles, light machine guns, and specialized small arms for military, paramilitary, and police forces. The factory leverages modern precision machining and metallurgical technology to deliver quality combat arms.

56. (D) Ordnance Factory Korwa - Varanasi
Ordnance Factory Korwa is situated in Amethi district, not Varanasi. It specializes in advanced small arms production, including the joint venture manufacturing of Kalashnikov assault rifles. The other options correctly list Ordnance Factory Muradnagar in Ghaziabad, Ordnance Factory Hazratpur in Firozabad district near Agra, and Ordnance Equipment Factory located in Kanpur.

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analysis, serving as a globally recognized center for geological and biological evolution studies.

38. (A) I, II and III only
RMRC Gorakhpur researches vector-borne diseases like Japanese Encephalitis. IVRI operates at Izatnagar, Bareilly, for veterinary research, and JALMA Institute in Agra works on leprosy and mycobacterial diseases. Central Avian Research Institute is located at Izatnagar, Bareilly, not Varanasi, making the statement regarding its location in Varanasi factually incorrect.

39. (D) Bhadohi
The Indian Institute of Carpet Technology is located in Bhadohi, a renowned center for hand-knotted carpet production. Established by the Ministry of Textiles, the institute provides technical education, modern CAD-CAM design testing, eco-friendly dye processes, and quality testing facilities to upgrade traditional carpet craftsmanship and promote carpet exports from the region.

40. (D) Ordnance Clothing Factory - Gorakhpur
The Ordnance Clothing Factory is located in Shahjahanpur, not Gorakhpur. It produces specialized combat uniforms, high-altitude protective gear, extreme weather clothing, and textile equipment for the Indian Armed Forces. Other listed establishments, including Ordnance Factory Muradnagar, Ordnance Factory Hazratpur in Firozabad near Agra, and Small Arms Factory in Kanpur, are correctly matched.

41. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
ICMR-National JALMA Institute is situated in Agra, conducting leprosy and mycobacterial research. ICMR-Regional Medical Research Centre operates in Gorakhpur, addressing viral encephalitis. CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute functions in Lucknow, focusing on plant sciences. ICAR-National Sugar Institute is established in Kanpur, providing research and technology training for the sugar sector.

42. (B) Rehmankhera, Lucknow
The ICAR-Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture is located at Rehmankhera in Lucknow district. The institute carries out research on subtropical fruits such as mango, guava, papaya, and bael. It utilizes plant biotechnology, tissue culture, integrated pest management, and post-harvest technology to improve crop productivity, quality, and processing capabilities for fruit growers.

43. (C) Lakhimpur Kheri
Lakhimpur Kheri district shares the longest land border length with Nepal among the border districts of Uttar Pradesh. Due to open border dynamics, the border area requires continuous monitoring by the Sashastra Seema Bal using high-tech electronic surveillance, integrated check posts, thermal sensors, and mobile patrol units to ensure regional security and curb cross-border illegal activities.

44. (D) Param Shivay
Param Shivay is the High-Performance Computing supercomputer installed at IIT BHU Varanasi under the National Supercomputing Mission. Inaugurated to bolster advanced computational research, the system offers powerful processing capabilities for scientific simulations, weather forecasting, artificial intelligence applications, material science, and computational engineering across educational and research domain programs.

45. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Kanpur was designated as a major node under the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor due to its rich industrial heritage. The presence of established defence production units like the Small Arms Factory, Field Gun Factory, Ordnance Equipment Factory, and DMSRDE provides a robust ecosystem for expanding heavy military hardware and protective equipment manufacturing.

NODIA

46. (B) Lucknow
Uttar Pradesh's first dedicated Cyber Crime Police Station was established in Lucknow. Set up to handle complex digital crimes, online financial fraud, identity theft, and cyberstalking, it operates advanced digital forensic tools and specialized investigation facilities. This initiative marked the beginning of expanded cyber law enforcement infrastructure across administrative divisions of the state.

47. (D) Prayagraj
The Central Air Command headquarters of the Indian Air Force is located at Bamrauli in Prayagraj district. Established to oversee air

into traditional weaving techniques to modernize local handloom craft clusters.

67. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sashastra Seema Bal utilizes electro-optical surveillance, thermal imaging cameras, and drones along the UP-Nepal border to strengthen security. The open international border extending across seven districts presents security risks, illegal trafficking, and smuggling channels that necessitate advanced technological surveillance solutions to support round-the-clock border guarding operations effectively.

68. (D) Jawahar Planetarium, Prayagraj
The Jawahar Planetarium is located inside the historic Anand Bhawan complex in Prayagraj. Named after India's first Prime Minister, Jawahar Lal Nehru, the planetarium features astronomical shows, celestial sky projections, and space science exhibitions. It serves as an important educational venue promoting scientific awareness among students and public visitors in the region.

69. (D) Lucknow
The Regional Food Research and Analysis Centre is situated in Lucknow. Established as an autonomous facility under the state government, it provides comprehensive food testing, microbial analysis, chemical residual detection, and quality control services. The center assists food processing industries and regulatory authorities in ensuring food safety standards and preventing agricultural contamination.

70. (D) Lucknow
The central computerized dispatch hub and GPS surveillance headquarters for Uttar Pradesh Emergency Management System Dial 112 is located in Lucknow. The facility coordinates emergency response operations across the state, integrating real-time vehicle location tracking, digital caller identification, and rapid dispatch mechanisms for police, fire, and medical emergency assistance.

71. (D) I, II and III
Cyber Crime Police Stations are functional across all 18 administrative divisions of Uttar Pradesh. A state-level Cyber Command Centre with an advanced cyber forensic laboratory operates in Lucknow to coordinate complex investigations. Furthermore, the national financial fraud helpline 1930 is fully operational state-wide, enabling quick reporting and freezing of defrauded bank funds.

72. (D) Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar
The National Institute of Biologicals is located in Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar district. Operating as an autonomous institute under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, it acts as a national apex laboratory ensuring biological biosecurity and quality control of biological products, including vaccines, therapeutic proteins, blood products, and diagnostic reagents across India.

73. (D) Sitapur
Uttar Pradesh's largest Compressed Bio-Gas plant using crop stubble and agricultural waste for clean bio-energy generation was inaugurated in Sitapur district. Established to address agricultural residue burning and promote renewable energy production, the plant converts paddy straw into clean bio-gas for commercial applications, supporting environmental sustainability and green energy goals.

74. (D) IIT Kanpur
Defence Research and Development Organisation partnered with Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur to establish a Joint Advanced Technology Centre. This collaborative initiative focuses on advanced research in directed energy systems, cybersecurity, quantum technologies, autonomous systems, and advanced material engineering to develop innovative defence technologies and strengthen long-term national defence preparedness.

75. (D) Lucknow
The CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants is located in Lucknow. The institute utilizes plant biotechnology, agrotechnology, and genetic breeding to develop high-yielding cultivars of aromatic and medicinal crops such as Mentha, lemongrass, and vetiver. It plays a major role in expanding essential oil industries and supporting rural farming economy.

76. (A) Prayagraj
Harish-Chandra Research Institute is situated in Jhusi, Prayagraj district. Operating as an autonomous institution funded by the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of

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India, it conducts advanced theoretical research in fundamental physics and mathematics, including quantum field theory, string theory, condensed matter physics, and number theory, enjoying international scientific recognition.

77. (C) National Botanical Research Institute - Kanpur
The National Botanical Research Institute is located in Lucknow, not Kanpur. Operating as a premier CSIR laboratory, it focuses on plant taxonomy, biotechnology, conservation, and botanical research. Other listed pairs are correctly matched, including Central Drug Research Institute in Lucknow, Harish-Chandra Research Institute in Prayagraj, and Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research in Lucknow.

78. (D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences is situated in Lucknow, researching plant fossils and geological history. Harish-Chandra Research Institute operates in Prayagraj, specializing in theoretical physics and mathematics. Central Paper and Pulp Research Institute is based in Saharanpur, advancing industrial paper technology. National Institute of Biologicals functions in Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar.

79. (B) 1965
The CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research located in Lucknow was originally established in 1965 as the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre. Founded under the guidance of Professor S.H. Zaidi, it conducts pioneering research on environmental and industrial safety, chemical risk evaluation, water quality monitoring, nanomaterial safety, and human health risk assessment.

80. (D) National Remote Sensing Centre & RSAC-UP
Real-time satellite-based flood monitoring across the vulnerable floodplains of the Ghaghara and Rapti rivers in Uttar Pradesh is executed using spatial data provided by the National Remote Sensing Centre and RSAC-UP. Their remote sensing satellites and GIS mapping systems generate flood inundation maps to assist disaster response agencies in flood mitigation.

81. (D) I, II, III and IV
RSAC-UP utilizes satellite remote sensing for estimating crop acreage of wheat and sugarcane. The Bundelkhand Early Warning System incorporates microwave sensing for soil moisture monitoring. Flood models integrate GIS mapping and telemetry along major river basins, while AI-powered voice tools assist farmers through Kisan Call Centres in regional dialects across the state.

82. (C) 1987
The Jawahar Planetarium in Prayagraj was constructed in 1987 inside the historical Anand Bhawan premises. Managed by the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund, the planetarium was built to promote astronomical education and scientific interest among students. It continues to conduct regular celestial shows, digital sky projections, and public educational programs today.

83. (D) Lucknow
The dedicated manufacturing and integration facility for BrahMos supersonic cruise missiles is established at the Lucknow node of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor. Spread over a expansive area, this facility handles assembling, testing, and production of missile airframes and propulsion units, strengthening defence industrial capabilities in the state.

84. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Lucknow and Gautam Buddha Nagar (Noida) are being aggressively developed as primary technology and AI hubs in Uttar Pradesh. Both districts possess world-class educational institutions, high digital connectivity, established IT infrastructure, and proximity to governance and commercial centers, making them ideal locations for nurturing artificial intelligence ecosystems and tech investments.

85. (D) Rihand Dam (Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar)
Uttar Pradesh's largest floating solar power project is constructed on the reservoir of Rihand Dam, also known as Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar, located in Sonbhadra district. This innovative floating solar photovoltaic installation generates clean renewable energy, reduces land acquisition challenges, minimizes water evaporation losses, and supplies green power directly to the state grid.

NODIA

86. (D) Lucknow
The Indian Institute of Information Technology established under the public-private partnership mode in Uttar Pradesh is located in Lucknow.

Supported by the Ministry of Education, State Government, and industrial partners, the institute delivers specialized higher education, research programs, and technical innovation in computer science, information technology, artificial intelligence, and robotics.

87. (D) Piparsand, Lucknow
The Uttar Pradesh State Institute of Forensic Sciences has been established at Piparsand in Lucknow district. Founded to advance modern police technology, digital forensics, DNA profiling, and criminal investigation methodologies, the institute offers specialized academic degrees, technical research facilities, and training programs for law enforcement personnel and forensic scientists.

88. (D) CSIR-CIMAP - Kanpur
CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants is located in Lucknow, not Kanpur. It carries out plant biotechnology and agrotechnology research on essential oil crops. Other options are correctly paired: CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute in Lucknow, CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research in Lucknow, and ICAR-Indian Institute of Vegetable Research in Varanasi.

89. (D) Agra
The ICMR-National JALMA Institute for Leprosy and Other Mycobacterial Diseases is situated in Agra. Functioning under the Indian Council of Medical Research, the institute conducts research on leprosy, tuberculosis, and non-tuberculous mycobacterial infections, focusing on drug resistance, diagnostic development, molecular epidemiology, and field intervention strategies to control infectious diseases.

90. (D) I, II and III
Indira Gandhi Planetarium in Lucknow is renowned for its unique Saturn-shaped architectural design. Aryabhata Planetarium in Rampur holds distinction as India's first planetarium based on digital laser projection technology. Additionally, the Veer Bahadur Singh Planetarium operates in Gorakhpur, serving as a key center for astronomical education and public scientific awareness.

91. (D) Singrauli Thermal Power Station
Sonbhadra district hosts the Singrauli Thermal Power Station located at Shaktinagar. Operated by NTPC Limited, it was the first thermal power plant established by NTPC. The facility utilizes locally mined coal from the Singrauli coalfields to generate base-load electricity, playing a vital role in meeting regional energy demands across northern India.

92. (D) Non-metallic materials and body armor
DMSRDE Kanpur specializes in research and development of non-metallic materials, advanced polymers, composite materials, protective clothing, and ballistic body armor. As a specialized laboratory of DRDO, its technological innovations provide personal protection systems, bulletproof jacket materials, and specialized military gear tailored for defence and paramilitary operational requirements.

93. (D) Department of Science and Technology
The Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Uttar Pradesh operates under the administrative control of the Department of Science and Technology, Government of Uttar Pradesh. Established as an autonomous state body, it utilizes spatial technology, satellite data analysis, and GIS platforms to assist government departments in natural resource management and planning.

94. (D) UP Cop
UP Cop is the official citizen-centric mobile application and grievance portal developed by the Uttar Pradesh Police. Integrated with digital tools and automated features, the platform enables citizens to file online police complaints, track FIR statuses, request tenant and servant verifications, report lost property, and access essential police services electronically.

95. (D) I, II, III and IV
Central Drug Research Institute operates under CSIR in Lucknow. Indian Veterinary Research Institute functions under ICAR in Bareilly. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research works under ICAR in Lucknow. Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences is an autonomous research institution under the Department of Science and Technology, making all paired statements factually accurate.

96. (D) Radars, sonar, and C4I systems
The Ghaziabad unit of Bharat Electronics Limited specializes in the design, development, and manufacturing of advanced radar systems, military communication networks, microwave

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maximum impact in wheat production technology adoption?
(A) Eastern Uttar Pradesh
(B) Western Uttar Pradesh
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Rohilkhand

10. Remote Sensing Applications Centre Uttar Pradesh (RSAC-UP), which utilizes satellite imagery and geospatial technology for natural resource management in the state, was established with its headquarters at:
(A) Noida
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Prayagraj

11. Which premier engineering institution in Uttar Pradesh hosts a dedicated Artificial Intelligence Center of Excellence supported by the state startup ecosystem to foster AI innovations?
(A) IIT Kanpur
(B) IIT (BHU) Varanasi
(C) MNNIT Prayagraj
(D) HBTU Kanpur

12. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Western Uttar Pradesh recorded a significantly higher increase in agricultural yield than Eastern Uttar Pradesh during the Green Revolution.
Reason (R): Western Uttar Pradesh possessed superior canal and tube-well irrigation infrastructure necessary for High-Yielding Variety seeds.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

13. High-yielding mentha variety Kosi, which revolutionized mentha oil production and made Uttar Pradesh a leading global exporter of menthol, was developed by which research institute?
(A) CSIR-NBRI Lucknow
(B) ICAR-CISH Lucknow
(C) CSIR-IITR Lucknow
(D) CSIR-CIMAP Lucknow

14. Which district in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh has been selected for establishing major utility-scale solar power parks under the state clean energy mission?
(A) Ballia
(B) Basti
(C) Jalaun
(D) Deoria

15. The ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR), which plays a pivotal national role in pulse crop research and technology development, is headquartered in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Meerut
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Bareilly

16. Consider the following statements regarding the Narora Atomic Power Station in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is located on the banks of the Ganga river in Bulandshahr district.
II. It utilizes Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWR) designed indigenously.
III. It was the first nuclear power station established in South India.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

17. Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) has established functional technological incubation centres in Uttar Pradesh at multiple locations. Which of the following is NOT one of the functional STPI centres in UP?
(A) Chitrakoot
(B) Noida
(C) Kanpur
(D) Lucknow

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18. Under the Uttar Pradesh Electric Vehicle Manufacturing and Mobility Policy, what incentive is provided to clean transport technology adopters in the state?
(A) Free lifetime electricity supply at state-owned charging stations
(B) Mandatory replacement of all commercial vehicles within six months
(C) Complete exemption of road tax and registration fee on EVs registered in UP
(D) Free distribution of electric two-wheelers to all fresh graduates

CHAPTER 21

Achievements of ndians and Emerging Technologies

1. The Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), a premier constituent laboratory of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) known for developing indigenous pharmaceuticals, is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Prayagraj

2. Uttar Pradesh hosts the Narora Atomic Power Station, which represents a major indigenous achievement in nuclear power technology. In which district of Uttar Pradesh is this plant located?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Meerut
(C) Bulandshahr
(D) Mathura

3. World's first commercial Nano Urea Liquid plants established by IFFCO in Uttar Pradesh are located at which two places?
(A) Phulpur and Aonla
(B) Gorakhpur and Bareilly
(C) Jhansi and Kanpur
(D) Varanasi and Sultanpur

4. The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor comprises how many main strategic nodes for defense manufacturing and technology development?
(A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 6
(D) 8

5. Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences, an autonomous research institute under the Department of Science and Technology known for fossil research, is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Lucknow
(C) Varanasi
(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar

6. Harish-Chandra Research Institute (HRI), a premier institution devoted to research in Mathematics and Theoretical Physics funded by the Department of Atomic Energy, is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agra
(B) Kanpur
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Lucknow

7. The manufacturing unit for the BrahMos supersonic cruise missile under the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor project is being established at which node?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Aligarh
(C) Jhansi
(D) Lucknow

8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Research Institute in UP)
P. Indian Veterinary Research Institute
Q. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research
R. Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute
S. Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants
List II: (Location)
1. Jhansi
2. Bareilly
3. Lucknow
4. Lucknow
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

9. During the initial phase of the Green Revolution in India during the late 1960s, which geographic region of Uttar Pradesh experienced the

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(A) Prayagraj
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Varanasi
(D) Mathura

47. Central Carpet Research Institute (CCRI), established to provide technological support, raw material testing, and research for the carpet industry, is located in:
(A) Mirzapur
(B) Bhadohi
(C) Varanasi
(D) Jaunpur

48. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Lucknow has emerged as a major center for biological sciences and pharmaceutical research in North India.
Reason (R): Lucknow houses four major CSIR laboratories along with a dedicated state Biotechnology Park and medical research universities.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

49. A major proposed Drone Technology Park and manufacturing hub in Uttar Pradesh for commercial and agricultural drone innovations is being set up in:
(A) Greater Noida
(B) Jhansi
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Gorakhpur

50. Under the Uttar Pradesh State Bioenergy Policy, capital financial assistance is granted to investors setting up Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) units utilizing which abundant state resource?
(A) Non-renewable imported crude oil reserves
(B) Industrial coal mining and processing residue
(C) Paddy straw (Parali) and sugarcane press mud
(D) Hazardous nuclear and industrial waste

51. Nobel Laureate Sir C.V. Raman, who discovered the Raman Effect, was closely associated with scientific advancement in Uttar Pradesh through his role as an honorary fellow and academic guest at which university?
(A) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
(B) University of Allahabad, Prayagraj
(C) Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
(D) Lucknow University, Lucknow

52. Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM) / Mangalyaan tracking support during orbit insertion was supported by deep space telemetry receiving ground systems coordinated through space application nodes in UP working with:
(A) Remote Sensing Unit Kanpur
(B) IIT Roorkee Extension Saharanpur
(C) AMU Observatory Aligarh
(D) RSAC-UP Lucknow

53. Consider the following statements regarding IFFCO Nano Urea technology deployed in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Nano Urea plants were established at Phulpur (Prayagraj) and Aonla (Bareilly).
II. One 500 ml bottle of Nano Urea effectively replaces at least one 45 kg bag of conventional urea.
III. Nano Urea causes high soil salinity and severe groundwater pollution.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

54. Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT), offering specialized engineering education and technological R&D for textile and carpet industries, is situated at:
(A) Mirzapur
(B) Agra
(C) Bhadohi
(D) Ghaziabad

55. Central Avian Research Institute (CARI), specializing in poultry science, avian genetics, and post-harvest technology, is located at:
(A) Rehmankhera, Lucknow
(B) Kalyanpur, Kanpur
(C) Naini, Prayagraj
(D) Izatnagar, Bareilly

56. Supercomputer 'Param Shivay', developed under the National Supercomputing Mission of India, was inaugurated at which premier institution of Uttar Pradesh?

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19. Asia's first commercial-scale Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) plant based on agricultural residue and cattle dung technology was established in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Budaun
(B) Mathura
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Barabanki

20. Consider the following statements regarding CSIR laboratories located in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh:
I. CSIR-CDRI focuses on drug discovery and modern pharmaceutical development.
II. CSIR-NBRI conducts advanced research in plant science and botanical conservation.
III. CSIR-IITR conducts research on industrial toxicology and environmental health.
IV. CSIR-CIMAP specializes in aromatic and medicinal crop technologies.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

21. Accessories Division of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) in Uttar Pradesh, which supplies critical mechanical components for ISRO space missions including Chandrayaan, is located at:
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Amethi
(D) Ayodhya

22. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University (AKTU), which coordinates technical education and technology transfer programs across Uttar Pradesh, is headquartered in which city?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Lucknow
(D) Noida

23. CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research (IITR), which developed technological kits like Ksheer Tester for checking milk adulteration, is located in:
(A) Varanasi
(B) Agra
(C) Meerut
(D) Lucknow

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24. Match List I with List II regarding nodes of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor and their key development focus and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Defense Node)
P. Lucknow
Q. Amethi (Korwa)
R. Kanpur
S. Aligarh
List II: (Focus Area)
1. Hardware accessories and small arms manufacture
2. Small arms and Kalashnikov assault rifles manufacturing
3. Defense materials, textiles and UAV manufacturing
4. Supersonic missiles and UAV manufacturing
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

25. Indo-Russia Rifles Private Limited (IRRPL), established for the indigenous production of AK-203 assault rifles under the Make in India initiative, is situated at:
(A) Naini in Prayagraj district
(B) Korwa in Amethi district
(C) Chanderi in Lalitpur district
(D) Babina in Jhansi district

26. The ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), which developed pioneering vaccines for rinderpest and poultry diseases in India, is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Moradabad
(B) Bareilly
(C) Shahjahanpur
(D) Rampur

27. Identify the correct chronological sequence of the establishment of the following premier scientific research institutes in Uttar Pradesh (from earliest to latest):
1. ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Izatnagar
2. CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow
3. National Sugar Institute (NSI), Kanpur
4. Remote Sensing Applications Centre (RSAC-UP), Lucknow
(A) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(B) 3 - 1 - 4 - 2
(C) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4

(D) 1 - 2 - 4 - 3

28. The Uttar Pradesh Semiconductor Policy 2024 offers financial incentives to electronics technology firms setting up manufacturing units in the state. Which industrial body is the primary nodal agency for land allocation under this policy in the National Capital Region of UP?
(A) UPSIDA
(B) BIDA
(C) YEIDA
(D) GIDA

29. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh is being developed as a key hub for ultra-mega solar power parks in North India.
Reason (R): Bundelkhand possesses high solar irradiance levels and extensive non-agricultural wasteland suitable for ground-mounted solar PV installation.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

30. Namo 108, an indigenously developed lotus variety with 108 petals enriched with scientific features, was developed by which scientist group in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) CSIR-CIMAP, Lucknow
(B) ICAR-IIVR, Varanasi
(C) CSIR-NBRI, Lucknow
(D) BHU Agricultural Sciences Dept, Varanasi

31. Unified Payments Interface (UPI) digital transactions were integrated into civic tax payment systems for public services across all Municipal Corporations in Uttar Pradesh under which state digital initiative?
(A) Digital Saksham UP
(B) Smart City Mission UP
(C) e-District UP
(D) UP Online Seva

32. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, the father of India's Green Revolution, established strong collaborative ties with agricultural scientists in Uttar Pradesh primarily through wheat research programs hosted at which historic institution?
(A) Sam Higginbottom University, Prayagraj
(B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University, Meerut
(C) Banda University of Agriculture and Technology, Banda
(D) Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur

33. Under India's human spaceflight program Gaganyaan, testing equipment and specialised flight-suited hardware components were produced by defense and aeronautical research facilities located in:
(A) Kanpur and Lucknow
(B) Agra and Mathura
(C) Gorakhpur and Basti
(D) Jhansi and Banda

34. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Semiconductor Policy 2024:
I. It offers a capital subsidy on total fixed capital investment for semiconductor fabrication units.
II. It grants interest subvention and land cost rebates in YEIDA and other industrial zones.
III. It excludes foreign direct investment in microchip manufacturing within Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

35. Sugarcane variety Co-0238, which significantly improved sugarcane yield and recovery percentage across North India, was developed under sugarcane breeding programs widely adopted across UP mills in collaboration with which institute?
(A) UP Council of Sugarcane Research, Shahjahanpur
(B) ICAR-Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (IISR), Lucknow
(C) National Sugar Institute, Kanpur
(D) Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Lucknow

36. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has manufacturing facilities in Uttar Pradesh in which of the following cities?
(A) Varanasi and Prayagraj
(B) Bareilly and Moradabad
(C) Agra and Meerut

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(D) Lucknow and Kanpur

37. Uttar Pradesh Government announced the creation of the state's first dedicated Artificial Intelligence (AI) City at which location?
(A) Noida
(B) Lucknow
(C) Greater Noida
(D) Kanpur

38. The dedicated Biotechnology Park of Uttar Pradesh, set up jointly by the Department of Biotechnology (Government of India) and the State Government, is situated at:
(A) Greater Noida
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Lucknow
(D) Varanasi

39. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor:
I. It includes six nodes: Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow.
II. Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority (UPEIDA) is the nodal agency.
III. It aims to reduce dependence on foreign defense imports under Make in India.
IV. It exclusively allows public sector defense undertakings and bars private companies.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

40. The Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) operates a premier research institute in Uttar Pradesh for high-performance computing and software technology development in:
(A) Noida
(B) Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Kanpur

41. The National Sugar Institute (NSI), a central institute catering to technological advancements in sugar processing and alcohol technology, is located in:
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Meerut
(D) Muzaffarnagar

42. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Establishment / Division)
P. HAL Accessories Division
Q. Ordnance Factory
R. Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)
S. Indo-Russian Rifles Private Limited
List II: (Location in UP)
1. Ghaziabad
2. Amethi
3. Kanpur
4. Lucknow
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

43. Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose's classic work on plant biophysics and responses in living non-living systems influenced botanical and agricultural research institutions established in UP, particularly in plant physiology studies at:
(A) CSIR-NBRI, Lucknow
(B) CSIR-CDRI, Lucknow
(C) ICAR-IVRI, Bareilly
(D) DMSRDE, Kanpur

44. The Defence Materials and Stores Research and Development Establishment (DMSRDE), a specialised DRDO laboratory working on technical textiles, body armor, and defense materials, is situated in:
(A) Agra
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Jhansi

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45. Arrange the following four nodes of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor in geographic order from West to East:
1. Aligarh
2. Agra
3. Kanpur
4. Lucknow
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
(B) 2 - 1 - 4 - 3
(C) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
(D) 3 - 1 - 2 - 4

46. The commercial rollout of 5G telecommunication service in Uttar Pradesh was launched first in which holy city along with major NCR hubs?

components, sonar hardware, and command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) systems for the Indian Armed Forces, strengthening tactical surveillance and defence communication capabilities.

97. (D) Lucknow
The central administrative office of the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority is located in Lucknow. Operating under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, UPSDMA formulates disaster management policies, coordinates flood and drought mitigation strategies, manages emergency response mechanisms, and implements state-wide disaster preparedness and risk reduction initiatives effectively.

98. (D) Medium and heavy caliber weapons
Ordnance Factory Kanpur specializes in manufacturing medium and heavy caliber weapons, tank armament, artillery guns, and specialized military hardware components. Functioning under Advanced Weapons and Equipment India Limited, the factory leverages modern metallurgy, precision forging, and heavy engineering technologies to supply reliable armaments to the Indian Armed Forces.

99. (D) ICMR-RMRC - Gorakhpur
ICMR-Regional Medical Research Centre is located in Gorakhpur, focusing on viral diseases like Japanese Encephalitis. Other pairs are incorrect: Central Avian Research Institute is in Bareilly, Indian Institute of Pulses Research is located in Kanpur, and National Sugar Institute is situated in Kanpur rather than Meerut.

100. (D) Japanese Encephalitis
The ICMR-Regional Medical Research Centre in Gorakhpur was established specifically to conduct scientific research, surveillance, and disease control studies on Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. These viral diseases have historically affected Eastern Uttar Pradesh, and the center provides vital diagnostic support, epidemiological studies, and biosecurity measures.

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(A) IIT (BHU) Varanasi
(B) IIT Kanpur
(C) MNNIT Prayagraj
(D) AMU Aligarh

57. Uttar Pradesh's dedicated Medical Device Park, designed for high-tech health technology manufacturing, is being developed at which industrial zone?
(A) Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority (GIDA) area
(B) Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA) area
(C) Satharia Industrial Development Authority (SIDA) area
(D) Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Authority (UPSIDA) Jhansi

58. Consider the following statements regarding ICAR research institutions in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Indian Institute of Vegetable Research (IIVR) is located in Varanasi.
II. Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH) is located in Lucknow.
III. Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR) is located in Kanpur.
IV. Central Avian Research Institute (CARI) is located in Bareilly.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

59. The National Centre for Organic and Natural Farming (NCONF), which provides technological protocols and bio-fertilizer strain standards across India, is located in:
(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Meerut
(C) Moradabad
(D) Bareilly

60. Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), a defense public sector undertaking manufacturing radar, optoelectronics, and electronic voting machines, has its major UP unit in:
(A) Kanpur
(B) Agra
(C) Ghaziabad
(D) Lucknow

61. Match List I with List II regarding emerging technology and industrial parks in Uttar Pradesh and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Park / Hub)
P. Medical Device Park
Q. AI City Project
R. Leather Technology Park
S. Carpet Technology Hub
List II: (District / Location)
1. Lucknow
2. YEIDA (Greater Noida)
3. Bhadohi
4. Unnao / Kanpur
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

62. Navigation with Indian Constellation (NavIC) satellite technology is an example of a dual-use technology utilized in Uttar Pradesh for which public application?
(A) Automated grading and processing of university examination answer sheets
(B) Manual collection of toll tax and vehicle registration at expressway booths
(C) Real-time tracking of state public transport buses and disaster management
(D) Physical distribution and verification of paper-based land revenue deeds

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63. Which premier institute in Uttar Pradesh established a dedicated Center of Excellence in Quantum Computing and Quantum Information to advance research in quantum algorithms?
(A) IIT (BHU) Varanasi
(B) IIT Kanpur
(C) HBTU Kanpur
(D) IERT Prayagraj

64. Under the Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy 2022, what target capacity of solar power generation has been set for achievement in the state by 2027?
(A) 22,000 MW
(B) 5,000 MW
(C) 10,000 MW
(D) 50,000 MW

65. Choose the correct chronological order of the following technological milestones in Uttar Pradesh's industrial and scientific history:
1. Commissioning of Narora Atomic Power Station Unit-1
2. Establishment of Remote Sensing

(A) Chitrakoot
(B) Mahoba
(C) Jhansi
(D) Lalitpur

85. Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI), providing technology development and environmental audit facilities to paper mills, is situated in:
(A) Muzaffarnagar
(B) Saharanpur
(C) Bijnor
(D) Rampur

86. Which region in Uttar Pradesh has been selected for setting up a major commercial semiconductor assembly, testing, and packaging (ATMP) plant with central and state policy support?
(A) Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority (BIDA) region
(B) Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority (GIDA) region
(C) Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA) region
(D) Satharia Industrial Development Authority (SIDA) region

87. The Green Hydrogen Policy of Uttar Pradesh aims to establish production hubs for clean hydrogen technology, with priority clusters targeted near:
(A) Jhansi and Mahoba
(B) Mathura and Gorakhpur
(C) Mirzapur and Sonbhadra
(D) Bijnor and Saharanpur

88. National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), designed to advance higher education and innovation in pharmaceutical sciences, is located in UP at:
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Rae Bareli
(D) Prayagraj

89. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Greater Noida and the Yamuna Expressway belt are emerging as major electronics and semiconductor manufacturing hubs in North India.
Reason (R): Proximity to Jewar International Airport, multimodal logistics hubs, and dedicated capital subsidies under state policies attract global tech investors to this region.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

90. 'Saheli', the world's first non-steroidal, once-a-week oral contraceptive pill, was developed by scientists at which institution in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) CSIR-CDRI, Lucknow
(B) King George's Medical University, Lucknow
(C) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
(D) ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bareilly

91. Under ISRO's Tele-medicine network program, several district hospitals in remote areas of Uttar Pradesh were linked to specialty medical centers via satellite links coordinated by:
(A) King George's Medical University, Lucknow
(B) SGPGI, Lucknow
(C) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
(D) Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Medical College, Meerut

92. Consider the following statements regarding solar energy initiatives in Bundelkhand, Uttar Pradesh:
I. Solar parks of multiple megawatt capacities are operational in Jalaun, Jhansi, and Lalitpur.
II. Green Energy Corridor transmission infrastructure is constructed to evacuate solar power from Bundelkhand.
III. Bundelkhand receives the lowest annual solar radiation among all geographic zones of Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

93. The Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT), providing technological advancements in weaving, dyeing, and handloom design, is situated in Uttar Pradesh at:
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Meerut

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(C) University of Allahabad
(D) Aligarh Muslim University

75. ICAR-Indian Institute of Vegetable Research (IIVR), which develops pest-resistant vegetable varieties and hybrid technologies, is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gazipur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Mirzapur
(D) Jaunpur

76. Yotta D1, North India's first hyperscale, automated data centre park housing critical digital infrastructure and cloud services, was inaugurated at:
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Greater Noida
(D) Ayodhya

77. CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) in Lucknow developed a novel, low-THC scientific strain of which plant for medicinal and industrial fiber applications?
(A) Opium Poppy
(B) Tobacco
(C) Cannabis
(D) Sugarcane

78. Consider the following statements regarding Remote Sensing Applications Centre Uttar Pradesh (RSAC-UP):
I. It is an autonomous organization under the Department of Science and Technology, Government of Uttar Pradesh.
II. It provides remote sensing and GIS data for wasteland mapping and flood monitoring in UP.
III. Its main campus is situated in Lucknow.
IV. It manufactures satellite launch vehicles for ISRO.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

79. A technological plant converting non-recyclable plastic waste into diesel and clean fuel was commissioned in Uttar Pradesh at:
(A) Kanpur
(B) Moradabad
(C) Mathura
(D) Ghaziabad

80. The reactor technology utilized in the dual units of Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS) in Uttar Pradesh belongs to which reactor generation/type?
(A) Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR)
(B) Boiling Water Reactor (BWR)
(C) Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR)
(D) High-Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor (HTGR)

81. Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI), which conducts multidisciplinary technological research on forage crops and grassland management, is located in:
(A) Jhansi
(B) Banda
(C) Hamirpur
(D) Jalaun

82. Which city in Uttar Pradesh acts as the regional headquarters for Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) supervising IT/ITeS technology parks across the state?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Bareilly
(C) Noida
(D) Gorakhpur

83. Match List I with List II regarding scientific research institutes in Uttar Pradesh and their primary fields of focus and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Institute)
P. CSIR-CDRI
Q. CSIR-NBRI
R. CSIR-IITR
S. CSIR-CIMAP
List II: (Primary Focus Area)
1. Plant sciences and botanical R&D
2. Drug research and pharmaceutical development
3. Aromatic plants and essential oil technology
4. Industrial toxicology and environmental health testing
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

84. ICAR-Central Agroforestry Research Institute (CAFRI), dedicated to developing agroforestry technology models for farmers, is located in:

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Applications Centre (RSAC-UP)
3. Launch of Uttar Pradesh Semiconductor Policy
4. Establishment of CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute

(A) 4 - 2 - 1 - 3
(B) 2 - 4 - 3 - 1
(C) 1 - 2 - 4 - 3
(D) 4 - 1 - 2 - 3

66. National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR), a premier ICAR institute dedicated to conservation and genetic cataloging of fish species, is situated in:
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Lucknow
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Varanasi

67. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Application of IFFCO Nano Urea Liquid in Uttar Pradesh farms reduces the overall requirement of conventional granular urea.
Reason (R): Nano Urea has higher nutrient use efficiency and is directly absorbed through leaves via foliar spray without high leaching losses.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

68. Which CSIR institute in Lucknow provides specialized technological evaluation of water toxicity and heavy metal presence in the Ganga river under the Namami Gange program in UP?
(A) CSIR-NBRI
(B) CSIR-CIMAP
(C) CSIR-IITR
(D) CSIR-CDRI

69. The PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Park, incorporating modern automated textile technologies, is being established jointly across which two districts of UP?
(A) Kanpur and Unnao
(B) Varanasi and Bhadohi
(C) Lucknow and Hardoi
(D) Meerut and Muzaffarnagar

70. ICAR-Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH), known for pioneering research in mango, guava, and papaya tissue culture and processing technology, is located at:
(A) Izatnagar, Bareilly
(B) Rehmankhera, Lucknow
(C) Babugarh, Hapur
(D) Malihabad, Lucknow

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71. The Telecom Centre of Excellence (TCOE) focused on wireless technology research was set up in Uttar Pradesh at the Saharanpur campus of which premier institute?
(A) IIT Kanpur
(B) IIT BHU
(C) IIT Roorkee
(D) NIT Kurukshetra

72. Consider the following statements regarding the Green Revolution achievements in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It led to high growth in wheat production in Western UP districts like Meerut and Muzaffarnagar.
II. It relied heavily on High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, expanded canal irrigation, and chemical fertilizers.
III. Bundelkhand region emerged as the largest wheat-exporting hub of India during the late 1960s.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

73. Under the One District One Product (ODOP) digital enablement program, Uttar Pradesh partnered with major e-commerce platforms to provide global market access to traditional artisans. Which digital platform was developed natively by UP to link local products to government procurement?
(A) UP Digital Mandi Portal
(B) UP Craft Bazaar App
(C) GeM Portal ODOP Integration
(D) Hastkala Digital UP

74. Indian physicist Satyendra Nath Bose, famous for Bose-Einstein statistics and Bosons, served as Professor and Head of the Department of Physics at which university in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow University
(B) Banaras Hindu University

94. Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCC), utilizing AI-based video analytics and digital traffic management technologies, have been operationalized across how many designated Smart Cities in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 10
(B) 5
(C) 17
(D) 12

95. The Startup Incubation and Innovation Centre (SIIC) at IIT Kanpur has achieved national acclaim for incubating advanced technological innovations primarily in which sectors?
(A) Traditional chemical dyeing and manual handloom weaving
(B) Cybersecurity, Drones, and Medical Devices
(C) Paper pulping technology and coal mining processes
(D) Brick kiln construction and artisanal handloom sector

96. Consider the following statements regarding biotech and medical research advancements in Uttar Pradesh:
I. CSIR-CDRI Lucknow developed the anti-malarial drug Arteether.
II. SGPGI Lucknow is a premier tertiary medical research institute conducting advanced clinical R&D.
III. Biotechnology Park Lucknow acts as an incubator for bio-entrepreneurs.
IV. Uttar Pradesh has no state government policy for biotechnology development.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

97. Which state university in Uttar Pradesh has established specialized space science research and incubation cells under ISRO's space technology promotion initiative?
(A) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University
(B) Bundelkhand University, Jhansi
(C) University of Lucknow
(D) Chaudhary Charan Singh University, Meerut

98. The BrahMos Aerospace cruise missile manufacturing unit being constructed in Lucknow under the Defence Corridor initiative is established under a joint venture between India's DRDO and which nation?
(A) Russia
(B) France
(C) United States
(D) Israel

99. The Uttar Pradesh Council of Science and Technology (UPCST), which promotes grassroots scientific innovations and awards state science honours, is headquartered in:
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur
(D) Varanasi

100. Modern dairy processing and automated chilling technologies under Operation Flood were introduced in Uttar Pradesh through which apex cooperative milk organization?
(A) Uttar Pradesh State Agro Industrial Development Corporation
(B) Uttar Pradesh Organic Agriculture Development Board
(C) Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation (Parag)
(D) Uttar Pradesh Essential Commodities Trading Corporation

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public defense undertakings, promoting joint investments in military manufacturing.

40. (A) Noida
The Centre for Development of Advanced Computing operates a major research facility in Noida. This center engages in software technology development, high-performance computing applications, electronic governance solutions, and cyber security research. It serves as an essential technology hub supporting academic institutions, industrial partnerships, and government digital infrastructure.

41. (B) Kanpur
The National Sugar Institute is a premier central institute situated in Kanpur under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. It provides technical education, research, and consultancy services to the sugar and fermentation industries. The institute advances energy-efficient processing technologies and byproduct utilization methods.

42. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
HAL Accessories Division is located in Lucknow. Ordnance Factory facilities operate prominently in Kanpur for defense equipment. Bharat Electronics Limited maintains its key regional unit in Ghaziabad for defense electronics. Indo-Russian Rifles Private Limited is situated in Amethi for assault rifle production.

43. (A) CSIR-NBRI, Lucknow
Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose's research on plant physiology and biophysics inspired botanical research institutes in Uttar Pradesh, particularly CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute in Lucknow. The institute conducts advanced studies on plant responses, metabolic pathways, and environmental adaptation, continuing the scientific tradition of exploring biophysical phenomena in plants.

44. (C) Kanpur
The Defence Materials and Stores Research and Development Establishment is a specialized laboratory of DRDO located in Kanpur. It focuses on research and development of non-metallic materials, body armor, technical textiles, polymers, and camouflage systems, providing crucial protection and equipment materials for the Indian Armed Forces.

45. (A) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
Geographically, arranging these Defence Corridor nodes from West to East starts with Aligarh in the far west, followed by Agra further south-east. Proceeding eastward leads to Kanpur in central Uttar Pradesh, and finally Lucknow positioned to the east of Kanpur, forming the sequential geographical alignment 1 - 2 - 3 - 4.

46. (C) Varanasi
Varanasi was among the earliest cities in Uttar Pradesh to receive commercial 5G telecommunication services alongside major NCR hubs. High-speed 5G connectivity was introduced to modernize communication infrastructure, support smart governance applications, enhance tourist services, and facilitate digital economic growth across the urban region.

47. (B) Bhadohi
The Central Carpet Research Institute is located in Bhadohi, known as a principal center for hand-knotted carpet manufacturing. The institute provides technical support, raw material testing, quality standards compliance, and eco-friendly processing technologies, strengthening the carpet export industry and supporting artisan livelihoods in the region.

48. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Lucknow has established itself as a premier hub for biological sciences and pharmaceutical research in North India. This status is supported by four major CSIR institutes, a dedicated state Biotechnology Park, and renowned medical research universities. These institutions collectively foster an ecosystem for biomedical discovery and health science innovations.

49. (A) Greater Noida
Greater Noida has been designated for establishing a major Drone Technology Park and manufacturing hub in Uttar Pradesh. The project aims to accelerate research, prototyping, and assembly of commercial, defense, and agricultural drones, leveraging proximity to technical institutes, international transport links, and industrial infrastructure in the region.

50. (C) Paddy straw (Parali) and sugarcane press mud
Under the Uttar Pradesh State Bioenergy Policy, financial assistance is granted to investors setting

NODIA

10. (B) Lucknow
Remote Sensing Applications Centre Uttar Pradesh is an autonomous scientific organization under the state Department of Science and Technology. Headquartered in Lucknow, it utilizes satellite remote sensing and geographic information systems for resource planning. The center supports government departments by generating spatial data for agriculture, forestry, water resources, and urban development.

11. (A) IIT Kanpur
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur hosts a dedicated Artificial Intelligence Center of Excellence designed to foster technological innovation and startup growth. Supported by state initiatives, the facility provides state-of-the-art computational infrastructure, mentorship, and research opportunities. It accelerates solutions in machine learning, robotics, healthcare technologies, and smart governance applications.

12. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Western Uttar Pradesh achieved significantly higher agricultural growth than Eastern regions during the Green Revolution due to superior infrastructure. High-yielding seed varieties required intensive watering and chemical inputs, which were supported by Western districts' extensive canal networks and private tube wells. Consequently, robust irrigation enabled rapid adoption and higher crop yields.

13. (D) CSIR-CIMAP Lucknow
The high-yielding mentha variety named Kosi was developed by the Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants in Lucknow. This scientific breakthrough enhanced menthol content and shortened crop maturity duration. The widespread adoption of Kosi transformed agrarian economics in Uttar Pradesh, making the state a leading global exporter of mentha oil.

14. (C) Jalaun
Jalaun district in the Bundelkhand region has been selected for developing large utility-scale solar power projects under clean energy initiatives. The area features extensive non-agricultural land and favorable solar radiation levels, ideal for photovoltaic power generation. These projects expand renewable energy capacity, strengthen regional power grids, and promote economic growth.

15. (B) Kanpur
The Indian Institute of Pulses Research is a national institute under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research located in Kanpur. It conducts basic, strategic, and applied research on pulse crops like chickpea, pigeonpea, and lentil. The institute focuses on crop improvement, disease resistance, high-yielding seed varieties, and post-harvest technology.

16. (A) I and II only
Narora Atomic Power Station is located along the Ganga River in Bulandshahr district, Northern India. It operates indigenously designed Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors equipped with double containment safety systems. Being situated in Uttar Pradesh, it is not located in South India, making statements about its northern geographic setting historically and geographically accurate.

17. (A) Chitrakoot
Software Technology Parks of India establishes incubation facilities to promote software exports and IT entrepreneurship across the country. Functional centers in Uttar Pradesh operate in key urban and industrial locations such as Noida, Kanpur, and Lucknow. Chitrakoot does not house a functional Software Technology Park of India technological center.

18. (C) Complete exemption of road tax and registration fee on EVs registered in UP
The Uttar Pradesh Electric Vehicle Manufacturing and Mobility Policy provides financial incentives to promote clean transportation. Among key buyer incentives, the policy offers complete exemption from road tax and registration fees for electric vehicles purchased and registered in the state. This initiative aims to accelerate electric vehicle adoption and reduce urban pollution.

19. (A) Budaun
Asia's first commercial-scale Compressed Bio-Gas plant utilizing agricultural residues and cattle dung was established in Budaun district, Uttar Pradesh. The facility processes biomass to produce clean renewable bio-gas while yielding organic manure. This technology provides an effective waste management solution, reduces

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ANSWERS

1. (A) Lucknow
The Central Drug Research Institute is a premier multidisciplinary research laboratory functioning under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Located in Lucknow, the institute focuses on drug discovery, biomedical innovations, and pharmaceutical research. It plays a critical role in developing affordable indigenous medicines, conducting clinical trials, and advancing chemical biology applications.

2. (C) Bulandshahr
Narora Atomic Power Station is a prominent nuclear power plant operated by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited. Situated in the Bulandshahr district along the banks of the Ganga River, it features pressurized heavy water reactors. The plant provides significant electricity generation while adhering to stringent environmental and nuclear safety protocols.

3. (A) Phulpur and Aonla
The Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited established commercial Nano Urea Liquid plants at Phulpur in Prayagraj district and Aonla in Bareilly district. These facilities utilize advanced nanotechnology to yield efficient nitrogen delivery systems for plants. This innovative fertilizer reduces chemical runoff, enhances crop productivity, and supports environmentally sustainable agricultural practices.

4. (C) 6
The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor comprises six strategically planned manufacturing nodes across the state. These nodes are located in Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow. The initiative aims to enhance indigenous defense production, attract domestic and foreign investments, foster technological innovation, and reduce reliance on imported defense equipment.

5. (B) Lucknow
The Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeosciences is an autonomous research institution under the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. Located in Lucknow, it specializes in plant fossil studies, palaeoecology, and evolutionary biology. The institute conducts pioneering research on ancient biological systems, past climate changes, and geological time scales.

NODIA

6. (C) Prayagraj
Harish-Chandra Research Institute is a premier institution dedicated to advanced research in mathematics and theoretical physics. Located in Prayagraj, it receives funding from the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India. The institute fosters high-level academic research, offers doctoral programs, and actively contributes to international scientific collaborations and theoretical developments.

7. (D) Lucknow
The manufacturing unit for BrahMos supersonic cruise missiles is being established at the Lucknow node of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor. This facility is a joint enterprise supporting defense self-reliance under national manufacturing policies. It focuses on assembling modern missile systems, creating high-tech employment opportunities, and strengthening strategic defense capabilities.

8. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Indian Veterinary Research Institute is situated in Bareilly, focusing on animal health and vaccine development. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research operates in Lucknow to improve crop productivity. Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute is based in Jhansi for forage research. Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants functions in Lucknow.

9. (B) Western Uttar Pradesh
During the initial phase of the Green Revolution in the late 1960s, Western Uttar Pradesh experienced the highest impact in agricultural productivity. The region possessed well-established canal systems, tubewell irrigation facilities, and progressive farming communities. These factors facilitated the widespread adoption of high-yielding wheat seed varieties, chemical fertilizers, and modern mechanization.

and climatic advantages directly drive clean energy development across the region.

30. (C) CSIR-NBRI, Lucknow
Namo 108 is an indigenously developed lotus variety featuring 108 petals, developed by scientists at CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute in Lucknow. This strain was cloned and characterized for enhanced flowering duration and resistance to environmental stress, representing an important achievement in floriculture research and plant taxonomy.

31. (B) Smart City Mission UP
Under the Smart City Mission in Uttar Pradesh, Unified Payments Interface transactions were integrated into municipal revenue collection systems across municipal corporations. This digital governance initiative enables citizens to pay property taxes, water bills, and public service utility charges online, ensuring transparency, convenience, and efficient civic financial management.

32. (D) Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur
Dr. M.S. Swaminathan collaborated extensively with agricultural scientists at Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology in Kanpur. This historical institution hosted vital agronomic evaluations during the Green Revolution. Their joint work focused on developing high-yielding wheat varieties, crop protection protocols, and soil nutrition management strategies.

33. (A) Kanpur and Lucknow
Facilities in Kanpur and Lucknow participated in producing specialized testing hardware and flight-suited structural components for the Gaganyaan human spaceflight mission. Kanpur's defense laboratories provided advanced material technology, while aeronautical manufacturing capabilities in Lucknow crafted mechanical components, reflecting the state's significant contributions to national aerospace engineering programs.

34. (A) I and II only
The Uttar Pradesh Semiconductor Policy 2024 offers financial incentives, including capital investment subsidies, interest subvention, and land rebates in designated industrial zones like YEIDA. The policy encourages both domestic investment and Foreign Direct Investment to build a robust microchip manufacturing ecosystem, making statements regarding non-exclusion of FDI accurate.

35. (A) UP Council of Sugarcane Research, Shahjahanpur
Sugarcane variety Co-0238 was developed under collaborative breeding efforts led by the UP Council of Sugarcane Research in Shahjahanpur along with national breeding stations. This variety significantly increased cane yield per hectare and sugar recovery percentages, transforming the sugar industry and boosting farmer incomes across North India.

36. (D) Lucknow and Kanpur
Hindustan Aeronautics Limited maintains major manufacturing divisions in Lucknow and Kanpur. The Lucknow division manufactures aircraft accessories, hydraulic systems, and avionics, while the Kanpur division focuses on transport aircraft manufacturing and overhaul. Both units form a crucial base for India's aerospace industry and defense manufacturing infrastructure.

37. (B) Lucknow
The Government of Uttar Pradesh approved the development of the state's first dedicated Artificial Intelligence City in Lucknow. Designed as a modern technological hub, the AI City integrates research institutions, tech enterprise campuses, incubation centers, and smart residential infrastructure to foster innovation in artificial intelligence and machine learning.

38. (C) Lucknow
The Biotechnology Park of Uttar Pradesh is situated in Lucknow, established as a joint initiative between the central Department of Biotechnology and the state government. It provides infrastructure, laboratory support, and business incubation services for startups and researchers working in bio-pharmaceuticals, agri-biotechnology, and environmental technology sectors.

39. (A) I, II and III only
The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor includes six nodes: Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow, managed by UPEIDA. It aims to reduce reliance on defense imports under Make in India. The corridor actively encourages private enterprises alongside

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stubble burning, and supports clean energy production.

20. (D) I, II, III and IV
Lucknow hosts multiple CSIR laboratories specializing in distinct scientific domains. CDRI focuses on drug discovery and modern pharmaceuticals, NBRI specializes in plant sciences and conservation, IITR conducts environmental and industrial toxicology research, and CIMAP advances medicinal and aromatic crop technologies. All four institutions represent major scientific research hubs.

21. (B) Lucknow
The Accessories Division of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is located in Lucknow. This facility designs and manufactures sophisticated aerospace equipment, hydraulic systems, and flight instruments. The division supplies critical mechanical and electronic components for indigenous aircraft as well as specialized space missions undertaken by the Indian Space Research Organisation.

22. (C) Lucknow
Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University is headquartered in Lucknow, serving as a public collegiate university. It affiliates hundreds of technical, engineering, management, and pharmacy institutions across Uttar Pradesh. The university regulates academic standards, promotes technological research, facilitates innovation hubs, and coordinates state-level technical education policies.

23. (D) Lucknow
The CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research is located in Lucknow. It conducts multidisciplinary research on the impact of chemicals on human health and ecosystems. The institute has developed innovative detection kits, including Ksheer Tester for checking milk purity, aiding public health surveillance and industrial safety compliance.

24. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Nodes of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor specialize in distinct technological sectors. Lucknow focuses on supersonic missiles and aerospace components. Amethi specializes in assault rifle manufacturing. Kanpur manufactures advanced defense materials, technical textiles, and unmanned aerial vehicles. Aligarh concentrates on hardware accessories and small arms components.

25. (B) Korwa in Amethi district
Indo-Russia Rifles Private Limited is a joint venture defense manufacturing facility established at Korwa in Amethi district. It produces AK-203 assault rifles for the Indian Armed Forces under the Make in India program. The enterprise enhances domestic defense manufacturing, transfers advanced armaments technology, and boosts local industrial employment.

26. (B) Bareilly
The ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute is situated at Izatnagar in Bareilly district. Established as a premier veterinary institute, it conducts comprehensive research in livestock health, disease diagnostics, and biologicals. The institute has successfully developed pioneering vaccines against rinderpest, poultry diseases, and swine fever, greatly benefiting Indian animal husbandry.

NODIA

27. (A) 1 - 3 - 2 - 4
The Indian Veterinary Research Institute was established in 1889, making it the earliest among these institutions. The National Sugar Institute followed in 1936 in Kanpur. The Central Drug Research Institute was formally inaugurated in 1951 in Lucknow. The Remote Sensing Applications Centre Uttar Pradesh was established later in 1982.

28. (C) YEIDA
Under the Uttar Pradesh Semiconductor Policy 2024, Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority serves as the primary nodal agency for land allocation near the National Capital Region. YEIDA provides master-planned industrial plots, dedicated infrastructure, and logistical access to foster semiconductor fabrication plants, testing facilities, and high-tech electronics manufacturing hubs.

29. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Bundelkhand is developing into a key hub for ultra-mega solar power parks in North India. High solar irradiance and vast stretches of uncultivated wasteland provide optimal physical conditions for ground-mounted photovoltaic installations. Consequently, these geographic

up Compressed Bio-Gas units using agricultural wastes like paddy straw and sugarcane press mud. This incentive structure transforms biomass residues into green fuel, mitigates stubble burning emissions, and generates additional revenue streams for farmers.

51. (A) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
Nobel Laureate Sir C.V. Raman maintained strong academic ties with Banaras Hindu University in Varanasi. As an honorary fellow and visiting scholar, he delivered scientific lectures and mentored physics researchers, contributing significantly to the development of higher education and physics research infrastructure at the university.

52. (D) RSAC-UP Lucknow
Remote Sensing Applications Centre Uttar Pradesh in Lucknow collaborated with national space networks during interplanetary missions, including the Mars Orbiter Mission. The centre provided tracking support and satellite data analysis through its specialized space application nodes, demonstrating the integration of state remote sensing infrastructure with national space programs.

53. (A) I and II only
IFFCO established Nano Urea plants at Phulpur and Aonla, where a single 500 ml bottle replaces a 45 kg bag of conventional urea. Unlike traditional granular fertilizers that cause soil degradation and leaching, Nano Urea offers higher absorption efficiency, reducing environmental pollution and groundwater contamination significantly.

54. (C) Bhadohi
The Indian Institute of Carpet Technology is located in Bhadohi. Established by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, it offers specialized technical education, research, and development in textile processing and carpet design. The institute plays a crucial role in modernizing traditional carpet weaving and improving export quality.

55. (D) Izatnagar, Bareilly
The Central Avian Research Institute is situated at Izatnagar in Bareilly district. Operating under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, it conducts scientific studies on poultry genetics, nutrition, housing, and post-harvest technology. The institute develops high-performing poultry strains and technological solutions to support the commercial poultry industry.

56. (A) IIT (BHU) Varanasi
The supercomputer Param Shivay was inaugurated at the Indian Institute of Technology (BHU) Varanasi under the National Supercomputing Mission. This high-performance computing system provides immense processing capability, supporting advanced research in climate modeling, computational biology, material science, engineering simulations, and artificial intelligence applications.

57. (B) Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA) area
Uttar Pradesh's dedicated Medical Device Park is being developed in the Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority zone. The park is designed to manufacture advanced health technology components, diagnostic devices, and surgical equipment, featuring dedicated testing facilities, continuous power supply, and proximity to major logistics corridors.

58. (D) I, II, III and IV
ICAR operates several premier research institutes across Uttar Pradesh. The Indian Institute of Vegetable Research is located in Varanasi, Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture in Lucknow, Indian Institute of Pulses Research in Kanpur, and Central Avian Research Institute in Bareilly. All four statements accurately reflect these institutional locations.

NODIA

59. (A) Ghaziabad
The National Centre for Organic and Natural Farming is located in Ghaziabad. It serves as a nodal institute for promoting organic farming protocols, bio-fertilizer quality standards, and natural agriculture techniques in India. The centre carries out research, testing, and extension activities to support sustainable and chemical-free agricultural practices.

60. (C) Ghaziabad
Bharat Electronics Limited operates a major defense production unit in Ghaziabad. This facility specializes in manufacturing advanced radar systems, satellite communication equipment, microwave components, and Electronic Voting Machines. The unit plays an essential role in fulfilling electronic systems

CHAPTER 22
Ecology, Biodiversity and Climate Change

1. Dudhwa National Park is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bahraich
(B) Lakhimpur Kheri
(C) Pilibhit
(D) Sonbhadra

2. Which organism acts as a primary producer in a terrestrial ecosystem?
(A) Green plant
(B) Herbivorous insect
(C) Saprophytic fungus
(D) Earthworm

3. The State Animal of Uttar Pradesh, the Swamp Deer (Barasingha), is predominantly found in which natural habitat within the state?
(A) Vindhyan scrub forests
(B) Bundelkhand semi-arid region
(C) Terai marshy grasslands
(D) Trans-Yamuna ravine tracts

4. In any healthy natural ecosystem, the pyramid of energy is always:
(A) Inverted
(B) Spindle-shaped
(C) Bell-shaped
(D) Upright

5. Which is the oldest Wildlife Sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh, established in 1957?
(A) Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary

6. The process of nutrient enrichment in an aquatic ecosystem leading to excessive growth of algae and depletion of dissolved oxygen is known as:
(A) Bioaccumulation
(B) Eutrophication
(C) Biomagnification
(D) Salinization

7. Consider the following statements regarding Ramsar sites in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Sant Kabir Nagar district.
II. Haiderpur Wetland is situated on the Ganga floodplains.
III. Sur Sarovar Ramsar site is situated in Agra district.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

8. The phenomenon wherein a non-biodegradable pollutant accumulates in an individual organism over time at a rate faster than it can be metabolized is called:
(A) Bioaccumulation
(B) Biomagnification
(C) Bioremediation
(D) Biodegradation

9. Which Wildlife Sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh is famous for the conservation of the Endangered Gharial along the Girwa river?
(A) Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary

10. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Terai region of Uttar Pradesh possesses high ecological biodiversity.
Reason (R): High annual rainfall and humid subtropical conditions support dense forest tracts, swamps, and tall grasslands in the Terai region.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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The center conducts research in advanced telecommunications, wireless sensor networks, and next-generation mobile networks, fostering academic and industry collaborations in communication technologies.

72. (A) I and II only
The Green Revolution achieved dramatic increases in wheat production across Western Uttar Pradesh districts like Meerut and Muzaffarnagar through high-yielding seed varieties, chemical fertilizers, and expanded canal irrigation. Bundelkhand was not the primary wheat-exporting hub during the late 1960s, making statements regarding Western UP's leadership accurate.

73. (C) GeM Portal ODOP Integration
Under the One District One Product program, Uttar Pradesh integrated local artisan products directly into the Government e-Marketplace portal. This integration enables government procurement bodies to source traditional handicrafts, textiles, and specialized regional items directly from certified local artisans, boosting economic opportunities across districts.

74. (A) Lucknow University
Eminent physicist Satyendra Nath Bose served as Professor and Head of the Department of Physics at Lucknow University during the 1920s. His tenure contributed significantly to scientific research and academic standards at the university, where he pursued work in quantum mechanics and theoretical physics before relocating to Dacca.

75. (B) Varanasi
The ICAR-Indian Institute of Vegetable Research is located in Varanasi. It conducts comprehensive research on vegetable crop improvement, disease resistance, seed production, and organic cultivation techniques. The institute has developed several high-yielding vegetable varieties that improve crop resilience and yield performance for farmers across India.

76. (C) Greater Noida
Yotta D1, North India's first hyperscale data centre park, was inaugurated in Greater Noida. The facility houses automated digital infrastructure, cloud storage services, and high-density computing servers, serving as a critical hub for enterprise data management, digital banking services, and e-governance applications.

77. (C) Cannabis
Scientists at CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute in Lucknow developed a specialized, low-THC scientific strain of the cannabis plant. This non-narcotic strain allows safe cultivation for industrial fiber, seed oil production, and pharmaceutical applications, unlocking commercial utility while complying with regulatory standards.

78. (A) I, II and III only
Remote Sensing Applications Centre Uttar Pradesh is an autonomous organization located in Lucknow under the state Department of Science and Technology. It generates GIS and satellite data for natural resource mapping, flood monitoring, and urban planning. It does not manufacture satellite launch vehicles for ISRO.

79. (C) Mathura
A technological plant designed to convert non-recyclable plastic waste into diesel and clean liquid fuel was commissioned in Mathura. The facility utilizes thermo-mechanical processing to convert plastic waste into commercial-grade fuel, promoting circular economy principles and addressing plastic pollution challenges in the state.

80. (A) Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR)
The dual units of Narora Atomic Power Station employ indigenously developed Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor technology. These reactors use natural uranium as fuel and heavy water as both coolant and moderator. The design incorporates standardized safety mechanisms, double containment structures, and automated shutdown systems.

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81. (A) Jhansi
The Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute is located in Jhansi. Operating under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, it conducts multidisciplinary studies on forage crops, grassland rejuvenation, and livestock feeding management. The institute provides valuable agricultural technologies to support livestock production in rainfed and semi-arid regions.

(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

43. Keetham Lake, also known as Sur Sarovar Ramsar Site, is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mathura
(B) Firozabad
(C) Agra
(D) Mainpuri

44. Who introduced the concept of ecological niche to describe the functional role of a species in its habitat?
(A) Charles Sutherland Elton
(B) Eugene Pleasants Odum
(C) Arthur George Tansley
(D) Joseph Grinnell

45. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Agricultural residue burning in post-harvest autumn months in North-Western India leads to sharp spikes in PM2.5 levels over the National Capital Region and western Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Seasonal boundary layer inversion traps smoke and particulate emissions close to the ground surface.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

46. What distinguishes secondary ecological succession from primary ecological succession?
(A) Secondary succession begins exclusively on bare exposed rock devoid of organic soil.
(B) Secondary succession takes millions of years to establish its initial pioneer stage.
(C) Secondary succession occurs on pre-existing soil or organic substrate.
(D) Secondary succession develops completely without the involvement of biotic communities.

47. What is the official State Tree of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Peepal (Ficus religiosa)
(B) Ashok (Saraca asoca)
(C) Banyan (Ficus benghalensis)
(D) Sal (Shorea robusta)

48. In which year was 'Project Elephant' launched by the Government of India to conserve wild elephant populations and their corridors?
(A) 1973
(B) 1980
(C) 1992
(D) 2002

49. Which of the following lists the correct sequence of organisms in a standard terrestrial grassland food chain from lowest to highest trophic level?
(A) Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Hawk
(B) Grasshopper → Grass → Frog → Hawk → Snake
(C) Grass → Frog → Grasshopper → Snake → Hawk
(D) Grass → Snake → Frog → Grasshopper → Hawk

50. Which of the following global Biodiversity Hotspots covers parts of North-Eastern India and adjacent border regions?
(A) Western Ghats
(B) Sundaland
(C) Indo-Burma
(D) Himalaya

51. Which Tiger Reserve in Uttar Pradesh won the prestigious international 'TX2 Award' in 2020 for doubling its tiger population ahead of the target schedule?
(A) Pilibhit Tiger Reserve
(B) Dudhwa Tiger Reserve
(C) Amangarh Tiger Reserve
(D) Ranipur Tiger Reserve

52. Which of the following shows the correct chronological order of the enactment of landmark environmental acts in India?
(A) Wildlife Protection Act → Water Pollution Act → Forest Conservation Act → Environment Protection Act
(B) Water Pollution Act → Wildlife Protection Act → Environment Protection Act → Forest Conservation Act
(C) Forest Conservation Act → Wildlife Protection Act → Water Pollution Act → Environment Protection Act
(D) Environment Protection Act → Wildlife Protection Act → Forest Conservation Act → Water Pollution Act

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Pradesh, making statements regarding its lower solar potential incorrect while confirming solar infrastructure achievements.

93. (C) Varanasi
The Indian Institute of Handloom Technology is situated in Varanasi. Established under the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, it provides technical education, textile design training, and technological innovation in handloom weaving, supporting traditional handloom clusters and promoting eco-friendly textile processing.

94. (A) 10
Integrated Command and Control Centres utilizing artificial intelligence video analytics and digital traffic management systems have been operationalized across all 10 designated Smart Cities in Uttar Pradesh under the central Smart Cities Mission, providing centralized monitoring for urban mobility, public safety, and municipal services.

95. (B) Cybersecurity, Drones, and Medical Devices
The Startup Incubation and Innovation Centre at IIT Kanpur has achieved national acclaim for incubating advanced deep-tech startups. The center focuses primarily on cybersecurity solutions, unmanned aerial vehicle technologies, and innovative medical devices, offering seed funding, laboratory testing facilities, and technical mentorship to emerging technology enterprises.

96. (A) I, II and III only
CSIR-CDRI developed Arteether, SGPGI operates as a tertiary medical research university, and Biotechnology Park Lucknow functions as a startup incubator. Uttar Pradesh maintains a dedicated state Biotechnology Policy to promote biotechnology industries, confirming that statements I, II, and III are correct.

97. (C) University of Lucknow
The University of Lucknow established specialized space science research and incubation cells in collaboration with ISRO's space technology promotion initiatives. These cells offer platform infrastructure for academic research in space physics, remote sensing, satellite data analysis, and astronomy, encouraging student participation in space science.

98. (A) Russia
The BrahMos cruise missile manufacturing facility being built in Lucknow is a joint venture between India's Defence Research and Development Organisation and Russia's NPO Mashinostroyeniya. This strategic partnership combines advanced missile technology and manufacturing expertise, bolstering indigenous defense production under the Defence Corridor initiative.

99. (B) Lucknow
The Uttar Pradesh Council of Science and Technology is headquartered in Lucknow. Functioning under the Department of Science and Technology, it promotes scientific research, funds innovation projects, supports grassroots innovators, and confers state science awards to recognize exceptional research contributions in Uttar Pradesh.

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100. (C) Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation (Parag)
Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation, operating under the Parag brand, introduced modern dairy processing facilities and automated chilling infrastructure across Uttar Pradesh under Operation Flood. The cooperative network empowered rural dairy farmers by establishing organized milk collection centers, processing plants, quality testing protocols, and robust cold supply chain infrastructure throughout the state.

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records the highest forest cover in terms of total area?
(A) Lakhimpur Kheri
(B) Chandauli
(C) Sonbhadra
(D) Pilibhit

22. Consider the following statements about the Gangetic Dolphin (Platanista gangetica):
I. It is recognized as the State Aquatic Animal of Uttar Pradesh.
II. It is a functionally blind freshwater mammal that navigates using echolocation.
III. It lives exclusively in still, high-altitude alpine lakes.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

23. ICAR-Central Agroforestry Research Institute (CAFRI) is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Bareilly
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Jhansi

24. Which of the following is an example of Ex-situ biodiversity conservation?
(A) Gene Bank
(B) National Park
(C) Biosphere Reserve
(D) Wildlife Sanctuary

25. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The stretch of river Ganga between Kanpur and Prayagraj experiences high biological oxygen demand (BOD) load.
Reason (R): Untreated industrial effluents from tanneries and urban municipal sewage are discharged into the river at Kanpur.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

26. In which atmospheric layer is the maximum concentration of natural ozone found?
(A) Troposphere
(B) Mesosphere
(C) Stratosphere
(D) Thermosphere

27. Which parameter is used to measure the organic pollution load in aquatic bodies?
(A) Dissolved Sodium Count
(B) Methane Saturation Index
(C) Total Nitrogen Balance
(D) Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)

28. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary, declared a Ramsar site in 2022, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sant Kabir Nagar
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Maharajganj
(D) Basti

29. Which ecosystem service is categorized as a "provisioning service"?
(A) Global atmospheric climate regulation
(B) Biogeochemical nutrient cycling
(C) Freshwater supply
(D) Pedogenic soil formation

30. Under the Biological Diversity Act 2002, Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) are constituted at which level of administration?
(A) National level only
(B) State level only
(C) Regional zone level
(D) Local body level

31. The term 'Deep Ecology' was coined by which environmental philosopher?
(A) Ernst Haeckel
(B) Arne Naess
(C) A.G. Tansley
(D) Raymond Lindeman

32. Which Tiger Reserve was approved as the 53rd Tiger Reserve of India and 4th Tiger Reserve of Uttar Pradesh in 2022?
(A) Kaimoor Tiger Reserve
(B) Suhelwa Tiger Reserve
(C) Chandraprabha Tiger Reserve
(D) Ranipur Tiger Reserve

33. Which functional group of organisms converts atmospheric nitrogen into ammonia during the nitrogen cycle?
(A) Obligate nitrifying bacteria
(B) Anaerobic denitrifying bacteria

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11. What is the conservation status of the Sarus Crane, the State Bird of Uttar Pradesh, on the IUCN Red List?
(A) Critically Endangered
(B) Endangered
(C) Least Concern
(D) Vulnerable

12. Which of the following shows the correct chronological order of the establishment/ declaration of Tiger Reserves in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Dudhwa → Amangarh → Pilibhit → Ranipur
(B) Amangarh → Dudhwa → Ranipur → Pilibhit
(C) Dudhwa → Pilibhit → Amangarh → Ranipur
(D) Pilibhit → Dudhwa → Amangarh → Ranipur

13. Eco-Sensitive Zones around National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India are notified under which section of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?
(A) Section 3
(B) Section 5
(C) Section 7
(D) Section 10

14. Consider the following statements regarding wetlands and protected areas in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Upper Ganga River stretch from Brijghat to Narora was designated as a Ramsar site in 2005.
II. Sarsai Nawar Nheel is a Ramsar site located in Etawah district.
III. Sandi Bird Sanctuary is located in Hardoi district.
IV. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary is located in Rae Bareli district.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

15. Where is the headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board located?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Varanasi

16. According to Lindeman's 10 Percent Law of energy transfer in an ecosystem, what percentage of energy is transferred from one trophic level to the next higher level?
(A) 1%
(B) 10%
(C) 20%
(D) 50%

17. Which is the smallest bird sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh in terms of total geographical area?
(A) Okhla Bird Sanctuary
(B) Patna Bird Sanctuary
(C) Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
(D) Saman Bird Sanctuary

18. Which of the following lists global environmental agreements in correct chronological order of their adoption?
(A) Ramsar Convention → CITES → Convention on Biological Diversity → Paris Agreement
(B) CITES → Ramsar Convention → Paris Agreement → Convention on Biological Diversity
(C) Convention on Biological Diversity → Ramsar Convention → CITES → Paris Agreement
(D) Paris Agreement → Ramsar Convention → CITES → Convention on Biological Diversity

19. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Wildlife Sanctuary)
P. Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary
Q. Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary
R. Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary
S. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary
List II: (District)
1. Lalitpur
2. Sant Kabir Nagar
3. Mirzapur and Sonbhadra
4. Shravasti and Balrampur
Select the correct match:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

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20. Which gas is synthetic and not considered a naturally occurring greenhouse gas in Earth's atmosphere?
(A) Water vapor
(B) Carbon dioxide
(C) Methane
(D) Chlorofluorocarbon

21. According to the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021, which district in Uttar Pradesh

82. (C) Noida
Noida serves as the regional headquarters for Software Technology Parks of India supervising technological parks across Uttar Pradesh. The organization supports software export units, provides incubation infrastructure, and facilitates regulatory clearances, playing a central role in expanding the state's information technology and software export sectors.

83. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
CSIR-CDRI focuses on drug research and pharmaceutical development. CSIR-NBRI specializes in plant sciences and botanical research. CSIR-IITR conducts industrial toxicology and environmental health safety testing. CSIR-CIMAP advances aromatic plants research and essential oil processing technologies, correctly matching each laboratory to its primary specialization.

84. (C) Jhansi
The ICAR-Central Agroforestry Research Institute is situated in Jhansi. It develops sustainable agroforestry systems combining trees, crops, and livestock to improve farm productivity and soil conservation. The institute's research offers viable land-use models particularly suited for dryland regions like Bundelkhand.

85. (B) Saharanpur
The Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute is located in Saharanpur. It provides technological support, raw material assessment, energy audits, and environmental management solutions to paper mills across India. The institute engages in R&D to improve pulping efficiency and promote cleaner production technologies in the paper sector.

86. (C) Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority (YEIDA) region
The Yamuna Expressway Industrial Development Authority region has been selected for establishing a major commercial semiconductor assembly, testing, and packaging plant. Supported by state and central semiconductor policies, YEIDA offers dedicated power, water, logistics, and land infrastructure required for capital-intensive microelectronics facilities.

87. (B) Mathura and Gorakhpur
The Green Hydrogen Policy of Uttar Pradesh prioritizes setting up production hubs near Mathura and Gorakhpur. Proximity to existing industrial chemical complexes and petroleum refineries creates direct demand for green hydrogen, supporting decarbonization efforts in industrial manufacturing and promoting clean energy technology adoption across the state.

88. (C) Rae Bareli
The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research in Uttar Pradesh is located in Rae Bareli. Established as an institute of national importance, it offers advanced postgraduate education and research programs in pharmaceutical sciences, drug discovery, medicinal chemistry, and regulatory affairs.

89. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Greater Noida and the Yamuna Expressway corridor are emerging as major electronics and semiconductor manufacturing hubs in North India. Proximity to Jewar International Airport, multimodal transport connections, and state capital subsidies attract major global technology investors to this region, demonstrating a direct causal relationship between infrastructure incentives and regional growth.

90. (A) CSIR-CDRI, Lucknow
Saheli, the world's first non-steroidal, once-a-week oral contraceptive pill, was developed by scientists at CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute in Lucknow. Containing centchroman, this landmark innovation provided a safe, non-hormonal family planning option, gaining global recognition for Indian biomedical research and pharmaceutical innovation.

91. (B) SGPGI, Lucknow
Under ISRO's Tele-medicine network program, Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences in Lucknow served as the primary hub linking remote district hospitals via satellite connection. SGPGI provided expert medical tele-consultations, diagnostic evaluations, and specialized healthcare advice to underserved rural populations across Uttar Pradesh.

92. (A) I and II only
Utility-scale solar parks are operational across Jalaun, Jhansi, and Lalitpur, supported by Green Energy Corridor transmission infrastructure. Bundelkhand receives high annual solar radiation compared to other parts of Uttar

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(C) Nitrogen-fixing bacteria
(D) Saprophytic decomposing fungi

34. Consider the following statements regarding the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC):
I. It was launched in the year 2008.
II. It consists of eight national missions covering energy efficiency, solar energy, and sustainable agriculture.
III. National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem is one of its core missions.
IV. National Green India Mission focuses on increasing forest cover.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

35. Botanical gardens, seed banks, and zoological parks are classic examples of which conservation strategy?
(A) Ex-situ conservation
(B) In-situ conservation
(C) In-vitro community reserve
(D) On-farm ecosystem reserve

36. Which is the largest Wildlife Sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh in terms of area?
(A) Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary

37. Acid rain is primarily caused by atmospheric emissions of which pair of gases?
(A) Carbon monoxide and atmospheric methane
(B) Chlorofluorocarbons and tropospheric ozone
(C) Carbon dioxide and atmospheric water vapor
(D) Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides

38. Photochemical smog is characterized by the presence of which secondary pollutant?
(A) Peroxyacetyl nitrate
(B) Atmospheric sulfur dioxide
(C) Unburnt carbon monoxide
(D) Suspended particulate lead dust

39. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Research Institute)
P. CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute
Q. Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute
R. ICAR-National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources
S. Uttar Pradesh Forest Research Institute
List II: (Location)
1. Kanpur
2. Lucknow
3. Jhansi
4. Lucknow
Select the correct match:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

40. Consider the following statements regarding environmental legislation in India:
I. The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in 1981.
II. Noise pollution was explicitly included as an air pollutant under the Air Act by an amendment in 1987.
III. The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act was enacted in 1974.
IV. The Environment (Protection) Act was enacted in 1986 following the Bhopal Gas Tragedy.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

41. The official eco-label scheme launched by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in India uses which symbol for eco-friendly consumer products?
(A) Green Leaf symbol
(B) Sun and Tree symbol
(C) Water Drop symbol
(D) Earthen Pot

42. Consider the following statements about the Ganga Action Plan (GAP):
I. GAP Phase-I was officially launched in 1985 at Varanasi.
II. Its primary objective was to improve river water quality by interception, diversion, and treatment of domestic sewage.
III. The plan was implemented under the aegis of the Central Ganga Authority.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only

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requirements for defense and civilian national infrastructure.

61. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Medical Device Park is being established in the YEIDA area near Greater Noida. AI City Project is designated for development in Lucknow. Leather Technology Park operates in the Unnao and Kanpur industrial cluster. Carpet Technology Hub is centered in Bhadohi, supporting traditional textile and carpet export industries.

62. (C) Real-time tracking of state public transport buses and disaster management
Navigation with Indian Constellation satellite technology is utilized in Uttar Pradesh for public transport and emergency responses. By providing accurate positioning data, NavIC enables real-time tracking of state transport buses, fleet management, and location monitoring during disaster management operations, improving administrative efficiency and passenger safety.

63. (B) IIT Kanpur
Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur established a dedicated Center of Excellence in Quantum Computing and Quantum Information. The center focuses on developing quantum algorithms, quantum cryptography, and advanced computational physics research, positioning the institution at the forefront of emerging quantum technologies in India.

64. (A) 22,000 MW
The Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy 2022 targets establishing 22,000 MW of solar power generation capacity by 2027. This target includes utility-scale solar parks, rooftop solar installations, and solarization of agricultural pumps, accelerating the state's transition toward clean energy and sustainable power generation.

65. (A) 4 - 2 - 1 - 3
CSIR-Central Drug Research Institute was established first in 1951. Remote Sensing Applications Centre Uttar Pradesh was set up in 1982. Narora Atomic Power Station Unit-1 was commissioned later in 1991. The Uttar Pradesh Semiconductor Policy was launched recently in 2024, establishing the correct chronological order 4 - 2 - 1 - 3.

66. (B) Lucknow
The National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources is located in Lucknow under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. It is dedicated to the conservation, genetic cataloging, and characterization of aquatic genetic resources. The bureau conducts research on fish biodiversity, endangered species preservation, and genetic database development for fisheries management.

67. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Liquid Nano Urea reduces the need for traditional granular urea in agriculture. Nano Urea exhibits higher nutrient use efficiency as plants absorb it directly through leaves during foliar application, avoiding major leaching losses. Thus, superior absorption directly explains why lesser quantities of conventional fertilizer are required.

68. (C) CSIR-IITR
CSIR-Indian Institute of Toxicology Research in Lucknow conducts technological evaluations of water quality, industrial effluents, and heavy metal contamination along the Ganga River under the Namami Gange program. Its environmental monitoring provides crucial scientific data to guide pollution control measures and river conservation efforts in Uttar Pradesh.

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69. (C) Lucknow and Hardoi
The PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel Park is being established across contiguous areas in Lucknow and Hardoi districts. This integrated park incorporates modern automated textile machinery, processing facilities, logistics hubs, and worker amenities, aiming to strengthen the textile supply chain and attract major private investments.

70. (B) Rehmankhera, Lucknow
The ICAR-Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture is headquartered at Rehmankhera in Lucknow. The institute focuses on research and technology development for subtropical fruits such as mango, guava, and papaya. Its work encompasses micro-propagation, high-density orchard management, pest control, and post-harvest processing technologies.

71. (C) IIT Roorkee
The Telecom Centre of Excellence focusing on wireless technology research was set up at the Saharanpur campus of IIT Roorkee.

53. Minamata disease is a neurological syndrome caused by severe environmental poisoning of which toxic element?
(A) Cadmium
(B) Lead
(C) Mercury
(D) Arsenic

54. Consider the following statements regarding the State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It aligns state-level actions with the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).
II. It identifies agriculture, water resources, forestry, and health as key vulnerable sectors.
III. Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, UP is the nodal agency for its implementation.
IV. It completely exempts industrial emissions control within the state.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

55. Consider the following statements regarding UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme:
I. It was launched in 1971 to promote sustainable balance between conservation and human development.
II. Biosphere reserves are divided into Core, Buffer, and Transition zones.
III. Core zones allow commercial mining and large-scale urban industrial development.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

56. Okhla Bird Sanctuary is situated on the Yamuna river at the border of Delhi and which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(C) Bulandshahr
(D) Baghpat

57. The Ecological Footprint of a population is expressed in which standard unit of measurement?
(A) Metric Tons per Capita
(B) Cubic Meters per Annum
(C) Parts Per Million (ppm)
(D) Global Hectares (gha)

58. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is a flexible market-based mechanism defined under which international climate treaty?
(A) Kyoto Protocol
(B) Montreal Protocol
(C) Ramsar Convention
(D) Basel Convention

59. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Ramsar Wetland Site)
P. Sandi Bird Sanctuary
Q. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary
R. Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary
S. Saman Bird Sanctuary
List II: (District)
1. Rae Bareli
2. Hardoi
3. Mainpuri
4. Gonda
Select the correct match:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

60. Consider the following statements regarding coral reef ecosystems in India:
I. Major coral reef formations in India are found in the Gulf of Mannar, Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep, and Gulf of Kutch.
II. Coral reefs are absent in the freshwater alluvial rivers of Uttar Pradesh.
III. Corals exist in obligate symbiotic relationship with zooxanthellae algae.
IV. Rise in sea surface temperatures causes coral bleaching.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

61. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) notifications in India are issued under the statutory powers of which legislation?
(A) Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
(B) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
(C) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(D) Biological Diversity Act, 2002

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Lakhimpur Kheri
Dudhwa National Park is located in the Lakhimpur Kheri district of Uttar Pradesh near the Indo-Nepal border in the Terai region. Established in 1977 as a national park, it covers an area rich in dense sal forests, tall marshy grasslands, and swamps. It forms a crucial part of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve.

2. (A) Green plant
Green plants act as primary producers in terrestrial ecosystems by synthesizing organic food from inorganic substances through photosynthesis using solar energy. They occupy the first trophic level in food chains and supply energy to herbivores. Their chlorophyll pigments trap light energy to convert carbon dioxide and water into complex carbohydrates for ecosystem survival.

3. (C) Terai marshy grasslands
The Swamp Deer, locally known as Barasingha, is the official State Animal of Uttar Pradesh and is predominantly found in the marshy grasslands and wetland habitats of the Terai belt. This specialized habitat provides suitable foraging grounds, abundant water, and dense tall grass cover necessary for breeding, shelter, and protection against predators.

4. (D) Upright
In any healthy natural ecosystem, the pyramid of energy is always upright because energy decreases progressively at each successive higher trophic level. Due to metabolic heat loss and thermodynamic limitations, only a fraction of energy passes from producers to consumers. Consequently, energy availability is maximum at the producer level and lowest at the top carnivore level.

5. (C) Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary
Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary, located in the Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh, is the oldest wildlife sanctuary in the state, established in 1957. Spanning across the Vindhyan forest range, it was historically developed as a habitat for Asiatic lions and hosts diverse fauna, scenic waterfalls, dry deciduous forests, and rich flora characteristic of the region.

6. (B) Eutrophication
Eutrophication is the process of nutrient enrichment in aquatic ecosystems, usually involving excessive inputs of nitrates and phosphates. This nutrient surplus triggers rapid growth of algae, forming algal blooms that block sunlight penetration. As dying algae decompose, aerobic bacteria consume dissolved oxygen, creating hypoxic conditions that threaten fish and other aquatic marine life.

7. (D) I, II and III
Uttar Pradesh contains multiple ecologically significant wetlands designated as Ramsar sites. Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Sant Kabir Nagar district, serving as a vital freshwater sanctuary. Haiderpur Wetland lies on the Ganga floodplains in Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor districts. Sur Sarovar, also known as Keetham Lake, is a bird sanctuary situated in Agra district.

8. (A) Bioaccumulation
Bioaccumulation refers to the gradual accumulation of a non-biodegradable chemical pollutant inside a living organism over its lifetime. It occurs when the rate of pollutant intake from food or environment exceeds the rate at which the organism can metabolize or excrete it. Toxic heavy metals and synthetic pesticides frequently undergo this biological accumulation process.

9. (C) Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary
Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh within the Terai belt. The sanctuary is renowned for protecting the critically endangered Gharial along the clean waters of the Girwa river. It provides an ideal aquatic ecosystem and sandy riverbank breeding habitats necessary for freshwater crocodilian conservation and survival efforts.

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(A) Core Zone
(B) Buffer Zone
(C) Restricted Wildlife Zone
(D) Transition Zone

74. Consider the following statements regarding India's climate commitments announced at COP-26 in Glasgow (Panchamrit targets):
I. Achieving Net Zero carbon emission target by 2070.
II. Increasing non-fossil energy capacity to 500 GW by 2030.
III. Meeting 50% of energy requirements from renewable sources by 2030.
IV. Reducing total projected carbon emissions by one billion tons by 2030.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

75. Consider the following statements regarding the National Green Tribunal (NGT):
I. It was established under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.
II. It is bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
III. It is guided by principles of natural justice.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

76. The Red Data Book, which documents threatened and endangered species globally, is published by which organization?
(A) UNEP
(B) WWF
(C) UNESCO
(D) IUCN

77. Under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (as amended), which species list schedule provided the absolute highest level of protection with maximum penalties for hunting?
(A) Schedule I
(B) Schedule III
(C) Schedule V
(D) Schedule VI

78. Amangarh Tiger Reserve in Bijnor district of Uttar Pradesh originally served as the buffer zone for which major National Park?
(A) Dudhwa National Park
(B) Jim Corbett National Park
(C) Rajaji National Park
(D) Valmiki National Park

79. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Environmental Movement)
P. Chipko Movement
Q. Appiko Movement
R. Silent Valley Movement
S. Narmada Bachao Andolan
List II: (Key Leader / Associated State)
1. Medha Patkar
2. Sunderlal Bahuguna / Gaura Devi
3. Pandurang Hegde
4. Kerala
Select the correct match:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

80. Consider the following statements regarding forest policy targets in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The National Forest Policy 1988 sets a target of bringing 33% of total geographical area under forest/tree cover.
II. Uttar Pradesh recorded a total forest and tree cover of under 10% as per ISFR 2021.
III. Uttar Pradesh State Green India Mission targets increasing tree cover through social forestry and agroforestry.
IV. Bundelkhand and Vindhyan regions possess significant scrub and open forest areas.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

81. The maximum population size of a species that a given environment can sustainably sustain without degrading the habitat is termed its:
(A) Biotic Potential
(B) Carrying Capacity
(C) Ecological Footprint
(D) Environmental Resistance

82. Consider the following statements about 'Project Tiger':
I. It was officially launched in April 1973 from

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20. (D) Chlorofluorocarbon
Chlorofluorocarbons are entirely synthetic industrial chemical compounds containing carbon, chlorine, and fluorine atoms, absent in nature prior to human manufacturing. Unlike water vapor, carbon dioxide, and methane, which occur naturally through geochemical and biological cycles, chlorofluorocarbons were produced for refrigeration, aerosols, and solvents, acting as potent ozone-depleting substances and strong greenhouse gases.

21. (C) Sonbhadra
According to the India State of Forest Report 2021, Sonbhadra district records the highest forest cover in terms of total geographical area in Uttar Pradesh. The district is located in the southeastern Vindhyan plateau region, featuring extensive dry deciduous forests, rugged hilly terrain, scrub forests, and diverse ecological vegetation distinct from the northern plains.

22. (A) I and II only
The Gangetic Dolphin is officially designated as the State Aquatic Animal of Uttar Pradesh and lives in freshwater river systems. Being functionally blind due to the lack of crystalline lenses, it relies on echolocation to navigate and catch prey in turbid river waters. It inhabits major lowland rivers rather than isolated alpine lakes.

23. (D) Jhansi
The ICAR-Central Agroforestry Research Institute is located in Jhansi district within the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Established to promote agroforestry research, the institute focuses on integrating trees with agricultural crops and livestock systems. Its research aims to enhance rural livelihoods, improve soil quality, increase carbon sequestration, and optimize land utilization in semi-arid environments.

24. (A) Gene Bank
Ex-situ conservation involves protecting biological species outside their natural habitats in controlled artificial environments. Gene banks preserve genetic material like seeds, pollen, or tissue cultures under cryopreserved conditions to protect against extinction. In contrast, national parks, biosphere reserves, and wildlife sanctuaries protect ecological communities in-situ within their original natural habitats and native geographic landscapes.

25. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The river Ganga experiences elevated Biochemical Oxygen Demand levels along the stretch from Kanpur to Prayagraj. Kanpur hosts extensive leather tanneries and dense urban populations that discharge untreated industrial effluents and municipal sewage directly into the river. The decomposition of these organic pollutants by aerobic microorganisms severely consumes dissolved oxygen in the water column.

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26. (C) Stratosphere
The maximum concentration of natural ozone occurs in the stratosphere, located roughly fifteen to thirty kilometers above the Earth's surface. Commonly called the ozone layer, it is formed through atmospheric photochemical reactions. It plays a vital protective role by absorbing harmful solar ultraviolet-B radiation, safeguarding terrestrial life forms from genetic damage and skin damage.

27. (D) Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
Biochemical Oxygen Demand measures the amount of dissolved oxygen required by aerobic microorganisms to break down organic matter present in a water sample over a specific period. Elevated values indicate high levels of organic pollution from sewage or industrial waste, leading to oxygen depletion in aquatic ecosystems, which severely threatens fish and benthic organisms.

28. (A) Sant Kabir Nagar
Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Sant Kabir Nagar district of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Designated as a Ramsar site in 2022, it comprises a vast natural freshwater wetland that provides wintering grounds for numerous migratory bird species, supports aquatic biodiversity, and serves as an important ecological habitat within the Central Asian Flyway network.

29. (C) Freshwater supply
Provisioning services are ecosystem services that yield tangible, direct material products harvested or extracted by humans for consumption and utility. Freshwater supply represents a classic provisioning service, alongside food, timber, fuel, medicinal plants, and raw fibers. In contrast, climate regulation and nutrient cycling represent regulatory and supporting services provided by natural ecological processes.

II. Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) and mercury-containing lamps are covered under hazardous waste guidelines.
III. Informal recycling without environmental controls leads to dangerous lead and cadmium pollution.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

93. What is the official State Flower of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sacred Lotus (Nelumbo nucifera)
(B) Palash (Butea monosperma)
(C) Common Jasmine (Jasminum)
(D) Wild Rose (Rosa)

94. Consider the following statements about the Montreal Protocol:
I. It was signed in 1987 to phase out production and consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS).
II. The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol aims to phase down Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).
III. Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) do not deplete the stratospheric ozone layer but are potent greenhouse gases.
IV. India ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

95. The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) was replaced by the National Council for Rejuvenation, Protection and Management of River Ganga (National Ganga Council), which is chaired by:
(A) Union Minister of Jal Shakti
(B) Union Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
(C) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(D) Prime Minister of India

96. Under the Paris Agreement of 2015, nations committed to limit global average temperature rise to well below:
(A) 1.0 °C above pre-industrial levels
(B) 2.0 °C above pre-industrial levels
(C) 3.0 °C above pre-industrial levels
(D) 4.0 °C above pre-industrial levels

97. Bio-magnification occurs with pollutants that possess which key chemical characteristics?
(A) Water-soluble and highly volatile
(B) Fat-soluble and non-biodegradable
(C) Short lived and rapidly biodegradable
(D) Gaseous and highly reactive with water

98. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary, an essential wetland site for migratory waterfowl in Uttar Pradesh, is situated in which district?
(A) Rae Bareli
(B) Unnao
(C) Sultanpur
(D) Pratapgarh

99. In the context of soil pollution, bio-remediation refers to:
(A) High-temperature thermal incineration of contaminated topsoil layers
(B) Use of living organisms to degrade soil pollutants
(C) Chemical washing of contaminated soil using synthetic detergents
(D) Physical excavation and disposal of polluted soil in landfills

100. Under the Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy 2022, the state targets achieving what total capacity of solar power generation within 5 years?
(A) 5,000 MW
(B) 10,000 MW
(C) 22,000 MW
(D) 50,000 MW

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62. Consider the following statements about the biochemical transformation processes in the Nitrogen Cycle:
I. Nitrification is the conversion of ammonia into nitrites and nitrates by soil bacteria.
II. Denitrification converts soil nitrates back into atmospheric nitrogen gas.
III. Ammonification is the process of decomposing organic nitrogen into ammonia.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

63. Which species is officially designated as the National Aquatic Animal of India?
(A) Dugong
(B) Ganges River Dolphin
(C) Gharial
(D) Olive Ridley Sea Turtle

64. Itai-Itai disease was first recognized due to mass chronic poisoning of which heavy metal into river water?
(A) Cadmium
(B) Lead
(C) Arsenic
(D) Mercury

65. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Deforestation in the Vindhyan hill slopes of Bundelkhand accelerates topsoil loss and gully erosion.
Reason (R): Tree root networks bind soil aggregates and reduce the velocity of surface runoff during rainstorms.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

66. In which year was the Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board established under the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act 2002?
(A) 2002
(B) 2004
(C) 2006
(D) 2010

67. Which atmospheric layer contains the beneficial ozone layer that absorbs harmful solar ultraviolet radiation?
(A) Troposphere
(B) Mesosphere
(C) Thermosphere
(D) Stratosphere

68. Sandi Bird Sanctuary, an important wetland and Ramsar site, is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Hardoi
(B) Sitapur
(C) Unnao
(D) Shahjahanpur

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69. Who coined the term 'Ecosystem' in 1935?
(A) Ernst Haeckel
(B) Eugene Odum
(C) A.G. Tansley
(D) Charles Elton

70. One carbon credit is equivalent to the reduction or removal of how much carbon dioxide or equivalent greenhouse gas emission?
(A) 100 kilograms
(B) 1 metric ton
(C) 10 metric tons
(D) 100 metric tons

71. Arrange the four major stages of the formal Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process in India in correct sequential order from start to finish:
1. Public Hearing
2. Scoping
3. Screening
4. Appraisal
Select the correct sequence:
(A) $3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4$
(B) $2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4$
(C) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$
(D) $3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4$

72. According to the ISFR 2021 report, which district of Uttar Pradesh has the lowest total forest cover area?
(A) Mau
(B) Mainpuri
(C) Bhadohi (Sant Ravidas Nagar)
(D) Deoria

73. In a Biosphere Reserve, human settlements, intensive agriculture, and commercial exploitation are permitted in which specific zone?

10. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Terai region of Uttar Pradesh exhibits high ecological biodiversity due to its unique geographical positioning along the Himalayan foothills. Abundant rainfall and humid subtropical climatic conditions foster dense moist deciduous sal forests, natural swamps, and marshy grasslands. These physical conditions supply continuous moisture and diverse ecological niches, supporting rich floral and faunal communities.

11. (D) Vulnerable
The Sarus Crane, designated as the official State Bird of Uttar Pradesh, is classified as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. It is the world's tallest flying bird and relies heavily on healthy natural wetlands and agricultural landscapes for nesting. Habitat destruction, wetland degradation, and agricultural intensification threaten its population survival.

12. (A) Dudhwa → Amangarh → Pilibhit → Ranipur
The notification of Tiger Reserves in Uttar Pradesh followed a distinct chronological progression. Dudhwa Tiger Reserve was established first in 1987, followed by Amangarh Tiger Reserve declared in 2012 as a buffer for Corbett. Pilibhit Tiger Reserve was designated in 2014, while Ranipur Tiger Reserve in Chitrakoot became the state's fourth tiger reserve in 2022.

13. (A) Section 3
Eco-Sensitive Zones around protected areas like National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries are notified under Section 3 of the Environment Protection Act, 1986. The central government uses these provisions to regulate industrial activities, urban growth, and commercial development within a ten-kilometer buffer boundary, minimizing anthropogenic disturbances and preserving fragile ecological balances around protected wilderness areas.

14. (D) I, II, III and IV
Key wetlands in Uttar Pradesh are officially recognized as international Ramsar sites. The Upper Ganga stretch from Brijghat to Narora gained Ramsar designation in 2005. Sarsai Nawar Jheel operates in Etawah district as a Sarus crane habitat. Sandi Bird Sanctuary is located in Hardoi, while Samaspur Bird Sanctuary is preserved in Rae Bareli district.

15. (A) Lucknow
The headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board is situated in Lucknow. Established under the provisions of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, the board functions to conserve biological diversity, promote sustainable utilization of its components, and ensure equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources across various administrative districts of Uttar Pradesh.

16. (B) 10%
Lindeman's Ten Percent Law states that during the transfer of organic energy from one trophic level to the next higher level in an ecosystem, approximately ten percent of the energy is stored as biomass. The remaining ninety percent is lost to the environment through respiration, metabolic maintenance, movement, and heat loss during thermodynamic processes.

17. (B) Patna Bird Sanctuary
Patna Bird Sanctuary, situated in the Jalesar sub-division of Etah district, is the smallest bird sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh by geographical area, covering roughly one square kilometer. Despite its small size, the sanctuary features a wetland ecosystem that attracts thousands of migratory waterbirds during the winter season, serving as an essential refuge.

18. (A) Ramsar Convention → CITES → Convention on Biological Diversity → Paris Agreement
International environmental agreements were adopted in a distinct historical timeline. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands was adopted in 1971, followed by CITES in 1973 to regulate endangered species trade. The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signatures at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, while the Paris Agreement on climate change was adopted in 2015.

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19. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Wildlife sanctuaries in Uttar Pradesh correspond to specific geographical locations. Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary stretches across Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts. Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary lies along the Indo-Nepal border in Shravasti and Balrampur districts. Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Lalitpur district, whereas Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary sits within Sant Kabir Nagar district.

40. (D) I, II, III and IV
Environmental legislation in India progressed through major parliamentary statutes. The Water Act was enacted in 1974, followed by the Air Act in 1981, which was amended in 1987 to explicitly cover noise pollution. The landmark Environment Protection Act of 1986 was passed following the Bhopal disaster to serve as comprehensive umbrella environmental legislation.

41. (D) Earthen Pot
The official eco-labeling scheme in India, known as Ecomark, uses an Earthen Pot as its logo. Launched by the environment ministry, this symbol signifies eco-friendly consumer products that meet specific environmental criteria during manufacturing, usage, and disposal, encouraging sustainable resource use, consumer awareness, and reduced environmental impact.

42. (D) I, II and III
The Ganga Action Plan Phase-I was officially launched in 1985 at Varanasi to abate river pollution. Overseen by the Central Ganga Authority, its primary mandate involved intercepting, diverting, and treating domestic municipal sewage and industrial effluents flowing into the river Ganga, establishing treatment infrastructure across major urban locations along its banks.

43. (C) Agra
Keetham Lake, officially recognized as the Sur Sarovar Ramsar Site, is located in the Agra district of Uttar Pradesh along the Delhi-Agra national highway. Surrounded by the Babarpur forest, this scenic freshwater lake acts as a major refuge for native and migratory waterbirds, while hosting a dedicated bear rescue center nearby.

44. (D) Joseph Grinnell
The concept of ecological niche was first introduced by American ornithologist Joseph Grinnell in 1917 to describe the functional role, physical space, and environmental requirements of a species within its natural habitat. It encompasses the range of conditions, resources, and ecological interactions that allow a population to survive and reproduce indefinitely.

45. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Post-harvest agricultural residue burning during autumn in North-Western India causes severe spikes in airborne fine particulate matter over NCR and western Uttar Pradesh. Cool autumn temperatures trigger thermal atmospheric inversion, trapping smoke, soot, and toxic gases near the ground, preventing vertical pollutant dispersion and causing hazardous air quality across northern plains.

46. (C) Secondary succession occurs on pre-existing soil or organic substrate.
Secondary ecological succession occurs in areas where a pre-existing natural biological community was disturbed or cleared by events such as forest fires, flooding, or farming, but where intact soil or organic substrate remains. Because functional soil and seed banks persist, secondary succession proceeds much faster than primary succession on bare rock surfaces.

47. (B) Ashok (Saraca asoca)
The official State Tree of Uttar Pradesh is the Ashok tree, botanically named Saraca asoca. Revered for its cultural, aesthetic, and traditional medicinal importance, this evergreen tree features dense foliage and orange-yellow flower clusters. It is widely planted across the state in public parks, gardens, and along roadsides for environmental greening.

48. (C) 1992
Project Elephant was launched in 1992 by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, as a centrally sponsored initiative. It aims to protect wild Asian elephants, safeguard their natural habitats and migration corridors, mitigate human-elephant conflict, and ensure the welfare of domesticated captive elephants across designated elephant reserves in India.

49. (A) Grass → Grasshopper → Frog → Snake → Hawk
A standard terrestrial grassland food chain progresses sequentially across trophic levels. Producers like grass capture solar energy, consumed by primary consumers such as grasshoppers. Secondary consumers like frogs eat grasshoppers, and tertiary consumers like snakes consume frogs. Quaternary consumers like hawks

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30. (D) Local body level
Under the Biological Diversity Act 2002, Biodiversity Management Committees are mandatory statutory bodies constituted at the local body level, including Gram Panchayats, Municipalities, and Municipal Corporations. These committees promote conservation, sustainable use, and documentation of biological diversity, while preparing People's Biodiversity Registers to preserve traditional knowledge and local genetic resources.

31. (B) Arne Naess
The term Deep Ecology was coined in 1973 by Norwegian philosopher Arne Naess. Deep Ecology is an environmental philosophy that advocates for the inherent value of all living beings regardless of their utility to human needs. It emphasizes biocentric equality, radical restructuring of modern society, and deep environmental ethics to combat global ecological degradation.

32. (D) Ranipur Tiger Reserve
Ranipur Tiger Reserve, situated in the Chitrakoot district of Uttar Pradesh, was approved in 2022 as the fifty-third Tiger Reserve of India and the fourth in the state. Lacking a resident tiger population initially, it serves as a crucial corridor and refuge for tigers dispersing from the nearby Panna Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh.

33. (C) Nitrogen-fixing bacteria
Nitrogen-fixing bacteria convert inert atmospheric nitrogen gas into reactive ammonia through biological nitrogen fixation. Free-living species like Azotobacter and symbiotic species like Rhizobium synthesize nitrogenase enzymes to break the strong triple bonds of atmospheric nitrogen. This process converts atmospheric gas into bioavailable forms that plants absorb to synthesize vital amino acids and proteins.

34. (D) I, II, III and IV
The National Action Plan on Climate Change was launched in 2008 to address climate challenges. It encompasses eight national missions covering renewable solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water resources, green India forestry expansion, sustainable agriculture, climate knowledge, and the protection of the fragile Himalayan ecosystem against environmental warming trends.

35. (A) Ex-situ conservation
Botanical gardens, seed banks, and zoological parks represent standard ex-situ conservation strategies where threatened plant and animal species are maintained away from their original natural habitats. These artificial facilities protect organisms from immediate wild hazards, allow controlled captive breeding or germplasm storage, and support educational research and future reintroduction initiatives into natural ecosystems.

36. (C) Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary
Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary is the largest wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh, covering over two thousand square kilometers across Meerut, Muzzafarnagar, Bijnor, Hapur, and Amroha districts. Situated along the floodplains of the Ganga river, it supports diverse wetland species, tall marshy grasslands, swamp deer, migratory waterfowl, and endangered Gangetic river dolphins.

37. (D) Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides
Acid rain is caused primarily by atmospheric emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides released from industrial plants, power stations, and motor vehicles. In the atmosphere, these compounds react with water vapor, oxygen, and oxidants to form sulfuric acid and nitric acid, falling as acidic precipitation that damages forests, soils, and aquatic systems.

38. (A) Peroxyacetyl nitrate
Photochemical smog is characterized by secondary atmospheric pollutants formed when sunlight acts upon primary emissions like volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides. Peroxyacetyl nitrate, alongside ground-level ozone and aldehydes, is a major toxic constituent of this photochemical haze, causing eye irritation, respiratory discomfort, and plant leaf damage in urban industrial areas.

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39. (C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Prominent environmental research institutes are situated in specific locations across Uttar Pradesh. CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute operates in Lucknow. The Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute is based in Jhansi. ICAR-National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources functions in Lucknow, while the Uttar Pradesh Forest Research Institute is situated in Kanpur district.

Jim Corbett National Park.
II. The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) is a statutory body overseeing tiger conservation in India.
III. Dudhwa Tiger Reserve was declared a Tiger Reserve in 1987.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

83. River Gomti, a major tributary of the Ganga in Uttar Pradesh, originates from which wetland/ lake?
(A) Keetham Lake in Agra
(B) Fulhar Jheel (Gomat Taal) in Pilibhit
(C) Bakhira Lake in Sant Kabir Nagar
(D) Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar in Sonbhadra

84. Biodiversity measured at the level of local habitat diversity within a single community is termed by R.H. Whittaker as:
(A) Beta Diversity
(B) Gamma Diversity
(C) Alpha Diversity
(D) Delta Diversity

85. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Wet scrubbers are installed in industrial chimneys of coal-fired thermal power plants.
Reason (R): Wet scrubbers remove particulate matter and acidic gases like sulfur dioxide from industrial flue streams using liquid spray.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

86. Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary spans across the border areas of which group of districts in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lakhimpur Kheri and Bahraich
(B) Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, and Chandauli
(C) Shravasti, Balrampur, and Gonda
(D) Agra, Mathura, and Etawah

87. Haiderpur Wetland, declared a Ramsar site in December 2021, is located along the floodplains of which river boundary in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Yamuna River
(B) Ghaghara River
(C) Betwa River
(D) Ganga River

88. Match List I with List II:
List I: (Ecological Term)
P. Term 'Ecology'
Q. Term 'Ecosystem'
R. Term 'Biodiversity'
S. Concept of Ecological Pyramid
List II: (Proponent / Key Concept)
1. Ernst Haeckel
2. A.G. Tansley
3. Walter G. Rosen
4. Charles Elton
Select the correct match:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

89. Vijai Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Hamirpur
(B) Mahoba
(C) Jhansi
(D) Banda

90. Which of the following is categorized as a secondary air pollutant formed through photochemical reactions in the atmosphere?
(A) Carbon monoxide gas
(B) Sulfur dioxide gas
(C) Atmospheric methane
(D) Ozone

91. The Montreux Record is a register of wetland sites on the List of Wetlands of International Importance under which international convention?
(A) Convention on Biological Diversity
(B) Ramsar Convention
(C) Bonn Convention
(D) CITES

92. Consider the following statements regarding E-Waste (Management) Rules in India:
I. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) mandates producers to channelize electronic waste for environmentally sound recycling.

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occupy the apex trophic level, feeding on snakes to complete energy transfer.

50. (C) Indo-Burma
The Indo-Burma global Biodiversity Hotspot covers parts of North-Eastern India south of the Brahmaputra river, along with neighbouring Southeast Asian regions. It exhibits high species endemism and floral diversity, encompassing tropical rain forests and river basins. The region faces severe environmental threats from habitat loss, agricultural conversion, and human infrastructure development.

51. (A) Pilibhit Tiger Reserve
Pilibhit Tiger Reserve in Uttar Pradesh won the prestigious international TX2 Award in 2020 for doubling its wild tiger population well ahead of the target deadline. Located in the Terai region along the Nepal border, effective habitat management, anti-poaching patrolling, and prey-base restoration enabled its tiger count to rise significantly.

52. (A) Wildlife Protection Act → Water Pollution Act → Forest Conservation Act → Environment Protection Act
Landmark environmental acts in India were passed in chronological sequence. The Wildlife Protection Act was enacted in 1972 to safeguard fauna and flora. The Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act followed in 1974. The Forest Conservation Act was passed in 1980, followed by the comprehensive Environment Protection Act in 1986.

53. (C) Mercury
Minamata disease is a severe neurological syndrome caused by chronic methylmercury poisoning. First discovered in Minamata City, Japan, it resulted from industrial wastewater containing organic mercury being discharged into Minamata Bay. Bioaccumulation in fish and shellfish consumed by local residents led to severe nerve damage, loss of sensation, and motor impairment.

54. (B) I, II and III only
The State Action Plan on Climate Change of Uttar Pradesh aligns local strategies with the national framework. It identifies key vulnerable sectors like agriculture, forestry, water, and human health for targeted adaptation. The state Department of Environment, Forest and Climate Change acts as the nodal agency, implementing policies without exempting industrial pollution.

55. (A) I and II only
UNESCO launched the Man and the Biosphere Programme in 1971 to foster sustainable development and biodiversity conservation. Biosphere reserves under this framework feature three structured zones: strict legally protected core zones, surrounding buffer zones for research and education, and outer transition zones that accommodate sustainable human activities, agriculture, and local community settlements.

56. (B) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Okhla Bird Sanctuary is situated along the Yamuna river at the border connecting Delhi with the Gautam Buddha Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh. Formed by the construction of the Okhla barrage, this freshwater wetland serves as a critical haven for over three hundred species of resident and migratory waterbirds amidst urban development.

57. (D) Global Hectares (gha)
The Ecological Footprint measures human demand on natural capital and ecosystems, expressed in global hectares. This standard unit represents the biologically productive area required to generate the resources a population consumes and to absorb its produced waste. Comparing global hectares per capita highlights ecological deficits and global consumption sustainability across countries.

58. (A) Kyoto Protocol
The Clean Development Mechanism is a flexible market-based mechanism established under Article 12 of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. It allows industrialized nations with greenhouse gas reduction commitments to invest in emission-reduction projects in developing countries, earning certified emission reduction credits that count toward achieving their binding Kyoto compliance emission reduction targets.

59. (C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Ramsar wetland sites in Uttar Pradesh belong to specific geographical districts. Sandi Bird Sanctuary is located in Hardoi district. Samaspur Bird Sanctuary is preserved in Rae Bareli district. Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary operates in Gonda district, while Saman Bird Sanctuary sits within the agricultural landscape of Mainpuri district.

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60. (D) I, II, III and IV
Coral reefs in India exist in marine waters including the Gulf of Mannar, Andaman Islands, Lakshadweep, and Gulf of Kutch, but are entirely absent from inland rivers in Uttar Pradesh. Corals live in obligate symbiosis with photosynthetic zooxanthellae algae, and ocean warming triggers severe coral bleaching across marine ecosystems.

61. (C) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
Environmental Impact Assessment notifications in India are issued under statutory powers derived from Section 3 of the Environment Protection Act, 1986. The legislation empowers the central government to evaluate, regulate, and mandate prior environmental clearances for industrial, infrastructure, and developmental projects to minimize potential ecological harm and pollution.

62. (D) I, II and III
The nitrogen cycle involves essential biological transformations driven by soil microorganisms. Nitrification oxidizes toxic ammonia into nitrites and usable nitrates. Denitrification reduces soil nitrates back into gaseous atmospheric nitrogen, completing the cycle. Ammonification decomposes organic nitrogenous waste from dead plants and animals back into basic ammonium compounds.

63. (B) Ganges River Dolphin
The Ganges River Dolphin is officially designated as the National Aquatic Animal of India. Living in the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna river systems, this freshwater dolphin species is a key indicator of aquatic ecosystem health. Being functionally blind, it uses echolocation clicks to hunt prey in muddy river currents and requires strict legal protection.

64. (A) Cadmium
Itai-Itai disease was first recognized in Toyama Prefecture, Japan, caused by severe mass chronic poisoning from cadmium. Mining operations released industrial cadmium effluents into local rivers used for irrigating rice paddies. Consuming contaminated rice led to cadmium accumulation, severe kidney dysfunction, bone softening, and agonizing joint and spinal pain.

65. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Deforestation along the Vindhyan hill slopes of Bundelkhand severely accelerates topsoil erosion and gully formation. Tree root networks naturally anchor soil particles and enhance water infiltration, reducing the velocity of surface runoff during heavy rainfall. Removing forest cover exposes fragile soils to direct rainwater impact and rapid soil erosion.

66. (B) 2004
The Uttar Pradesh State Biodiversity Board was established in 2004 under the statutory provisions of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. Headquartered in Lucknow, the board coordinates state-level conservation initiatives, documents local biological resources, registers traditional community knowledge, and regulates commercial access to biological genetic resources within Uttar Pradesh.

67. (D) Stratosphere
The beneficial ozone layer is located within the stratosphere, extending between fifteen and thirty kilometers above the Earth's surface. Stratospheric ozone absorbs harmful ultraviolet radiation emitted by the sun, particularly UV-B rays, preventing them from reaching the troposphere and safeguarding terrestrial organisms from skin cancer, cataracts, and cellular damage.

68. (A) Hardoi
Sandi Bird Sanctuary is an important wetland and designated Ramsar site located in the Hardoi district of Uttar Pradesh. Centered around the natural Garra river ecosystem, the sanctuary provides crucial habitat, shelter, and foraging grounds for resident waterbirds and migratory waterfowl arriving along the Central Asian Flyway during winter.

69. (C) A.G. Tansley
The term Ecosystem was introduced in 1935 by British ecologist Arthur George Tansley. He defined an ecosystem as a fundamental structural and functional ecological unit comprising living biological organisms interacting continuously with their physical non-living environment, forming an integrated system of energy flow and nutrient cycling across natural habitats.

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70. (B) 1 metric ton
One carbon credit represents a standardized tradable permit equal to the reduction, avoidance, or removal of one metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent greenhouse gas from the atmosphere. Developed under international carbon trading mechanisms, carbon credits incentivize industrial facilities and nations to adopt cleaner renewable technologies and offset emissions.

71. (A) 3 → 2 → 1 → 4
The formal Environmental Impact Assessment process in India follows four sequential administrative stages. Screening determines whether a developmental project requires comprehensive environmental assessment. Scoping establishes specific terms of reference. Public Hearing gathers local community feedback and environmental concerns. Finally, Appraisal involves expert evaluation before granting or denying clearance.

72. (C) Bhadohi (Sant Ravidas Nagar)
According to the India State of Forest Report 2021, Bhadohi district, also known as Sant Ravidas Nagar, records the lowest total forest cover area in Uttar Pradesh. Covering under three square kilometers of forest area, it reflects extensive land conversion for intense agriculture, high population density, and carpet manufacturing activities.

73. (D) Transition Zone
In a Biosphere Reserve, human settlements, intensive agriculture, commercial exploitation, and local economic activities are permitted within the outer Transition Zone. This flexible outer area fosters sustainable resource management and community development in harmony with nature, surrounding strict non-manipulative Core zones and protective Buffer zones where human interference is restricted.

74. (D) I, II, III and IV
India announced ambitious Panchamrit targets at the COP-26 climate summit in Glasgow. These commitments include achieving net-zero emissions by 2070, scaling non-fossil power capacity to 500 GW by 2030, fulfilling half of energy demands from renewable sources by 2030, and reducing total projected carbon emissions by one billion tons.

75. (B) I and III only
The National Green Tribunal was established under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, for speedy disposal of environmental cases. The tribunal is not bound by formal procedures under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but is guided strictly by principles of natural justice, enabling effective environmental protection and judicial efficiency.

76. (D) IUCN
The Red Data Book is published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature. It documents global conservation status assessments for endangered plant, animal, and fungal species. Using scientific criteria, species are categorized into threat levels ranging from Least Concern to Critically Endangered and Extinct, guiding international conservation priorities and policy.

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77. (A) Schedule I
Under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, Schedule I provided the highest level of legal protection for endangered fauna in India. Species listed under Schedule I, such as tigers and elephants, were granted stringent safeguards, with severe statutory penalties and mandatory imprisonment for hunting, poaching, or illegal trade of animal parts.

78. (B) Jim Corbett National Park
Amangarh Tiger Reserve, located in the Bijnor district of Uttar Pradesh, originally served as the buffer zone for Jim Corbett National Park. Following the creation of Uttarakhand, Corbett's core area remained in Uttarakhand, while Amangarh was declared an independent tiger reserve in Uttar Pradesh to protect tiger populations and migration corridors.

79. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Environmental movements in India are linked with notable figures and regions. The Chipko Movement was led by Sunderlal Bahuguna in the Himalayas. The Appiko Movement was spearheaded by Pandurang Hegde in Karnataka. The Silent Valley Movement protected forests in Kerala, while Narmada Bachao Andolan was led by Medha Patkar.

80. (D) I, II, III and IV
Forest policy frameworks in Uttar Pradesh aim for ecological restoration. While the national

(A) Chief Executive Officer of Zila Panchayat
(B) Chief Medical Officer / District Public Health Officer
(C) Senior Superintendent of Police at the district level
(D) Divisional Commissioner of the administrative zone

20. Which scheme was launched by the Uttar Pradesh state government during COVID-19 to support children who lost both parents to the pandemic?
(A) UP Anath Raksha Yojana
(B) Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana
(C) Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana
(D) UP Bal Kalyan Setu

21. Which administrative wing in the Revenue Department of Uttar Pradesh acts as the nodal operational authority for daily disaster monitoring and management?
(A) Disaster Relief Commissionerate
(B) State Land Records and Survey Division
(C) Board of Revenue Finance and Audit Committee
(D) Directorate of Land Consolidation Operations

22. Select the correct order of the four main administrative phases of the disaster management cycle as followed in Uttar Pradesh disaster response plans:
(A) Response, Prevention, Preparedness, Rehabilitation
(B) Prevention, Preparedness, Response, Rehabilitation
(C) Rehabilitation, Response, Preparedness, Prevention
(D) Preparedness, Response, Rehabilitation, Prevention

23. Industrial high-risk zoning for fire safety and hazardous chemical storage in Uttar Pradesh's manufacturing hubs like Kanpur and Ghaziabad is regulated under which primary state authority oversight?
(A) Directorate of Electrical Safety and Inspection
(B) Directorate of Factories, UP
(C) UP State Highway and Infrastructure Authority
(D) UP Pollution Control Board Regional Directorate

24. Which district in the western part of Uttar Pradesh is identified as falling under Seismic Zone IV due to proximity to Himalayan fault lines?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Lalitpur
(C) Bijnor
(D) Sonbhadra

25. Consider the following statements regarding heatwave management in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Heatwaves severely affect the southern districts of Bundelkhand during May and June.
II. Early warnings for heatwaves in UP are issued by the India Meteorological Department (IMD) in coordination with UPSDMA.
III. Heatwave action plans are implemented exclusively by the Forest Department.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

26. Which of the following is an incorrect pair regarding disaster management institutions in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 8th NDRF Battalion HQ - Varanasi
(B) UPSDMA Chairmanship - Chief Minister of UP
(C) DDMA Chairmanship - District Magistrate
(D) State SDRF HQ - Lucknow

27. Which major canal system provides critical irrigation relief to drought-affected areas in southern Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Upper Ganga Canal
(B) Ken Canal
(C) Lower Ganga Canal
(D) Sarda Canal

28. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh experiences chronic agricultural drought conditions.
Reason (R): The region receives highly erratic rainfall and is underlain by hard crystalline basement rocks with very poor groundwater storage capacity.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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highlights wetlands of international importance where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or are likely to occur as a result of technological developments, chemical pollution, or human interference.

92. (D) I, II and III
E-Waste Management Rules mandate Extended Producer Responsibility, requiring electronic manufacturers to manage end-of-life products through environmentally sound recycling. Fluorescent lamps containing mercury are subject to hazardous waste management, preventing informal processing that unleaches toxic lead and cadmium into soil, water systems, and local ambient air environments.

93. (B) Palash (Butea monosperma)
The official State Flower of Uttar Pradesh is Palash, botanically named Butea monosperma, commonly known as Flame of the Forest. Celebrated for its vibrant orange-red blossoms that bloom during early spring, Palash holds immense ecological, cultural, and traditional value across the dry deciduous forests of northern India.

94. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Montreal Protocol was adopted in 1987 to eliminate ozone-depleting substances. The Kigali Amendment extended its mandate to phase down hydrofluorocarbons, which do not harm stratospheric ozone but act as potent climate warming gases. India ratified the Kigali Amendment, strengthening global efforts toward long-term climate change mitigation.

95. (D) Prime Minister of India
The National Council for Rejuvenation, Protection and Management of River Ganga, known as the National Ganga Council, replaced the earlier NGRBA. Chaired directly by the Prime Minister of India, this apex decision-making body coordinates inter-ministerial policies, state action plans, and pollution control strategies along the Ganga basin.

96. (B) 2.0 °C above pre-industrial levels
Under the landmark Paris Agreement of 2015, participating nations legally committed to limit global average temperature rise to well below two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. Furthermore, the agreement mandates pursuing dedicated efforts to limit the temperature increase to one point five degrees Celsius to prevent catastrophic global climate impacts.

97. (B) Fat-soluble and non-biodegradable
Biomagnification occurs with pollutants that are lipophilic, meaning fat-soluble, and non-biodegradable. Because these chemical toxins cannot be metabolized or excreted easily by living organisms, they accumulate in fatty tissues and increase in concentration progressively at higher trophic levels across aquatic and terrestrial food chains.

98. (A) Rae Bareli
Samaspur Bird Sanctuary is a prominent wetland and designated Ramsar site situated in the Rae Bareli district of Uttar Pradesh. Comprising a cluster of interconnected natural lakes, the sanctuary serves as a vital wintering ground for numerous species of migratory waterfowl travelling along the Central Asian Flyway.

99. (B) Use of living organisms to degrade soil pollutants
Bioremediation is a sustainable environmental technology that utilizes living organisms, primarily specialized bacteria, fungi, or green plants, to degrade, neutralize, or transform hazardous soil pollutants into non-toxic substances. It effectively remediates sites contaminated with heavy petroleum hydrocarbons, industrial solvents, synthetic pesticides, and toxic organic compounds.

100. (C) 22,000 MW
Under the Uttar Pradesh Solar Energy Policy 2022, the state government set an ambitious target of achieving twenty-two thousand megawatts of total solar power capacity within five years. This policy promotes utility-scale solar parks, rooftop installations, agricultural solar pumps, and decentralized clean power generation across various state districts.

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List I: (UP District)
P. Gorakhpur
Q. Jalaun
R. Kanpur Nagar
S. Gautambuddh Nagar
List II: (Primary Natural/Human Disaster Risk)
1. Flood Risk
2. Drought Risk
3. Industrial/Tannery Pollution Hazard
4. High Seismic Vulnerability (Zone IV)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

39. Which of the following is NOT listed as a natural disaster under the standard emergency relief norms of Uttar Pradesh's Relief Commissionerate?
(A) Severe seasonal hailstorm
(B) Nuclear radiation leak
(C) High intensity lightning strike
(D) Riverine monsoon flood

40. In Uttar Pradesh, which agency provides real-time flood forecasting alerts for major trans-boundary rivers like Ganga and Yamuna?
(A) Geological Survey of India Department
(B) Indian Bureau of Mines Directorate
(C) Central Water Commission
(D) Survey of India Mapping Organisation

41. What is the major cause of urban flooding in major metropolitan cities of Uttar Pradesh like Lucknow and Kanpur during intense short-duration monsoon rains?
(A) Tsunami waves and coastal storm surges along major waterways
(B) Glacial lake outburst floods originating from high altitude regions
(C) Widespread soil liquefaction caused by sudden ground displacement
(D) Drainage channel encroachment and inadequate storm-water drains

42. Consider the following administrative entities in Uttar Pradesh:
1. State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)
2. Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee
3. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)
Which of the following represents the correct sequence in hierarchical order from lowest to highest level for disaster plan implementation?
(A) $2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1$
(B) $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2$
(C) $3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$
(D) $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3$

43. Lightning strikes cause multiple fatalities annually in rural Uttar Pradesh. Which mobile application developed by the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology is recommended by UPSDMA for early lightning warnings?
(A) Meghdoot App
(B) Damini App
(C) Umang App
(D) Mausam App

44. Which district of Uttar Pradesh lies along the river Gandak and frequently suffers from inundation and riverbank erosion during high water discharge from Nepal?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Kushinagar
(C) Lalitpur
(D) Mahoba

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45. Consider the following statements regarding disaster preparedness in educational institutions in Uttar Pradesh:
I. School Disaster Management Plans are mandatory to ensure student safety during hazards.
II. Mock drills for fire safety and earthquake safety are conducted in schools across districts.
III. Uttar Pradesh State Board excludes all topics of environmental safety and disaster management from school curricula.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

46. Which atmospheric hazard in Uttar Pradesh during December and January causes severe transport disruptions and agricultural impact?
(A) Cyclonic storm surge
(B) Cloudburst
(C) Dense fog and severe cold wave
(D) Dust storm (Andhi) in mid-winter

conducted by the Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department.
III. Flood control operations in UP are completely decentralized without any state level emergency operating centre.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

11. What is the central to state cost-sharing ratio for the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) allocated to Uttar Pradesh under standard financial norms?
(A) 50:50
(B) 60:40
(C) 75:25
(D) 90:10

12. Which river is known to cause extensive recurrent flood damage in the Gorakhpur and Deoria districts of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Betwa
(B) Rapti
(C) Ken
(D) Son

13. Which district in Uttar Pradesh falls in the southern drought-prone area characterized by rocky terrain and low groundwater retention?
(A) Chitrakoot
(B) Shamli
(C) Bijnor
(D) Rampur

14. Which digital portal was launched during the COVID-19 pandemic by the Uttar Pradesh Government to assist in tracking and rehabilitating returning migrant workers?
(A) Kaushal Vikas Portal
(B) UP Rozgar Setu
(C) Pravasi Rahat Mitra Portal
(D) Shramik Kalyan Portal

15. Consider the following statements regarding the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) as implemented in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It aims to achieve substantial reduction in disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, and health.
II. Uttar Pradesh aligned its State Disaster Management Plan with the targets set under the Sendai Framework.
III. It promotes build back better in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.
IV. The framework applies exclusively to human-made industrial disasters and excludes natural disasters.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II and IV only

16. What primary role does the Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) play at the Gram Panchayat level in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Sanctioning central disaster funding allocations for state emergency works
(B) Procuring heavy structural machinery for state level infrastructure
(C) Executing local Community-Based Disaster Risk Management plans
(D) Directing command and control operations over military relief columns

17. Which city in Uttar Pradesh hosts the 11th Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Varanasi
(C) Lucknow
(D) Ayodhya

18. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Disaster Hazard/Event in UP)
P. Severe River Flooding
Q. Chronic Drought
R. High Seismic Risk (Zone IV)
S. Industrial Chemical Hazard
List II: (Most Vulnerable Region/District)
1. Gorakhpur
2. Mahoba
3. Saharanpur
4. Kanpur Nagar
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

19. Under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, who is the Vice-Chairman of the District Disaster Management Authority in Uttar Pradesh districts?

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CHAPTER 23

Disasters in India and Disaster Management

1. Who serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA)?
(A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Relief Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh
(D) Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh

2. Which officer heads the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) at the district level in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chief Medical Officer
(B) Superintendent of Police
(C) Chairperson of Zila Panchayat
(D) District Magistrate

3. Which region of Uttar Pradesh is most frequently severely affected by annual riverine floods caused by the Rapti and Ghaghara rivers?
(A) Purvanchal region
(B) Bundelkhand region
(C) Rohilkhand region
(D) Braj region

4. How many districts of Uttar Pradesh fall under the drought-prone Bundelkhand region requiring specialized drought mitigation policies?
(A) 5
(B) 7
(C) 10
(D) 12

5. In which Seismic Hazard Zone of India do the northern Terai districts of Uttar Pradesh, such as Maharajganj, Pilibhit, and Lakhimpur Kheri, primarily lie?
(A) Zone II
(B) Zone III
(C) Zone IV
(D) Zone V

6. Where is the headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) located?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Lucknow

7. The 8th Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), which frequently deploys for flood relief operations in Western Uttar Pradesh, is stationed at which location?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Agra

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8. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Eastern Uttar Pradesh experiences recurrent severe flooding almost every monsoon season.
Reason (R): Heavy precipitation in northern mountain catchments causes rivers flowing into the flat plains of Purvanchal to overflow their banks.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. Which mobile application was specifically launched by the Revenue Department of Uttar Pradesh to assist in rapid disaster alert dissemination and relief administration?
(A) UP Sathi App
(B) UP Sugam App
(C) UP Nivesh App
(D) Rahat UP App

10. Consider the following statements regarding flood management strategies in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Construction of embankments along major rivers like the Rapti and Gandak is a major structural measure used in Eastern UP.
II. Real-time water level monitoring of rivers is

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

29. During cold wave emergencies in winter, which local self-government institutions in Uttar Pradesh are responsible for establishing temporary night shelters (Rain Baseras) and lighting bonfires?
(A) Urban Local Bodies and District Administration
(B) Zila Panchayats and Rural Development Agencies
(C) State Pollution Control Board Regional Offices
(D) Irrigation and Water Resources Department

30. Which instrument is used to record the intensity and duration of ground vibration during an earthquake event affecting Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Anemometer
(B) Hygrometer
(C) Seismograph
(D) Barometer

31. Which non-structural flood mitigation measure is widely used by the Uttar Pradesh Disaster Management Authority?
(A) Construction of protective flood embankments and levees
(B) Construction of upstream multi-purpose storage reservoirs
(C) Dredging and channelization of major river beds
(D) Floodplain zoning and early warnings

32. Which area in Uttar Pradesh is classified under Seismic Zone II (low damage risk zone)?
(A) Meerut
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Lalitpur
(D) Saharanpur

33. Which administrative mechanism was set up at the state level in Uttar Pradesh to coordinate daily inter-departmental efforts during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic?
(A) Task Force-15
(B) Team-11
(C) Corona Cell-7
(D) Crisis Group-9

34. What is the primary function of Remote Sensing and GIS technology utilized by the Uttar Pradesh State Remote Sensing Application Centre (SRSAC) during disaster management?
(A) Conducting physical search and rescue operations
(B) Direct financial disbursement of emergency cash relief
(C) Enforcing criminal law and order in affected zones
(D) Mapping hazard zones and damage assessment

35. Consider the following statements regarding the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is constituted under Section 48 (1) (a) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
II. The fund is audited annually by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).
III. It can be used for providing immediate relief to victims of notified disasters.
IV. SDRF funds can be legally diverted for long-term urban infrastructure construction project financing.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II and IV only

36. Which district in Uttar Pradesh faces significant risks of industrial fire and toxic fumes due to its concentration of glass and bangle manufacturing furnaces?
(A) Ballia
(B) Hamirpur
(C) Firozabad
(D) Shravasti

37. Which statement accurately describes a key responsibility of Gram Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh during a post-disaster phase?
(A) Identifying local beneficiaries for disaster loss compensation
(B) Procuring international financial assistance and foreign development grants
(C) Drafting and updating the comprehensive national seismic hazard map
(D) Direct deployment and command of national armed forces relief columns

38. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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target mandates thirty-three percent forest cover, the state currently records under ten percent total cover. State initiatives promote tree planting via social forestry, while Bundelkhand and Vindhyan regions maintain valuable dry scrub forests supporting rural ecology.

81. (B) Carrying Capacity
Carrying capacity represents the maximum population size of a species that a given habitat can sustainably support over time without degrading its ecological integrity. Constrained by resource availability, such as food, water, shelter, and space, carrying capacity acts as a natural ceiling enforced by environmental resistance and limiting factors.

82. (D) I, II and III
Project Tiger was launched in 1973 from Jim Corbett National Park to protect declining tiger populations. The National Tiger Conservation Authority acts as the statutory body overseeing conservation guidelines nationwide. In Uttar Pradesh, Dudhwa Tiger Reserve was officially declared a designated tiger reserve under this flagship initiative in 1987.

83. (B) Fulhar Jheel (Gomat Taal) in Pilibhit
The Gomti river, an important alluvial tributary of the Ganga in Uttar Pradesh, originates from Fulhar Jheel, locally known as Gomat Taal, near Madhotanda in Pilibhit district. Unlike snow-fed Himalayan rivers, the Gomti is a groundwater-fed plains river flowing southeast across central districts before joining the Ganga near Varanasi.

84. (C) Alpha Diversity
Alpha diversity describes species richness and biological diversity within a uniform, localized habitat or community level. Introduced by ecologist R.H. Whittaker, it measures the number of distinct species present in a specific ecosystem, contrasting with beta diversity between habitats and gamma diversity across entire geographical landscapes and regional ecosystems.

85. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Wet scrubbers are pollution control devices installed in industrial chimneys of coal-fired thermal power plants. They scrub industrial flue gases using liquid sprays, efficiently removing particulate fly ash and neutralizing acidic gaseous pollutants like sulfur dioxide. This chemical reaction converts harmful emissions into manageable waste before atmospheric discharge.

86. (C) Shravasti, Balrampur, and Gonda
Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary spans across the Indo-Nepal border region within the Shravasti, Balrampur, and Gonda districts of Uttar Pradesh. Covered by dense moist deciduous sal forests and tall Terai grasslands, it serves as a critical corridor for wild animals including tigers, leopards, elephants, and diverse avian species.

NODIA

87. (D) Ganga River
Haiderpur Wetland, designated as a Ramsar site in 2021, is situated along the Ganga river floodplains at the border of Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor districts in Uttar Pradesh. Created by the construction of the Madhya Ganga Barrage, it offers a vital habitat for wintering migratory waterfowl and diverse aquatic fauna.

88. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Ecological concepts were coined by pioneering scholars. Ernst Haeckel defined the term Ecology in 1866. A.G. Tansley introduced the term Ecosystem in 1935. Walter G. Rosen conceptualized the term Biodiversity in 1985, while Charles Elton established the structural principles of Ecological Pyramids in food chains during 1927.

89. (B) Mahoba
Vijai Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Mahoba district of the semi-arid Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. Centered around a historical artificial lake built by Chandela rulers, this sanctuary acts as an important bird habitat, providing refuge to native and migratory waterbirds amidst surrounding rocky dry deciduous landscapes.

90. (D) Ozone
Ground-level ozone is categorized as a secondary air pollutant because it is not emitted directly from industrial stacks or vehicles. Instead, it forms in the atmosphere through complex photochemical reactions between primary pollutants, such as nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds, driven by solar radiation during warm sunny conditions.

91. (B) Ramsar Convention
The Montreux Record is a specialized administrative register maintained under the international Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. It

47. Which authority in Uttar Pradesh is responsible for managing relief and rehabilitation grants funded through the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) / SDRF allocations?
(A) State Election Commission Administration Directorate
(B) Public Works Department Civil Engineering Division
(C) Urban Development and Housing Directorate
(D) Relief Commissionerate, Revenue Department

48. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): District Disaster Management Authorities in Uttar Pradesh conduct regular mock drills before the arrival of the monsoon season.
Reason (R): Pre-monsoon drills help identify operational gaps in emergency response and flood relief equipment readiness.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

49. Which river flowing through Uttar Pradesh is known for urban flood hazards in the city of Agra?
(A) Gomti
(B) Yamuna
(C) Rapti
(D) Sarda

50. What is the primary purpose of constructing 'Check Dams' in the drought-prone Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Hydroelectric power generation exceeding capacity of 1000 MW
(B) Year-round navigation of large commercial cargo vessels
(C) Prevention of severe high-tide coastal storm surges
(D) Rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge

51. Which specialized unit of UP Police was created specifically to conduct rapid search, rescue, and evacuation operations during state disasters?
(A) State Disaster Response Force (SDRF)
(B) Provincial Armed Constabulary (PAC) Anti-Terror Squad
(C) Special Task Force (STF)
(D) Home Guards Reserve Wing

52. Which of the following is a primary cause of land degradation and localized soil erosion in the Yamuna-Chambal river belt of Western/Central Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Glacial retreat and high-altitude moraine melting
(B) Volcanic ash deposition and pyroclastic surges
(C) Ravine formation due to runoff erosion
(D) Marine transgression and coastal tidal flooding

53. Which district in Uttar Pradesh hosts an Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) that was effectively leveraged during the COVID-19 pandemic for real-time patient bed tracking and telemedicine?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Shravasti
(C) Chitrakoot
(D) Mahoba

54. Which type of disaster risk reduction approach emphasizes training local communities, PRIs, and local youth volunteers (like Aapda Mitras) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Top-down central command and administrative control model
(B) Exclusively commercial market insurance protection approach
(C) Post-disaster reactive recovery and relief model only
(D) Community-Based Disaster Risk Management

55. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Aapda Mitra' scheme implemented in vulnerable districts of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It aims to train community volunteers in basic disaster response skills.
II. Volunteers are trained in flood relief, search and rescue, and first aid.
III. It is implemented under the guidance of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and UPSDMA.
IV. Trained volunteers are assigned permanent gazetted government employment immediately upon training completion.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only

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(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II and IV only

56. Which crop insurance scheme provides financial cover to farmers in Uttar Pradesh against yield losses caused by natural disasters like floods, droughts, and hailstorms?
(A) UP Kisan Pension Yojana
(B) PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
(C) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
(D) UP Soil Health Scheme

57. Which river's overflowing causes recurring severe flooding in the Lakhimpur Kheri district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ken
(B) Betwa
(C) Tons
(D) Sarda

58. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Type of Hazard in UP)
P. River Inundation in Purvanchal
Q. Bundelkhand Drought
R. Industrial Fire Hazard
S. Agricultural Crop Loss
List II: (Key Preventive/Mitigation Measure)
1. Embankment maintenance & early warning
2. Farm ponds and rainwater harvesting structures
3. Fire safety audits and compliance under Factory Rules
4. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana enrolment
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

59. What role do Armed Forces play when requisitioned by civil authorities in Uttar Pradesh during major flood emergencies?
(A) Enforcing local state tax and revenue collections
(B) Conducting air-dropping of food and boat evacuations
(C) Enacting municipal legislation and local governance laws
(D) Conducting agricultural land revenue and boundary surveys

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60. Which city in Uttar Pradesh suffers from significant chemical pollution and industrial risk owing to its large concentration of leather tanneries and chemical processing units?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Kanpur
(C) Banda
(D) Mirzapur

61. Which seismic zone covers the central region of Uttar Pradesh, including capital city Lucknow?
(A) Zone I
(B) Zone III
(C) Zone V
(D) Zone VI

62. Consider the following disaster response activities:
1. Issuance of flood alert by CWC / Irrigation Department
2. Evacuation of residents to flood relief shelters
3. Post-flood survey and agricultural damage compensation disbursement
4. Post-flood epidemic prevention and sanitation drive
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order in which they occur during a flood event in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3$
(B) $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$
(C) $4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2$
(D) $3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$

63. What is the primary role of the Indian Red Cross Society (UP State Branch) during state disaster management?
(A) Directing state police and law enforcement personnel
(B) Repairing damaged state highways and transportation networks
(C) Distributing short-term agricultural loans to farmers
(D) Providing medical relief and humanitarian assistance

64. Which natural disaster in Uttar Pradesh frequently causes heavy localized damage to standing Rabi crops (like wheat and mustard) during spring?
(A) Cyclonic storm surge
(B) Tsunami
(C) Hailstorm
(D) Forest fire

65. Consider the following statements regarding fire hazards in urban commercial markets of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Narrow lanes and congested wiring in old city areas increase vulnerability to electrical fires.
II. Fire safety clearances are required for commercial high-rise buildings under national and state fire safety codes.
III. Fire services in Uttar Pradesh operate under the state Irrigation Department.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

66. Which district in Uttar Pradesh experiences flood conditions due to release of excessive water from the Rihand Dam reservoir system?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Mathura
(C) Baghpat
(D) Sonbhadra

67. Under the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project, why does Uttar Pradesh primarily receive secondary indirect meteorological impact rather than direct coastal landfall?
(A) Because UP is an inland state with no direct sea coastline
(B) Because cyclones only move westwards across the Arabian Sea
(C) Because UP is completely protected by the Vindhya Range
(D) Because cyclones cannot cross state borders

68. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Early warning systems play a crucial role in minimizing loss of human life during sudden flood surges in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Timely dissemination of alerts allows district authorities to evacuate vulnerable populations to elevated relief shelters before river breach occurs.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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69. Which UP state government initiative aims to enhance public awareness regarding earthquake safety, duck-cover-hold drills, and structural safety guidelines?
(A) Disaster Safety Week by UPSDMA
(B) UP Clean and Green Energy Awareness Drive
(C) UP State Afforestation Van Mahotsav Program
(D) Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Competitive Coaching Yojana

70. Which major river forms a natural boundary between Uttar Pradesh and Haryana and experiences periodic high flood levels affecting districts like Baghpat and Gautam Buddha Nagar?
(A) Ghaghara
(B) Belan
(C) Rihand
(D) Yamuna

71. What is the role of District Emergency Operation Centres (DEOCs) functioning 24x7 in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Conducting routine judicial trials and court proceedings
(B) Monitoring disasters and coordinating emergency response
(C) Registration of commercial and private motor vehicles
(D) Revenue collection and land assessment from local farmers

72. Which district in southern Uttar Pradesh borders Madhya Pradesh and falls under high-risk drought and water scarcity zones?
(A) Muzaffarnagar
(B) Pilibhit
(C) Banda
(D) Meerut

73. What is a key structural measure adopted along the Ganga river in Uttar Pradesh to prevent soil erosion and bank collapse during monsoons?
(A) Complete removal of natural forest cover along riverbanks
(B) Dredging of deep sea ports for maritime navigation
(C) Installation of commercial wind energy turbines
(D) Construction of revetments and spur dikes

(C) High-altitude snow avalanche collapse hazards
(D) Glacial lake outburst flooding events

92. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT regarding disaster management policy in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) The state policy emphasizes shifting focus from reactive relief to proactive disaster prevention and preparedness.
(B) Only central funding can be released for local emergency response in UP.
(C) District Disaster Management Plans are required to be reviewed and updated annually.
(D) Active community participation and volunteer mobilization are strongly encouraged for local risk reduction.

93. What type of disaster management plan is prepared by Gram Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh to address hyper-local risks?
(A) Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Plan
(B) National Maritime Security and Defense Plan
(C) State Highway Infrastructure Safety Plan
(D) Central Industrial Facilities Defense Plan

94. Which vector-borne disease outbreak frequently follows severe post-flood waterlogging in Eastern Uttar Pradesh districts like Gorakhpur?
(A) Nutritional Scurvy deficiency disorder
(B) Thyroid Goitre nutritional deficiency
(C) Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES)
(D) Bone-softening Rickets deficiency condition

95. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Uttar Pradesh during disaster mitigation:
I. PRIs assist in identifying local vulnerable households and organizing local relief distribution.
II. Gram Sabhas help in spreading awareness regarding early warning alerts issued by district administration.
III. Village Pradhans participate in local disaster response training.
IV. PRIs hold the constitutional power to deploy national armed forces independently.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II and IV only

96. Which state department in Uttar Pradesh is directly responsible for executing structural flood control measures like embankment construction and riverbank protection?
(A) Public Works Infrastructure Department
(B) Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department
(C) Irrigation Department
(D) Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

97. Which region in Uttar Pradesh experiences severe water table depletion and acute drinking water crisis during peak summer months?
(A) Rohilkhand
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Terai belt
(D) Eastern Plain

98. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Disaster Category)
P. Natural Water Hazard
Q. Natural Hydro-Meteorological Hazard
R. Industrial Safety Hazard
S. Biological Hazard
List II: (UP Specific Example)
1. Rapti river floods in Gorakhpur
2. Severe Hailstorm in Rabi season
3. Chemical leak / Tannery fire in Kanpur
4. COVID-19 / Dengue outbreak
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

99. Which specialized center located in Lucknow provides GIS-based satellite imagery and remote sensing inputs for flood mapping to the UP state government?
(A) Remote Sensing Applications Centre, UP
(B) Indian Space Research Organisation Headquarters
(C) National Institute of Hydrology Research Division
(D) Centre for Development of Advanced Computing Facility

100. Who is the administrative head of the Revenue Department in Uttar Pradesh under whose oversight the State Disaster Relief operations function?

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82. Which non-governmental and youth network is actively integrated with state civil defence for disaster relief distribution in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bar Council of Uttar Pradesh Legal Wing
(B) Uttar Pradesh Medical Council Administration
(C) UP State Finance Commission Advisory Body
(D) National Cadet Corps (NCC) and NSS

83. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has significant industrial chemical hazard exposure due to the presence of large oil refining operations and chemical storage tanks?
(A) Mathura
(B) Chitrakoot
(C) Shravasti
(D) Ballia

84. What is the main objective of setting up Multi-Purpose Cyclone/Flood Shelters in disaster-vulnerable regions of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Permanent residential housing complexes for state government employees
(B) Commercial multi-storey shopping complexes and retail centers
(C) Temporary accommodation for displaced flood victims
(D) Storage and maintenance facilities for industrial machinery

85. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in disaster management in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Urban local bodies are responsible for maintaining urban drainage networks to mitigate waterlogging.
II. ULBs coordinate temporary relief camps and sanitation during urban disasters.
III. ULBs have no legal responsibilities under the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management structure.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

86. Which river in Uttar Pradesh is heavily regulated by the Narora Barrage, requiring flood control monitoring for Bulandshahr and downstream districts?
(A) Yamuna
(B) Gomti
(C) Betwa
(D) Ganga

87. Under the Uttar Pradesh Disaster Relief Manual (Rahat Kosh Guidelines), which authority sanctions financial assistance for loss of life due to notified natural disasters?
(A) State Police Chief through Divisional Headquarters
(B) District Magistrate via Revenue Department
(C) Chief Judicial Magistrate of the District Court
(D) Public Works Department Executive Engineer Division

88. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): GIS and Remote Sensing tools are extensively used by UPSDMA for preparing hazard vulnerability maps.
Reason (R): Spatial maps help planners overlay flood inundation zones with population density to formulate precise evacuation routes.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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89. Which district in the Terai region of Uttar Pradesh is particularly prone to flash floods from rivers originating in the Nepal Himalayas?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Hamirpur
(C) Lalitpur
(D) Bahraich

90. Which structural measure is effective in controlling soil erosion and flash floods in the Vindhyan hill slopes of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur districts?
(A) Check dams and contour bunding
(B) Total clear-felling of forests
(C) Over-pumping of ground aquifers
(D) Sand mining from river beds

91. What primary safety hazard is associated with unregulated brassware manufacturing and furnace operations in Moradabad?
(A) Coastal storm surges and marine wave inundation
(B) Fire outbreaks and toxic fumes

74. Which of the following is an accurate statement regarding the role of Civil Defence volunteers during disasters in major urban centres of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Assisting in traffic control, rescue, and emergency relief distribution.
(B) Exercising formal legislative authority to enact new state laws.
(C) Deploying exclusively overseas for international peacekeeping missions.
(D) Replacing the formal judicial system during local administrative emergencies.

75. Consider the following statements regarding climate change impacts on disaster profile in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Intensity of short-duration intense rainfall events leading to localized flooding has increased.
II. Frequencies of heatwave days during pre-monsoon summer months show an increasing trend in southern UP.
III. Erratic monsoon rainfall pattern increases risk of dual hazards—floods and dry spells—in the same season.
IV. Climate change has completely eliminated cold waves in Western Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II and IV only

76. Which state government portal in Uttar Pradesh enables citizens and farmers to directly apply for compensation for property and crop damages caused by notified natural disasters?
(A) UP Bhulekh Portal
(B) Rahat Commissioner UP Portal
(C) UP Jansunwai Portal
(D) UP Nivesh Mitra

77. Which major research institute located in Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh, works on fodder and land management solutions to mitigate drought impact on livestock in Bundelkhand?
(A) Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI)
(B) Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH)
(C) National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI)
(D) Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (IISR)

78. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Disaster Management Institution/Force in UP)
P. Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority
Q. 8th NDRF Battalion
R. 11th NDRF Battalion
S. UP State Disaster Response Force (SDRF)
List II: (Headquarters/Key Operational Node)
1. Lucknow
2. Ghaziabad
3. Varanasi
4. Lucknow (Gosainganj Base)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

79. Which major river confluence at Prayagraj presents complex flood coordination challenges during heavy rainfall in both its major contributing basins?
(A) Confluence of Rapti and Rohini
(B) Confluence of Sarda and Ghaghara
(C) Confluence of Son and Rihand
(D) Confluence of Ganga and Yamuna

80. What is the primary purpose of the 'Aapda Mitra' scheme launched at the national and state level, including in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Providing subsidized agricultural seeds to large industrial farming corporations
(B) Constructing high-speed major highways connecting state industrial manufacturing hubs
(C) Training community volunteers in local disaster response
(D) Setting up private thermal power generation plants across districts

81. Which type of natural hazard is most commonly triggered in northern foothill areas bordering Nepal and Uttarakhand during heavy monsoon downpours affecting transit routes in UP?
(A) Volcanic eruptions
(B) Landslides and soil slips
(C) Tsunamis
(D) Deep-sea trench collapses

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(A) Director General of Police, Uttar Pradesh State
(B) Chief Engineer, Public Works Department Works Division
(C) Principal Secretary, Revenue Department
(D) Chairman, UP Public Service Commission Board

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority functions as the apex policy-making body for disaster management within the state. Established in accordance with the provisions of the Disaster Management Act of 2005, the authority is headed ex-officio by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. This body guides, approves, and oversees all major state disaster management plans and policies.

2. (D) District Magistrate
The District Disaster Management Authority operates at the district administrative level under the Disaster Management Act of 2005. The District Magistrate, who also serves as the District Collector or Deputy Commissioner, functions as the ex-officio Chairperson. This authority plans, coordinates, and implements all disaster management operations, emergency relief activities, and risk reduction strategies throughout the entire administrative district.

3. (A) Purvanchal region
The eastern region of Uttar Pradesh, commonly known as Purvanchal, experiences severe recurring riverine flooding during every summer monsoon season. Major trans-boundary rivers such as the Rapti, Ghaghara, Gandak, and Rohini collect heavy precipitation from upper catchment areas in Nepal and pour onto the flat plains, leading to widespread inundation and crop loss.

4. (B) 7
The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh comprises seven specific southern districts, namely Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Banda, and Chitrakoot. These districts are characterized by semi-arid climatic conditions, hard crystalline rock formations, low groundwater storage, and erratic rainfall patterns, which necessitate specialized drought mitigation policies and dedicated water resource management interventions.

5. (C) Zone IV
The northern Terai belt of Uttar Pradesh, including districts like Maharajganj, Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, and Balrampur, lies in close proximity to the active seismic boundary of the Himalayan foothill faults. Consequently, these districts fall primarily within Seismic Hazard Zone IV, indicating high seismic vulnerability and a high risk of severe earthquake-induced ground shaking.

6. (D) Lucknow
The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Response Force was constituted to provide dedicated, highly trained emergency rescue and relief operations during natural and human-made disasters. The administrative and operational headquarters of this specialized force is situated in the state capital, Lucknow, allowing efficient coordination with the State Emergency Operation Centre and various government departments during critical emergencies.

7. (B) Ghaziabad
The 8th Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force is strategically stationed at Ghaziabad in Western Uttar Pradesh. This placement enables rapid response and deployment for disaster rescue, flood relief, and emergency operations across Western Uttar Pradesh, the National Capital Region, and adjoining northern states, ensuring effective disaster response and specialized life-saving interventions.

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Eastern Uttar Pradesh suffers from severe recurrent monsoon flooding because the region consists of low-lying flat terrain. Heavy rain in the upper catchment areas of Nepal causes rivers like the Rapti and Ghaghara to carry excessive water volume. When these rivers reach Purvanchal, the flat plain slope reduces drainage capacity, directly causing catastrophic riverbank overflows.

9. (D) Rahat UP App
The Revenue Department of Uttar Pradesh developed and deployed the Rahat UP mobile application to streamline disaster management operations across the state. The application functions as a digital platform for real-time

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alert dissemination, rapid damage assessment reporting, emergency communication, and direct delivery of compensation and relief assistance to citizens affected by natural calamities.

10. (A) I and II only
Structural flood control measures in Eastern Uttar Pradesh extensively rely on embankments constructed along major rivers like the Rapti and Gandak, while the Irrigation Department continuously conducts real-time water level monitoring. However, flood control operations are strictly coordinated through a centralized State Emergency Operation Centre in Lucknow alongside decentralized district units, making the third assertion completely incorrect.

11. (C) 75:25
The State Disaster Response Fund is the primary financial mechanism available to state governments for responding to notified disasters. Under standard financial allocation rules recommended by the Finance Commission for general category states, including Uttar Pradesh, the fund is jointly financed by the Central Government and the State Government in a 75:25 cost-sharing ratio.

12. (B) Rapti
The Rapti River originates in the Mahabharat Range of Nepal and flows through Eastern Uttar Pradesh, notably impacting Gorakhpur, Maharajganj, and Deoria districts. Due to siltation, high discharge during peak monsoon rain, and gentle terrain slopes, the river frequently breaches its embankments, causing extensive agricultural destruction, habitat displacement, and recurrent severe flooding.

13. (A) Chitrakoot
Chitrakoot is located in the southern plateau region of Uttar Pradesh, forming part of the drought-prone Bundelkhand geographical zone. The district features rugged rocky terrain, thin topsoil layer, hard granitic basement rock, and poor groundwater recharge potential. These natural characteristics lead to severe seasonal water scarcity, recurrent agricultural drought conditions, and acute drinking water shortages.

14. (C) Pravasi Rahat Mitra Portal
During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Uttar Pradesh government launched the Pravasi Rahat Mitra Portal to support the millions of returning migrant workers. The digital platform served to create a comprehensive database recording skill profiles, social security status, and employment needs, thereby facilitating direct financial relief, welfare scheme integration, and local job placement initiatives.

15. (A) I, II and III only
The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) provides global targets to reduce disaster risks, human casualties, and economic losses, emphasizing resilient reconstruction. Uttar Pradesh aligned its state disaster plan with these principles. Because Sendai applies to all hazards, including natural, technological, and biological disasters, claiming it excludes natural disasters makes statement IV incorrect.

16. (C) Executing local Community-Based Disaster Risk Management plans
At the Gram Panchayat level in Uttar Pradesh, the Village Disaster Management Committee serves as the grass-roots organizational unit for disaster preparedness. Its primary operational function is executing community-based disaster risk management plans, raising public hazard awareness, identifying local vulnerable groups, conducting village risk mapping, and mobilizing immediate community assistance before institutional emergency forces arrive.

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17. (B) Varanasi
The 11th Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force is stationed at Varanasi in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. This battalion is specially equipped and trained for quick response during riverine floods, structural collapses, chemical emergencies, and religious gathering crowd management in eastern districts of the state, serving as a key operational emergency response unit.

18. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Different districts in Uttar Pradesh face distinct hazards based on geography and industry. Gorakhpur suffers from recurring riverine flood hazards, whereas Mahoba in Bundelkhand experiences chronic drought. Saharanpur in the northern sub-Himalayan region lies in high seismic risk Zone IV, while Kanpur Nagar represents a major industrial hub prone to chemical and factory fire hazards.

19. (A) Chief Executive Officer of Zila Panchayat
Provisions under the Disaster Management Act of 2005 stipulate the organizational framework of the District Disaster Management Authority across districts in India. While the District Magistrate acts as the ex-officio Chairperson, the Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Panchayat or District Development Officer serves as the Vice-Chairman, ensuring integration between district administration and local self-government institutions.

20. (C) Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana
The Uttar Pradesh state government launched the Mukhyamantri Bal Seva Yojana during the COVID-19 pandemic to provide comprehensive financial support and social security to children orphaned by the loss of parents or legal guardians. The scheme provides monthly monetary allowances, educational support, and institutional care funding until affected children attain legal adulthood.

21. (A) Disaster Relief Commissionerate
Within the Revenue Department of Uttar Pradesh, the Disaster Relief Commissionerate acts as the primary administrative and executive authority for state disaster operations. Headed by the Relief Commissioner, this wing continuously operates emergency command centers, coordinates immediate rescue and relief funds disbursement, monitors hazard events, and liaises with central emergency organizations.

22. (B) Prevention, Preparedness, Response, Rehabilitation
The disaster management cycle follows a structured administrative sequence designed to minimize disaster impacts and ensure systematically organized recovery. It begins with proactive risk mitigation through prevention, followed by preparedness planning and emergency response execution during an event, and concludes with post-disaster recovery, structural restoration, and long-term community rehabilitation.

23. (B) Directorate of Factories, UP
Industrial safety regulations, hazardous material storage standards, and fire hazard zoning in factory environments across manufacturing hubs like Kanpur and Ghaziabad are governed by the Directorate of Factories, Uttar Pradesh. Operating under the Factories Act and state rules, this authority conducts mandatory safety audits, regulates hazardous processes, and enforces disaster prevention norms.

24. (C) Bijnor
Bijnor district in Western Uttar Pradesh is geographically located near the Himalayan foothills and major tectonic thrust fault zones. Due to this tectonic positioning, the district is categorized under Seismic Zone IV, representing a high damage risk zone where structural design codes must strictly incorporate high earthquake resistance standards to mitigate potential seismic disaster losses.

25. (A) I and II only
Summer heatwaves severely affect the southern Bundelkhand districts of Uttar Pradesh due to high dry temperatures, while early warnings are jointly issued by the IMD and UPSDMA. Heatwave action plans require multi-departmental coordination involving health, urban bodies, and revenue departments, making the third statement incorrect as implementation is not restricted to the forest department.

26. (A) 8th NDRF Battalion HQ - Varanasi
The 8th Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force is stationed at Ghaziabad, whereas the 11th Battalion is stationed at Varanasi. Therefore, pairing the 8th NDRF Battalion headquarters with Varanasi is incorrect. All other administrative relationships, including the Chief Minister leading UPSDMA and District Magistrates chairing DDMAs, represent accurate state governance structures.

27. (B) Ken Canal
The Ken Canal system is an essential water resource engineering network serving the drought-prone Bundelkhand region in southern Uttar Pradesh. Originating from the Ken River, the canal system supplies critical irrigation water and domestic supply to agricultural fields across Banda and surrounding drought-vulnerable districts, mitigating seasonal water shortages during extended dry spells.

28. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Bundelkhand region suffers from persistent, chronic agricultural drought because of low and highly unpredictable monsoon precipitation. Furthermore, the underlying geology consists

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of hard, impermeable crystalline igneous and metamorphic rocks, which severely limit rainwater infiltration and groundwater storage, thereby directly explaining the recurrent water scarcity and drought conditions.

29. (A) Urban Local Bodies and District Administration
During severe winter cold waves, urban local bodies and district administrative authorities across Uttar Pradesh are tasked with operational emergency measures. These local self-government bodies establish temporary heated night shelters, known as Rain Baseras, distribute blankets to unhoused populations, and ignite public bonfires at major transit hubs to prevent cold-related fatalities.

30. (C) Seismograph
A seismograph is a scientific instrument designed to detect, measure, and record seismic waves produced by earthquakes passing through the earth. In Uttar Pradesh's earthquake monitoring network, seismographs measure ground displacement velocity and wave frequency, enabling geoscientists and emergency management agencies to assess seismic magnitude, intensity, and potential localized structural risk.

31. (D) Floodplain zoning and early warnings
Non-structural flood mitigation strategies focus on policy, spatial planning, and community preparedness without constructing physical concrete barriers. In Uttar Pradesh, floodplain zoning regulates land use along river corridors to restrict vulnerable development, while early warning networks inform communities in advance, enabling timely evacuation and significantly reducing potential life and property losses.

32. (C) Lalitpur
Lalitpur district, situated in the southern peninsular landmass of Uttar Pradesh within the stable granitic terrain of Bundelkhand, is classified under Seismic Zone II. This classification indicates a low seismic risk zone characterized by relatively low historical earthquake activity and low ground acceleration potential compared to northern sub-Himalayan districts.

33. (B) Team-11
During the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Uttar Pradesh state administration constituted a specialized high-level inter-departmental committee known as Team-11. Led by the Chief Minister, this committee comprised top bureaucratic officers from various vital departments to conduct daily reviews, coordinate medical supplies, direct quarantine facilities, and manage state-wide health emergency response.

34. (D) Mapping hazard zones and damage assessment
The Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Uttar Pradesh utilizes satellite imagery, Geographic Information System data, and aerial spatial analysis to support disaster management. The primary function of this technology is mapping geographical hazard zones, monitoring flood extent during monsoons, evaluating crop and structural damage, and supporting evidence-based post-disaster rehabilitation planning.

35. (A) I, II and III only
The State Disaster Response Fund of Uttar Pradesh is legally established under the Disaster Management Act of 2005 and undergoes annual audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General. SDRF money is strictly designated for immediate relief and emergency operations; standard statutory rules prohibit its diversion into long-term infrastructure construction, rendering statement IV incorrect.

36. (C) Firozabad
Firozabad district in Western Uttar Pradesh is globally recognized as a major center for glassblowing and bangle manufacturing industries. The high concentration of industrial coal and gas-fired furnaces, manual glass molding units, and dense factory quarters creates substantial operational hazards, including industrial fire outbreaks, toxic gas emissions, and occupational heat hazards.

37. (A) Identifying local beneficiaries for disaster loss compensation
Following a natural disaster, Gram Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh serve as critical local administrative bodies during post-disaster recovery. Gram Panchayat officials and local field revenue staff assist in identifying affected households, documenting agricultural and structural damages, verifying local loss

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assessments, and compiling lists of eligible beneficiaries for government financial relief distribution.

38. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Different districts in Uttar Pradesh encounter specific disaster risks determined by geography and urbanization. Gorakhpur is heavily exposed to riverine flood risks, Jalaun in Bundelkhand faces acute drought risks, Kanpur Nagar experiences industrial and tannery chemical hazards, and Gautam Buddha Nagar in Western UP falls into high seismic vulnerability Zone IV.

39. (B) Nuclear radiation leak
Standard emergency relief protocols under the Revenue Department of Uttar Pradesh define natural disasters as naturally occurring hydro-meteorological or geological phenomena, including severe hailstorms, high-intensity lightning strikes, and monsoon floods. Conversely, a nuclear radiation leak represents a specialized technological, human-made industrial hazard that is categorized and managed under separate regulatory frameworks.

40. (C) Central Water Commission
The Central Water Commission functions as India's premier technical organization for water resources, providing vital hydrological data and real-time flood forecasting warnings. In Uttar Pradesh, the commission operates automated gauge stations along major trans-boundary river systems like the Ganga and Yamuna, issuing flood alerts to enable state authorities to execute timely evacuations.

41. (D) Drainage channel encroachment and inadequate storm-water drains
Urban flooding in major metropolitan cities of Uttar Pradesh like Lucknow and Kanpur is primarily driven by rapid, unplanned urbanization. Encroachments over natural drainage channels, wetland loss, siltation of existing conduits, and inadequate storm-water drainage networks prevent efficient discharge during intense short-duration monsoon downpours, leading to widespread urban inundation.

42. (A) 2 → 3 → 1
Disaster management administration in Uttar Pradesh follows a hierarchical structure spanning local, district, and state levels. The Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Committee functions at the lowest village level, followed by the District Disaster Management Authority at the middle administrative level, and the State Disaster Management Authority at the highest state policy-making level.

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43. (B) Damini App
Developed by the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, the Damini mobile application provides location-specific early warnings and real-time lightning monitoring. The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority actively promotes this tool to alert rural residents, farmers, and outdoor workers about impending lightning strikes within a twenty-kilometer radius, helping reduce fatalities.

44. (B) Kushinagar
Kushinagar district in Eastern Uttar Pradesh lies along the active meanders of the Gandak River. Originating in the high Himalayas of Nepal, the river discharges large volumes of water and heavy sediment during monsoon downpours, leading to widespread inundation, severe riverbank erosion, loss of agricultural soil, and destruction of local infrastructure.

45. (A) I and II only
Educational institutions in Uttar Pradesh are mandated to prepare School Disaster Management Plans and conduct periodic evacuation drills for fire and earthquake safety. Because disaster risk reduction and environmental safety topics are actively integrated into state school curricula to foster student awareness, statement III is false, making the first option correct.

46. (C) Dense fog and severe cold wave
During December and January, the Indo-Gangetic plains of Uttar Pradesh routinely experience dense radiation fog combined with severe cold wave conditions. This annual atmospheric hazard severely degrades visibility, causing major transport accidents, rail and flight delays, while low ambient temperatures damage sensitive winter crops and pose severe health risks to vulnerable populations.

47. (D) Relief Commissionerate, Revenue Department
The Relief Commissionerate operating under the Revenue Department of Uttar Pradesh serves as the executive agency responsible for managing

and disbursing emergency financial relief. It coordinates allocations from the State Disaster Response Fund and National Disaster Response Fund, releasing financial grants directly to districts for loss of life, crop damages, and property destruction.

48. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
District Disaster Management Authorities across Uttar Pradesh routinely conduct comprehensive pre-monsoon mock drills. These multi-agency exercises allow administrative authorities, emergency services, and medical personnel to test communication networks, verify response readiness, evaluate flood relief equipment functionality, and address operational bottlenecks prior to actual seasonal flood events occurring in vulnerable areas.

49. (B) Yamuna
The Yamuna River flows along the northern boundaries of Agra, where high seasonal monsoon discharge causes severe riverine and urban flood threats. Heavy water release from upstream barrages in Haryana and Delhi elevates river levels, inundating low-lying riverfront colonies, threatening historic architectural monuments, and requiring continuous emergency monitoring by municipal authorities.

50. (D) Rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge
In the drought-prone, rocky geography of Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh, check dams are small barrier structures built across seasonal streams. Their primary structural objective is to intercept surface runoff, store rainwater, reduce soil erosion, and enhance local aquifer recharge, thereby augmenting shallow groundwater levels and supporting domestic and agricultural water needs.

51. (A) State Disaster Response Force (SDRF)
The State Disaster Response Force is a specialized wing established within the Uttar Pradesh Police structure to conduct search, rescue, and evacuation operations during natural and human-made disasters. SDRF personnel receive specialized physical training, advanced equipment, and medical response capabilities to deploy rapidly during floods, structural collapses, and industrial emergencies.

52. (C) Ravine formation due to runoff erosion
The Yamuna-Chambal river corridor in Western and Central Uttar Pradesh is geographically impacted by severe gully and rill erosion caused by heavy surface water runoff. Over time, extensive runoff carves out deep networks of uncultivable badlands known as ravines, leading to major topsoil loss, agricultural land degradation, and landscape fragmentation.

53. (A) Varanasi
During the peak of the COVID-19 health emergency, Varanasi successfully established and utilized an Integrated Command and Control Centre. This centralized technological facility integrated real-time monitoring of hospital bed availability, medical oxygen tracking, ambulance dispatch management, quarantine oversight, and telemedicine services to streamline urban emergency health response across the district.

54. (D) Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
Community-Based Disaster Risk Management focuses on empowering local populations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, and youth volunteers like Aapda Mitras as primary first responders. By building local capacity, conducting grass-roots hazard mapping, and offering emergency response training, this approach creates disaster-resilient local communities capable of acting immediately before formal state forces arrive.

55. (A) I, II and III only
The Aapda Mitra scheme trains citizen volunteers in disaster-prone districts of Uttar Pradesh in flood rescue, search techniques, and emergency first aid under NDMA and UPSDMA guidance. Trained volunteers serve as voluntary community first responders without receiving permanent civil service appointments, which renders statement IV incorrect and validates option A.

56. (C) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is the flaghsip agricultural insurance scheme implemented across Uttar Pradesh to protect farmers against financial losses caused by unpreventable natural hazards. It provides comprehensive risk coverage against crop damage resulting from localized floods, severe dry spells,

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droughts, unseasonal hailstorms, pest attacks, and post-harvest losses.

57. (D) Sarda
The Sarda River, originating in the Himalayan region and entering Lakhimpur Kheri district, carries huge water volumes and heavy sediment during the monsoon. Uncontrolled river discharge leads to continuous channel shifting, bank erosion, and widespread inundation of agricultural land and villages across Lakhimpur Kheri, making it a primary source of seasonal flood risk.

58. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Managing hazards in Uttar Pradesh requires matched mitigation strategies. River inundation in Purvanchal is managed through river embankments and early alerts; Bundelkhand drought is tackled via rainwater harvesting structures; industrial fires are minimized through strict compliance with Factory Rules; and farm crop losses are mitigated via enrollment in crop insurance schemes.

59. (B) Conducting air-dropping of food and boat evacuations
When requisitioned by civil authorities in Uttar Pradesh during catastrophic flood situations, the Indian Armed Forces provide vital support capabilities. Armed Forces units deploy specialized amphibious boats, helicopters, and personnel to execute large-scale evacuations, air-drop essential food and medical rations to stranded communities, and re-establish emergency communication links.

60. (B) Kanpur
Kanpur is a major industrial city in Central Uttar Pradesh with a dense cluster of leather tanneries, chemical processing plants, and textile units. Unregulated industrial discharge and chemical storage create significant industrial disaster risks, including toxic effluent discharge into water bodies, hazardous material fires, and severe industrial chemical safety concerns requiring continuous oversight.

61. (B) Zone III
Central Uttar Pradesh, including the capital city Lucknow and surrounding Gangetic plain districts, is categorized under Seismic Zone III. This classification designates a moderate damage risk zone where ground shaking from moderate-intensity earthquakes could cause structural damages to non-engineered buildings, necessitating adherence to standard seismic building regulations.

62. (A) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3$
During a flood event in Uttar Pradesh, disaster activities follow a logical chronological sequence. Hydrological agencies first issue early flood alerts, prompting civil authorities to evacuate citizens to shelters. Immediately following flood subsidence, public health drives prevent vector-borne disease epidemics, after which field revenue officials conduct damage surveys and disburse financial compensation.

63. (D) Providing medical relief and humanitarian assistance
The Indian Red Cross Society (Uttar Pradesh State Branch) functions as a crucial auxiliary humanitarian organization during state disasters. Its operational role centers on delivering immediate emergency medical care, distributing relief kits, managing blood donor drives, operating temporary field clinics, and providing psychosocial support to vulnerable displaced communities.

64. (C) Hailstorm
During late winter and early spring, Western disturbances passing over Uttar Pradesh frequently trigger violent thunderstorms accompanied by heavy hailstorms. These unseasonal hailstorms cause severe mechanical damage to standing Rabi crops, particularly mature wheat, mustard, and pulse fields, leading to significant agricultural yield losses and financial distress for farming households.

65. (A) I and II only
Narrow lanes, high population density, and non-standard electrical wiring make old urban commercial markets in Uttar Pradesh extremely vulnerable to fire hazards, while high-rise buildings legally require fire safety clearances. State fire services operate under the Department of Home Affairs, not the Irrigation Department, rendering statement III false.

66. (D) Sonbhadra
Sonbhadra district in southeastern Uttar Pradesh houses the massive Rihand Dam reservoir. During periods of heavy, continuous monsoon rainfall in the catchment basin, large volumes of water

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must be released through dam spillways. This sudden controlled discharge elevates water levels downstream along the Rihand and Son rivers, causing localized low-lying land inundation.

67. (A) Because UP is an inland state with no direct sea coastline
Uttar Pradesh is a landlocked inland state situated in northern India, separated from the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea by long land distances. While coastal states absorb direct landfall from tropical cyclones, Uttar Pradesh only experiences secondary indirect meteorological effects, such as widespread rainfall, elevated wind speeds, and localized depression precipitation.

68. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Early warning systems are essential for saving human lives during sudden flood surges in Uttar Pradesh. Timely hydrometeorological alerts allow district officials to inform vulnerable riverine communities, deploy rescue boats, and evacuate residents to elevated flood shelters before embankment breaches occur, directly demonstrating why early warnings effectively reduce disaster mortality.

69. (A) Disaster Safety Week by UPSDMA
To foster a culture of safety and public preparedness, the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority periodically organizes Disaster Safety Week across the state. This statewide public awareness campaign conducts earthquake duck-cover-hold drills, structural safety seminars, distribution of hazard safety manuals, and school safety activities to enhance disaster resilience.

70. (D) Yamuna
The Yamuna River flows along the western boundary of Uttar Pradesh, forming a natural geographical boundary with Haryana. During peak monsoon rainfall, heavy water discharge from upstream barrages causes the river to swell, resulting in high flood conditions that submerge surrounding agricultural lands and low-lying urban areas in Baghpat and Gautam Buddha Nagar.

71. (B) Monitoring disasters and coordinating emergency response
District Emergency Operation Centres function round-the-clock as focal command nodes within every district of Uttar Pradesh. Operating under the District Magistrate, these centres monitor real-time weather forecasts, receive field disaster reports, coordinate communication between emergency services, and direct immediate deployment of rescue and relief forces during localized hazards.

72. (C) Banda
Banda district is located in the southern part of Uttar Pradesh, sharing an extensive border with Madhya Pradesh in the semi-arid Bundelkhand belt. The district experiences extreme summer temperatures, low historical rainfall averages, hard granite geology, and high groundwater depletion rates, placing it in a severe chronic drought and severe water scarcity zone.

73. (D) Construction of revetments and spur dikes
Along the course of the Ganga River in Uttar Pradesh, heavy monsoon currents cause severe riverbank scouring and soil erosion. To stabilize riverbanks and protect nearby human settlements, the state Irrigation Department constructs structural engineering interventions such as stone-pitched revetments, gabion structures, and spur dikes to deflect erosive high-velocity river currents away.

74. (A) Assisting in traffic control, rescue, and emergency relief distribution.
Civil Defence volunteers play a critical supportive role during emergency situations in major urban centres of Uttar Pradesh. Operating as trained community personnel, they assist local police and administration with urban traffic management, crowd control at disaster sites, immediate search and rescue support, evacuation assistance, and organized distribution of essential emergency relief supplies.

75. (A) I, II and III only
Climate change in Uttar Pradesh has intensified short-duration heavy rainfall events, increased summer heatwave frequencies in southern districts, and caused erratic monsoon distribution leading to concurrent flood and drought risks. However, winter cold waves remain a persistent annual hazard across Western UP, making statement IV false and confirming the accuracy of option A.

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95. (A) I, II and III only
Panchayati Raj Institutions in Uttar Pradesh actively assist in identifying disaster-affected households, spreading early warning alerts through Gram Sabhas, and participating in local response training. However, PRIs hold no constitutional authority to deploy national armed forces independently, making statement IV completely false and confirming option A as the correct choice.

96. (C) Irrigation Department
The Irrigation Department of Uttar Pradesh is the primary nodal state agency responsible for designing, constructing, and maintaining major structural flood control infrastructure. Its engineering responsibilities include building river protective embankments, constructing spur walls, repairing bank erosion revetments, channelizing riverways, and operating control barrages to mitigate riverine flood hazards across the state.

97. (B) Bundelkhand
The Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh experiences chronic water table depletion and acute drinking water crises during summer. Underlain by non-porous crystalline basement rocks with limited groundwater storage, combined with erratic precipitation and high evaporation rates, the region suffers severe drying of wells, handpumps, and seasonal reservoirs every pre-monsoon season.

98. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Uttar Pradesh encounters diverse hazard categories illustrated by specific regional events. Natural water hazards are exemplified by Rapti river floods in Gorakhpur, hydro-meteorological hazards include severe seasonal hailstorms damaging Rabi crops, industrial safety hazards encompass tannery fires and chemical leaks in Kanpur, and biological hazards include disease outbreaks like COVID-19.

99. (A) Remote Sensing Applications Centre, UP
The Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Uttar Pradesh, located in Lucknow, acts as the state's autonomous scientific body for geospatial analysis. It utilizes advanced satellite imagery and Geographic Information System mapping to provide real-time flood inundation maps, track river channel shifts, evaluate land degradation, and assist state government departments in disaster management planning.

100. (C) Principal Secretary, Revenue Department
In Uttar Pradesh, administrative leadership of the Revenue Department rests with the Principal Secretary of Revenue. Working alongside the Relief Commissioner, this senior administrative officer oversees all state disaster relief operations, directs emergency financial releases from the State Disaster Response Fund, and coordinates disaster response policy execution across all administrative districts.

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operations during urban crises. Under the Disaster Management Act, ULBs carry statutory duties for local risk management, making statement III false and confirming the accuracy of option A.

86. (D) Ganga
The Narora Barrage, located across the Ganga River in Bulandshahr district, serves as a crucial river control structure in Western Uttar Pradesh. During monsoons, water discharge through its gates must be continuously monitored and regulated by irrigation engineers to mitigate downstream flooding risks across Bulandshahr, Aligarh, and adjoining central Gangetic districts.

87. (B) District Magistrate via Revenue Department
Under the Uttar Pradesh Disaster Relief Manual and State Disaster Response Fund guidelines, the District Magistrate, operating through the Revenue Department, is the administrative authority empowered to sanction financial ex-gratia compensation. Following verification of disaster-related fatalities or damages by field revenue officials, grants are disbursed directly to legal heirs.

88. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority extensively utilizes Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing technology to generate precise hazard vulnerability maps. Overlaying satellite inundation data with population density layers allows spatial planners and emergency authorities to establish safe evacuation routes and optimize resource allocation, directly justifying the use of spatial mapping.

89. (D) Bahraich
Bahraich district, situated in the northern Terai belt of Uttar Pradesh along the Nepal border, is highly vulnerable to sudden flash floods. Flash flood events occur when heavy monsoon precipitation over mountain catchments in Nepal drains rapidly down trans-boundary rivers like the Sarda and Ghaghara, swamping low-lying agricultural plains in Bahraich.

90. (A) Check dams and contour bunding
In the undulating Vindhyan terrain of Sonbhadra and Mirzapur districts, rain surface runoff causes rapid topsoil erosion and intense localized flash floods. Implementing structural soil conservation measures such as check dams and contour bunding effectively reduces runoff velocity, traps eroded sediment, promotes groundwater percolation, and stabilizes vulnerable hill slopes against erosion.

91. (B) Fire outbreaks and toxic fumes
Moradabad is world-renowned for its extensive brassware manufacturing industry, which involves thousands of coal and gas-fired melting furnaces, electroplating units, and metal casting workshops. Non-standard workshop structures, high operational temperatures, and chemical usage create substantial localized industrial risks, primarily consisting of severe fire outbreaks and acute toxic fume exposure.

92. (B) Only central funding can be released for local emergency response in UP.
Disaster management policy in Uttar Pradesh relies on both state and central funding channels. Emergency relief operations draw financial resources primarily from the State Disaster Response Fund, funded jointly by central and state contributions, alongside state contingency allocations. The assertion that only central funding can be released is factually incorrect.

93. (A) Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Plan
To address localized hazard risks and strengthen community preparedness, Gram Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh prepare a specialized planning document known as the Gram Panchayat Disaster Management Plan. This localized plan identifies village-level vulnerabilities, maps available emergency resources, designates safe evacuation shelters, and outlines immediate emergency protocols for local communities.

94. (C) Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES)
Eastern Uttar Pradesh, particularly districts around Gorakhpur, historically suffers from seasonal outbreaks of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome following monsoon flood events. Extensive waterlogging, stagnant floodwaters, high humidity, and poor sanitation facilitate rapid mosquito vector breeding and viral contamination, leading to severe neurological infection surges, especially among vulnerable young children.

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Authority.
Reason (R): Section 25 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 mandates that the Collector, District Magistrate, or Deputy Commissioner of the district shall be the ex-officio Chairperson of the DDMA.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. Under Section 51 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, obstructing any officer of the Uttar Pradesh government in discharging their official functions during a disaster carries a maximum imprisonment term of up to:
(A) 6 months imprisonment, or fine, or both as determined by the court
(B) 1 year imprisonment, extendable to 2 years if life is lost
(C) 3 years rigorous imprisonment without option of paying a fine
(D) 5 years mandatory imprisonment with additional financial penalty

10. In Uttar Pradesh, the Office of the Relief Commissioner, which coordinates relief operations during natural calamities like floods and droughts, operates under which department of the UP Government?
(A) Revenue Department
(B) Home Department
(C) Urban Development Department
(D) Planning Department

11. Which of the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA) is incorrect?
(A) UPSDMA was established in the state pursuant to the statutory provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
(B) UPSDMA is directly subordinate to the Union Ministry of Defense for its administrative budget.
(C) The ex-officio Chairperson of UPSDMA is the serving Chief Minister of the State of Uttar Pradesh.
(D) The Vice-Chairperson is nominated by the Chief Minister from amongst the members of the Authority.

12. Match List I with List II.

List I: (Authority / Body under DM Act)
P. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
Q. UP State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA)
R. UP State Executive Committee (SEC)
S. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)

List II: (Ex-Officio Head / Chairperson in UP Context)
1. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
2. District Magistrate / Collector
3. Prime Minister of India
4. Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh

(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

13. Which battalion of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is permanently stationed at UP's Gautam Buddha Nagar (Greater Noida) to respond to CBRN and chemical hazards in the NCR region?
(A) 1st Battalion
(B) 8th Battalion
(C) 11th Battalion
(D) 12th Battalion

14. If a local official in Prayagraj district makes a false warning regarding an impending flood on the Ganga river causing panic among residents, under which section of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 can legal action be initiated?
(A) Section 51
(B) Section 52
(C) Section 54
(D) Section 58

15. Consider the following statements regarding the National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) and its application in Uttar Pradesh:
I. NDMP was first released in 2016 and updated in 2019 to align with the Sendai Framework.
II. The plan incorporates the four priority areas of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
III. Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Plan (UPSDMP) is required to align its provisions with NDMP.
IV. The NDMP is framed and approved solely by the Finance Commission of India.
Which of the statements given above are correct?

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CHAPTER 24

Disaster Management Act and Authorities

1. Under Section 14 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, who serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA)?
(A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Relief Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh
(D) Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh

2. Under which Section of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, was the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) constituted across all districts of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Section 14
(B) Section 20
(C) Section 25
(D) Section 31

3. Who acts as the ex-officio Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in districts of Uttar Pradesh such as Gorakhpur or Jhansi?
(A) District Magistrate
(B) Superintendent of Police of the district
(C) Elected Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha
(D) Chief Medical Officer of the district

4. Consider the following statements regarding the State Executive Committee (SEC) constituted in Uttar Pradesh under Section 20 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005:
Statement I: The Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh acts as the ex-officio Chairperson of the State Executive Committee.
Statement II: The SEC is responsible for assisting the UPSDMA in performance of its functions and coordinating implementation of the State Plan.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

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5. Consider the following statements regarding the organizational framework of the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA):
I. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh is the ex-officio Chairperson of UPSDMA.
II. The maximum number of members in UPSDMA, including the Chairperson, cannot exceed nine.
III. The Vice-Chairperson of UPSDMA is appointed by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh independently of the Chief Minister.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

6. Which of the following pair of disaster management administrative nodal officers in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched?
(A) State Executive Committee Chairperson - Relief Commissioner of UP
(B) District Disaster Management Authority Co-Chairperson - District Magistrate
(C) State Disaster Response Force Nodal Agency - UP Public Service Commission
(D) State Disaster Management Authority Chairperson - Chief Minister of UP

7. According to the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Plan, which geographical region of Uttar Pradesh is most prone to recurrent high-intensity flood hazards due to rivers like Rapti, Sharda, and Ghaghara?
(A) Bundelkhand Drought-Prone Region
(B) Terai and Eastern Plain Region
(C) Vindhyan Plateau and Hill Region
(D) Semi-Arid Western Plain Region

8. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The District Magistrate of Varanasi acts as the ex-officio Chairperson of the Varanasi District Disaster Management

76. (B) Rahat Commissioner UP Portal
The Rahat Commissioner UP Portal is the official digital platform managed by the Revenue Department of Uttar Pradesh for disaster management and relief compensation. The portal enables citizens and affected farmers to directly submit claims for property damage, loss of livestock, or crop destruction caused by notified natural disasters, ensuring transparent financial relief distribution.

77. (A) Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI)
Located in Jhansi, the Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute is a premier national research center dedicated to forage crop improvement and grassland management. The institute develops drought-resilient fodder varieties, silvopastoral models, and land restoration strategies that help farmers in Bundelkhand maintain livestock productivity and mitigate severe feed shortages during drought cycles.

78. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The institutional framework for disaster management in Uttar Pradesh features dedicated organizational nodes. The State Disaster Management Authority is located in Lucknow, the 8th NDRF Battalion is stationed at Ghaziabad, the 11th NDRF Battalion operates from Varanasi, and the UP State Disaster Response Force maintains its operational base at Gosainganj, Lucknow.

79. (D) Confluence of Ganga and Yamuna
The confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna rivers at Prayagraj represents a hydrologically complex flood management node. Simultaneous heavy monsoon rainfall and high reservoir discharge in both upper catchments cause massive backwater effects at the river confluence, inundating urban lowlands, coastal floodplains, and requiring extensive inter-district flood defense coordination.

80. (C) Training community volunteers in local disaster response
The primary objective of the Aapda Mitra scheme is to strengthen community resilience by training citizen volunteers in local disaster response. Implemented across flood and hazard-prone districts in Uttar Pradesh, the program equips local volunteers with basic skills in search and rescue, flood relief, first aid, and organized emergency evacuation assistance.

81. (B) Landslides and soil slips
In the northern sub-Himalayan foothill regions bordering Nepal and Uttarakhand, intense monsoon rains saturate fragile mountain slopes and uncompacted topsoil. This excessive water pore pressure frequently triggers slope failures, landslides, and soil slips along hill transit corridors, causing transportation blockages, infrastructure damage, and localized disaster risks for nearby settlements in Uttar Pradesh.

82. (D) National Cadet Corps (NCC) and NSS
Youth volunteer organizations like the National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme are actively integrated into disaster management response frameworks across Uttar Pradesh. These disciplined volunteer cadres support civil administration during emergencies by assisting in relief shelter operations, executing organized food distribution, supporting crowd management, and conducting public health awareness campaigns.

83. (A) Mathura
Mathura district in Western Uttar Pradesh hosts the large-scale Mathura Oil Refinery along with associated petrochemical storage terminals and chemical pipelines. The presence of major flammable petroleum products and industrial chemical processing units presents significant technological hazards, requiring strict industrial safety compliance, hazardous material zoning, and dedicated off-site emergency planning.

84. (C) Temporary accommodation for displaced flood victims
Multi-purpose flood and disaster shelters constructed in vulnerable districts of Uttar Pradesh serve to protect high-risk populations during severe hazard events. These elevated, resilient structures provide safe, temporary accommodation, emergency sanitation, clean drinking water, and medical care to displaced community members when their homes are submerged during catastrophic seasonal floods.

85. (A) I and II only
Urban Local Bodies in Uttar Pradesh play a central role in mitigating urban waterlogging by maintaining storm drainage systems and coordinating emergency sanitation and shelter

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(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

16. As per the funding pattern approved by the Central Government and recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission, what is the cost-sharing ratio between the Central Government and the Uttar Pradesh State Government for the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)?
(A) 50 : 50
(B) 75 : 25
(C) 90 : 10
(D) 60 : 40

17. The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Response Force (UPSDRF) was raised on the lines of the NDRF. Which security agency in Uttar Pradesh provided the baseline personnel to constitute the UPSDRF?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Volunteer Home Guards Force
(B) Uttar Pradesh Civil Defense Organization
(C) UP Police Special Task Force Personnel
(D) Provincial Armed Constabulary (PAC)

18. Select the correct chronological order of the enactment/policy formulation of the following legal and policy instruments governing disaster management in India and Uttar Pradesh:
1. Enactment of the Disaster Management Act
2. Adoption of National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDMP)
3. Release of the first National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)
4. Establishment of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 → 2 → 4 → 3
(B) 2 → 1 → 3 → 4
(C) 1 → 4 → 2 → 3
(D) 4 → 1 → 2 → 3

19. Under Section 48 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh is mandated to establish which of the following funds at the state level?
(A) Prime Minister Relief Fund and Chief Minister Relief Fund
(B) National Calamity Contingency Fund and State Calamity Contingency Fund
(C) State Disaster Response Fund and State Disaster Mitigation Fund
(D) Emergency Rehabilitation Fund and District Mitigation Fund

20. Consider the following statements regarding the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The District Magistrate / Collector is the ex-officio Chairperson.
II. The Chief Executive Officer of DDMA is appointed from officers not below the rank of Additional District Magistrate.
III. The Chairperson of Zila Panchayat acts as the ex-officio Co-Chairperson of DDMA in UP.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

21. Under Section 42 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) was established. Where is its primary campus located that regularly trains officers from Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) New Delhi
(C) Kanpur
(D) Dehradun

22. Which of the following pairs regarding disaster risk zones in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched?
(A) High Drought Susceptibility Zone - Terai Region (Lakhimpur Kheri)
(B) Severe Flood Zone - Bundelkhand Region (Jhansi and Lalitpur)
(C) Earthquake Zone IV - Gautam Buddha Nagar and Ghaziabad
(D) Cyclone Vulnerability Zone - Chitrakoot Division

23. Under Section 2(d) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, how is a 'Disaster' legally defined for enforcement across Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Any industrial accident, chemical spill, or major infrastructure collapse resulting in financial damage exceeding 10 crore rupees.
(B) A catastrophe, calamity, or grave occurrence arising from natural or man-made causes beyond local coping capacity.
(C) Only major natural events such as severe floods, earthquakes, landslides, and droughts officially declared by the Governor.
(D) Any national emergency event requiring

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immediate military intervention as formally notified by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

24. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh heads the State Executive Committee (SEC) under the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
Reason (R): Section 20 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 specifies that the Chief Secretary to the State Government shall be the ex-officio Chairperson of the SEC.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

25. The 15th Finance Commission recommended splitting the State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) in Uttar Pradesh into SDRF and SDMF in what standard percentage allocation?
(A) 50% for SDRF and 50% for SDMF
(B) 80% for SDRF and 20% for SDMF
(C) 70% for SDRF and 30% for SDMF
(D) 90% for SDRF and 10% for SDMF

26. Under Section 52 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, making a false claim to obtain disaster relief funds or assistance from the UP government carries a punishment of imprisonment up to:
(A) 6 months
(B) 1 year
(C) 2 years
(D) 5 years

27. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) operations in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) NDRF operates under the overall superintendence, direction, and administrative control of NDMA.
(B) The Director General of NDRF is appointed by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.
(C) NDRF personnel are drawn on deputation from Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs).
(D) 11th Battalion of NDRF is stationed at Varanasi to serve eastern Uttar Pradesh.

28. The 11th Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), which caters primarily to disaster management in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, is headquartered at:
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Ayodhya

29. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Disaster Category in UP)
P. Recurrent Severe Floods
Q. Chronic Agricultural Drought
R. Seismic Risk Zone IV
S. Heat Wave Hazards
List II: (Most Affected Districts/Regions in UP)
1. Bundelkhand (Mahoba, Banda)
2. NCR Region (Baghpat, Meerut)
3. Eastern Terai (Bahraich, Balrampur)
4. Southern Vindhyan & Central Plain
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

30. Section 30 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 deals with the powers and functions of which authority at the local administrative level in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) State Executive Committee
(B) District Disaster Management Authority
(C) National Disaster Management Authority
(D) State Financial Corporation

31. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Civil Defense in Uttar Pradesh during disasters:
Statement I: Civil Defense in Uttar Pradesh operates under the Civil Defense Act, 1968 and works as a supporting body during disaster mitigation and response.
Statement II: District Magistrates in UP act as Controllers of Civil Defense within their respective district jurisdictions.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

32. Under Section 65 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, who has the power to issue requisitions for resources, premises, or vehicles for disaster rescue operations in a UP district?
(A) Honorable Chief Justice of the Allahabad

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High Court
(B) Union Minister of Defense of the Government of India
(C) Director General of Police (DGP) of Uttar Pradesh
(D) State Executive Committee or DDMA

33. Consider the following statements regarding the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) implemented in Uttar Pradesh disaster plans:
I. It replaced the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015).
II. It lays down four priority areas for action.
III. It sets seven global targets to reduce disaster risk and losses.
IV. It was legally enacted as an Act by the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly in 2015.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

34. What is the web portal launched by the Uttar Pradesh government to digitally manage relief disbursement to flood and drought affected farmers across UP districts?
(A) Rahat UP Portal
(B) Disaster UP Portal
(C) Bhulekh UP Portal
(D) Nivesh Mitra Portal

35. During a major chemical leak in an industrial area of Ghaziabad, which body at the state level in Uttar Pradesh is empowered under Section 22 of the DM Act to give directions to state departments for emergency procurement?
(A) State Public Service Commission of Uttar Pradesh
(B) UP NITI Aayog
(C) State Executive Committee (SEC)
(D) Vidhan Sabha Standing Committee

36. Which section of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 confers power on the Central Government to issue directions to NDMA, State Governments (including UP), or SDMAs for disaster management?
(A) Section 18
(B) Section 35
(C) Section 62
(D) Section 72

37. Consider the following provisions under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 regarding offences committed by Government departments in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Section 55 deals with offences by Departments of the Government.
II. The Head of Department is deemed guilty unless they prove the offence took place without their knowledge.
III. Government officials are immune from any judicial trial even if gross negligence is established.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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38. Identify the odd one out among the following with respect to ex-officio heads of disaster management statutory bodies in Uttar Pradesh:
(A) Prime Minister - National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
(B) Chief Minister - Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority
(C) Superintendent of Police - District Disaster Management Authority
(D) Chief Secretary - State Executive Committee of Uttar Pradesh

39. Arrange the following administrative tiers of disaster management authority in Uttar Pradesh in hierarchical order from Top (National Level) to Bottom (Local Level):
1. District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)
2. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
3. State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA)
4. Local Authority / Gram Panchayat Level
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) $2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4$
(B) $3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4$
(C) $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$
(D) $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4$

40. The National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) adopted in 2009 emphasizes a paradigm shift in India and Uttar Pradesh from:
(A) Early warning forecasting systems to post-disaster emergency response operations
(B) Public sector administrative management to privatized commercial response models

(C) Relief-centric approach to proactive prevention, mitigation, and preparedness
(D) Financial compensation assistance to military-only tactical relief operations

41. Which section of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 lays down the requirement for every district in Uttar Pradesh to prepare a District Disaster Management Plan (DDMP)?
(A) Section 28
(B) Section 31
(C) Section 38
(D) Section 45

42. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh has raised dedicated battalions of Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Response Force (UPSDRF).
Reason (R): Section 44 of the DM Act mandates states to create State Disaster Response Forces or equivalent specialized response units.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

43. Under Section 53 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, misappropriating money or materials meant for disaster relief in Uttar Pradesh carries a punishment of imprisonment extending up to:
(A) 1 year
(B) 2 years
(C) 3 years
(D) 5 years

44. Which statutory committee chaired by the Union Home Secretary coordinates central assistance to Uttar Pradesh during mega-disasters?
(A) State Disaster Response Cabinet Committee
(B) Cabinet Committee on Security
(C) National Executive Committee (NEC)
(D) Inter-State Council

45. Which of the following pairs of Disaster Management Act section and subject matter is CORRECTLY matched?
(A) Section 54 - Misappropriation of relief materials
(B) Section 52 - False warning regarding disaster
(C) Section 53 - Obstruction of officer
(D) Section 51 - Obstruction to functions

46. Section 73 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides legal immunity (protection of action taken in good faith) to whom in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Officers and employees acting in good faith under the Act
(B) Only the Governor of Uttar Pradesh and members of the State Cabinet
(C) Only active military personnel deployed in emergency relief operations
(D) Private contractors working under contract for the state government

47. Consider the following statements regarding the duties of local authorities (Gram Panchayats / Nagar Nigams) in Uttar Pradesh under Section 41 of the DM Act:
I. Ensuring relief works are carried out in affected areas.
II. Assisting DDMA in capacity development and training.
III. Maintaining and carrying out emergency relief works.
IV. Formulating national defense strategies independently.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

48. In Uttar Pradesh, which integrated emergency helpline service is integrated with disaster emergency response under the State Disaster Management framework?
(A) UP 112
(B) UP 108
(C) UP 101
(D) UP 1090

49. Section 23 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 mandates the preparation of which plan for the state of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP)
(B) District Disaster Risk Index
(C) State Financial Mitigation Report
(D) State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP)

50. Match List I with List II.
List I: (DM Act Section)
P. Section 3
Q. Section 14

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R. Section 25
S. Section 42

List II: (Key Provision / Subject Matter)
1. Establishment of SDMA
2. Establishment of DDMA
3. National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)
4. Establishment of NDMA

(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

51. Besides the Chief Minister as Chairperson, how many maximum members can be nominated to the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA) under Section 14(2)?
(A) 5
(B) 8
(C) 10
(D) 12

52. Which river basin in Eastern Uttar Pradesh experiences severe seasonal flooding impacting districts like Lakhimpur Kheri, Sitapur, and Barabanki, necessitating specialized SDRF boat deployments?
(A) Chambal and Yamuna River Basin System
(B) Betwa and Ken River Basin System
(C) Ghaghara / Sharda River Basin
(D) Son and Rihand River Basin System

53. Which of the following pairs of Disaster Management Bodies and their administrative heads in Uttar Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) UP State Disaster Response Force - Union Defense Secretary
(B) UPSDMA - Chief Minister of UP
(C) State Executive Committee - Chief Secretary of UP
(D) District Disaster Management Authority - Zila Adhikari (DM)

54. What does the term 'Mitigation' mean under Section 2(i) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 as applied in Uttar Pradesh disaster planning?
(A) Temporary evacuation of affected people during an official flood warning emergency.
(B) Immediate provision of food packets, shelter, and financial compensation post-disaster.
(C) Measures aimed at reducing the risk or impact of a disaster.
(D) Reconstruction and repair of damaged roads and bridges after severe calamity destruction.

55. Consider the following statements regarding the National Disaster Mitigation Fund (NDMF) and State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) established under the DM Act:
I. SDMF in Uttar Pradesh is used specifically for projects exclusively aimed at disaster mitigation.
II. NDMF is managed directly by the National Executive Committee.
III. SDMF replaced all state revenue tax collections in Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

56. Section 56 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 specifies penalties for which of the following actions during a disaster in UP?
(A) Publication and dissemination of false or misleading news reports in print media outlets
(B) Unauthorized theft, seizure, or destruction of state government relief vehicles during crisis
(C) Failure of an officer in duty or connivance in contravening the Act
(D) Organizing public demonstrations and raising anti-government slogans against district officials

57. Which district in Uttar Pradesh falls in Seismic Zone IV (High Damage Risk Zone) according to the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) map adopted in UP State DM Plan?
(A) Lalitpur
(B) Jhansi
(C) Sonbhadra
(D) Bulandshahr

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58. Consider the following statements regarding capacity building under Section 42 & 43 of the DM Act:
Statement I: The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) provides technical support and training to Uttar Pradesh state officials.
Statement II: UP Academy of Administration and Management (UPAAM), Lucknow, conducts disaster management capacity development programmes for UP civil servants.
Which of the statements given above is/are

76. Section 39 of the DM Act, 2005 details the responsibilities of which entities in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Foreign Embassies
(B) Private Banks
(C) Departments of the State Government
(D) Central Armed Forces operating independently

77. Who appoints the Vice-Chairperson of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)?
(A) The Governor of Uttar Pradesh in consultation with the State Cabinet
(B) The Chief Justice of India heading the Supreme Court bench
(C) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(D) The Prime Minister from amongst NDMA members

78. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society in disaster management in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The National Policy on Disaster Management 2009 encourages NGO integration in community-based risk reduction.
II. UPSDMA collaborates with NGOs for relief distribution and capacity training.
III. DM Act 2005 strictly prohibits NGOs from participating in disaster relief activities.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

79. Under Section 26 of the DM Act, 2005, who is appointed as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA)?
(A) Chief Medical Officer heading the district health administration
(B) Superintendent of Police heading district law enforcement
(C) District and Sessions Judge nominated by High Court
(D) An Additional District Magistrate nominated by State Government

80. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, integrated into UP State DM Policy, spans which time period?
(A) 2000-2015
(B) 2015-2030
(C) 2020-2035
(D) 2010-2025

81. Section 34 of the DM Act, 2005 provides specific powers to the District Magistrate during a disaster to:
(A) Pass state legislative bills and enact local municipal ordinances
(B) Control traffic, enter premises, and clear debris
(C) Impose national income tax and direct corporate levies
(D) Dismiss municipal elected bodies and local panchayats permanently

82. Which of the following pairs of Disaster Authorities and their corresponding administrative level in Uttar Pradesh is CORRECTLY matched?
(A) DDMA - Union Level (New Delhi)
(B) NDMA - District Level (Varanasi)
(C) UPSDMA - State Level (Lucknow)
(D) SEC - Village Level (Gram Sabha)

83. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in Gorakhpur has the power to procure resources for immediate disaster response without standard tender delays during an emergency.
Reason (R): Section 30 and Section 65 of the DM Act, 2005 empower DDMA to make emergency procurements and requisition resources during disaster situations.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

84. Section 58 of the DM Act, 2005 lays down provisions regarding offences committed by:
(A) Individual foreign tourists visiting the state
(B) Diplomatic missions
(C) Companies / Corporate entities
(D) Non-citizens residing abroad

85. During severe summer heatwaves in Southern Uttar Pradesh (Bundelkhand/Vindhyan), which

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(B) Ballia
(C) Mahoba
(D) Rampur

68. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in Uttar Pradesh under Section 30:
I. Prepare the District Disaster Management Plan.
II. Monitor implementation of National and State policies at district level.
III. Identify vulnerable areas in the district.
IV. Declare war on neighbouring countries during crisis.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

69. Section 40 of the DM Act, 2005 specifies that every department of the Uttar Pradesh state government must prepare its own:
(A) Annual Financial Audit Report
(B) Election Management Plan
(C) Foreign Direct Investment and Industrial Promotion Policy
(D) Departmental Disaster Management Plan

70. How is 'Capacity-Building' defined under Section 2(b) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005?
(A) Strengthening institutions, capabilities, and training to cope with disasters.
(B) Constructing permanent concrete housing complexes across all urban slums and informal settlements in major cities.
(C) Building large multi-purpose dams and river embankments along the Yamuna and Ganga river basins.
(D) Increasing police force numerical strength and law enforcement infrastructure across the state capital.

71. Section 46 of the DM Act, 2005 deals with the creation of which fund at the Central level, whose allocations flow to Uttar Pradesh during severe disasters?
(A) Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF)
(B) National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)
(C) Consolidated Fund of India
(D) National Contingency Gold Fund

72. Under Section 60 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, no court can take cognizance of an offence under the Act except on a complaint made by:
(A) Any private citizen or non-governmental organization without prior administrative notice
(B) A High Court judge acting suo motu through judicial public interest litigation
(C) The National, State, or District Authority, Government, or authorized officer
(D) The Governor of Uttar Pradesh acting directly through executive proclamation

73. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Offence under DM Act 2005)
P. Obstruction to functions or refusal to comply
Q. False claim for obtaining relief
R. Misappropriation of money or materials
S. False warning causing panic
List II: (Relevant Section)
1. Section 51
2. Section 52
3. Section 53
4. Section 54
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

74. In Uttar Pradesh, which organization works as a frontline responder for industrial and urban fire disasters under the Department of Home?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Transport Corporation
(B) Uttar Pradesh Fire Services
(C) Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam
(D) Uttar Pradesh Forest Corporation

75. Consider the following statements regarding annual reporting under Section 70 of the DM Act:
Statement I: The NDMA and UPSDMA must prepare an annual report of their activities.
Statement II: The annual report of UPSDMA is laid before the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Vidhan Sabha / Vidhan Parishad).
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

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correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

59. Under Section 38 of the DM Act, 2005, which level of government is mandated to take all measures for integration of disaster risk reduction into development plans?
(A) State Government (including Uttar Pradesh Government)
(B) International Red Cross
(C) Municipalities and municipal corporations functioning independently without state oversight
(D) NITI Aayog exclusively

60. Which Finance Commission of India first recommended the formal creation of the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) distinct from the Response Fund?
(A) 12th Finance Commission
(B) 13th Finance Commission
(C) 14th Finance Commission
(D) 15th Finance Commission

61. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Disaster Management Act, 2005 overrides other conflicting state laws in Uttar Pradesh during a declared disaster.
Reason (R): Section 72 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 contains an overriding clause giving the Act effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith in any other law.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

62. Under Section 24 of the DM Act, 2005, who holds the executive power to control and restrict vehicle movement in a disaster-affected area of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Governor of UP
(B) State Executive Committee (SEC)
(C) Chief Justice of High Court
(D) Director General of Foreign Trade of the Central Ministry

63. Which of the following is NOT a designated member of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in a district of Uttar Pradesh under Section 25?
(A) District Magistrate
(B) Superintendent of Police
(C) Chairman of Union Public Service Commission
(D) Chief Medical Officer of the concerned District Administration

64. Under Section 57 of the DM Act, 2005, requisitioning of resources, vehicles, or premises without complying with orders issued by DDMA in UP leads to imprisonment up to:
(A) 6 months
(B) 1 year
(C) 3 years
(D) 5 years

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65. Choose the correct chronological sequence of key disaster management administrative developments in Uttar Pradesh:
1. Establishment of Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA)
2. Formation of dedicated Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Response Force (UPSDRF)
3. Adoption of Sendai Framework-aligned State Disaster Management Plan
4. Enactment of Central Disaster Management Act

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) $4 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3$
(B) $1 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3$
(C) $4 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3$
(D) $2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 3$

66. Section 18 of the DM Act, 2005 outlines the powers and functions of which statutory position in the state disaster management framework?
(A) District Magistrate serving as ex-officio head of district administration
(B) Chairperson of State Disaster Management Authority
(C) Relief Commissioner in the State Revenue Department
(D) Union Home Minister heading the Central Ministry

67. Which district in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh is frequently declared drought-prone, prompting specialized DDMA water distribution plans?
(A) Gorakhpur

state authority issues actionable Heat Wave Action Plans and Guidelines?
(A) Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation Board
(B) Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission
(C) Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board Authority
(D) Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority

86. Consider the following statements regarding the State Executive Committee (SEC) of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is constituted under Section 20 of the DM Act, 2005.
II. Chief Secretary of UP is its ex-officio Chairperson.
III. Four Secretaries to the State Government of relevant departments act as members.
IV. It functions independently without any reporting to UPSDMA.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

87. Under Section 2(e) of the DM Act, 2005, 'Disaster Management' encompasses which of the following processes?
(A) Continuous process of planning, organizing, and implementing disaster response, mitigation, and recovery.
(B) Post-disaster distribution of financial compensation, emergency food packets, and immediate material relief.
(C) Tactical military defense measures and armed deployment against foreign military aggression or invasion.
(D) Routine meteorological forecasting, weather monitoring, and atmospheric data collection by scientific agencies.

88. Who functions as the ex-officio President of the Governing Body of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM)?
(A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Union Home Minister
(C) Chief Minister of Delhi
(D) Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University

89. Section 33 of the DM Act, 2005 states that if a person fails to comply with directions of DDMA or SEC in Uttar Pradesh, the authority may:
(A) Impose capital punishment or long-term solitary confinement directly
(B) Revoke Indian citizenship and confiscate all personal assets
(C) Apply to Magistrate or initiate proceedings under Section 51
(D) Cancel land ownership titles and property deeds permanently

90. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Plan:
Statement I: The UP State Disaster Management Plan must be reviewed and updated annually.
Statement II: The plan is prepared by the State Executive Committee and approved by the UPSDMA.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II
(D) Neither Statement I nor Statement II

91. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Disaster Hazard in UP)
P. Floods and Droughts
Q. Epidemics and Public Health Emergency
R. Chemical and Industrial Disasters
S. Fire Hazards
List II: (Responsible Nodal Department in UP)
1. Revenue Department / Relief Commissioner
2. Medical Health and Family Welfare Department
3. Department of Infrastructure and Industrial Development
4. Home Department / UP Fire Services
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

92. Under Section 19 of the DM Act, 2005, the State Disaster Management Authority of UP is empowered to lay down guidelines for:
(A) Minimum monthly salary scales and allowances of state civil servants
(B) Minimum standards of relief for disaster-affected persons
(C) Tax rates and statutory exemptions on industrial production
(D) Selection criteria and recruitment standards

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for state police officers

93. Under Section 12 of the DM Act, 2005, who lays down national guidelines for minimum standards of relief (shelter, food, drinking water, medical cover) during disasters?
(A) Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC)
(B) NITI Aayog
(C) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
(D) Reserve Bank of India

94. If a severe flood inundates urban areas in Kanpur Nagar, which local authority body is responsible under Section 41 of the DM Act for coordinating local sanitation, relief camps, and drinking water supply?
(A) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)
(B) Indian Railways
(C) Central Water Commission
(D) Kanpur Nagar Nigam (Municipal Corporation)

95. Section 59 of the DM Act, 2005 provides that no prosecution for offences under Sections 55 and 56 shall be instituted against government officials without:
(A) Previous sanction of the Central or State Government as applicable
(B) Permission from local Sarpanch
(C) Formal written judicial order passed by the District Bar Association
(D) Resolution passed by Gram Sabha

96. Which of the following statements regarding the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) deployment in UP is INCORRECT?
(A) NDRF can be deployed on request of the State Executive Committee or DDMA.
(B) NDRF personnel are permanently recruited directly through UPSSSC examinations.
(C) NDRF is a specialized force equipped for search, rescue, and CBRN emergencies.
(D) NDRF works in coordination with UPSDRF and local administration during disasters.

97. Section 32 of the DM Act, 2005 outlines plans to be prepared by every department of the district administration in UP in consultation with:
(A) Union Ministry of External Affairs of India
(B) Central Vigilance Commission of India
(C) District Disaster Management Authority
(D) State Election Commission of Uttar Pradesh

98. On which date did the Disaster Management Act, 2005 receive the assent of the President of India, paving the way for UPSDMA creation in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 23 December 2005
(B) 15 August 2005
(C) 26 January 2006
(D) 1 November 2005

99. Section 11 of the DM Act, 2005 mandates the preparation of the National Disaster Management Plan by which body?
(A) Finance Commission of India in consultation with Union Treasury
(B) National Executive Committee in consultation with NDMA
(C) Law Commission of India in consultation with Supreme Court
(D) NITI Aayog Governing Council along with Union Cabinet

100. Where is the main headquarters / operational base of the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Response Force (UPSDRF) situated?
(A) Agra
(B) Lucknow
(C) Meerut
(D) Jhansi

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
Under Section 14 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, every State Government constitutes a State Disaster Management Authority. In Uttar Pradesh, the Chief Minister serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of this authority. The Chairperson leads the state administrative framework for disaster management, policy formulation, approval of disaster plans, and coordination of relief operations.

2. (C) Section 25
Section 25 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 mandates the establishment of a District Disaster Management Authority for every district in a state. In Uttar Pradesh, these district authorities were constituted across all districts under this specific provision. The authority acts as the primary planning, coordinating, and implementing body for disaster management activities within district boundaries.

3. (A) District Magistrate
Under Section 25 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the District Magistrate, Collector, or Deputy Commissioner serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority. In districts across Uttar Pradesh, such as Gorakhpur and Jhansi, the District Magistrate leads local disaster management efforts, coordinating relief, rescue, mitigation, and emergency response operations effectively.

4. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
Section 20 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for the constitution of a State Executive Committee. In Uttar Pradesh, the Chief Secretary serves as its ex-officio Chairperson. The committee functions to assist the State Disaster Management Authority in executing its statutory duties and coordinates the implementation of the State Plan across all state administrative departments.

5. (A) I and II only
Section 14 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 establishes that the Chief Minister heads the State Disaster Management Authority as ex-officio Chairperson, and the maximum membership cannot exceed nine members. However, the Vice-Chairperson is nominated by the Chief Minister from among the designated members of the Authority, rather than appointed independently by the Governor.

6. (D) State Disaster Management Authority Chairperson - Chief Minister of UP
Under the statutory framework of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority. In contrast, the Chief Secretary chairs the State Executive Committee, while the District Magistrate serves as the Chairperson, not Co-Chairperson, of the District Disaster Management Authority.

7. (B) Terai and Eastern Plain Region
The Terai and Eastern Plain Region of Uttar Pradesh is highly vulnerable to annual severe flooding. Major rivers originating in northern catchments, including the Rapti, Sharda, and Ghaghara, carry large volumes of water during monsoon seasons. This causes widespread submergence, displacement, agricultural loss, and infrastructure damage across multiple districts in eastern Uttar Pradesh.

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Section 25 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 prescribes that the Collector, District Magistrate, or Deputy Commissioner shall be the ex-officio Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority. Consequently, the District Magistrate of Varanasi acts as the ex-officio Chairperson of the district authority, making the statutory provision the direct logical explanation for this administrative designation.

9. (B) 1 year imprisonment, extendable to 2 years if life is lost
Section 51 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 penalizes anyone obstructing government officers performing disaster response duties or refusing compliance with lawful orders. The offense carries a prison term up to one year, a fine, or both. If such obstruction or refusal leads

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29. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Eastern Terai districts face severe recurrent floods from Himalayan rivers. The semi-arid Bundelkhand region experiences chronic agricultural drought due to rainfall deficits. Western districts in the National Capital Region fall under high Seismic Risk Zone IV, while the Southern Vindhyan plateau and central plains regularly experience extreme heat wave hazards during summer.

30. (B) District Disaster Management Authority
Section 30 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 enumerates the powers and statutory functions of the District Disaster Management Authority. It empowers the district authority to act as the primary coordinating and planning body, identify vulnerable regions, formulate district disaster plans, monitor mitigation efforts, and direct local emergency operations across the district.

31. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
Civil Defense in Uttar Pradesh functions under the statutory provisions of the Civil Defense Act, 1968. It acts as a supporting voluntary body during disaster management, risk reduction, and emergency relief. At the administrative level, District Magistrates serve as ex-officio Controllers of Civil Defense within their respective district territorial jurisdictions.

32. (D) State Executive Committee or DDMA
Section 65 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 empowers the State Executive Committee, District Disaster Management Authority, or authorized administrative officers to issue statutory requisitions for necessary resources, premises, buildings, equipment, or transport vehicles from public or private entities to execute immediate rescue, evacuation, and emergency relief operations during disaster situations.

33. (A) I, II and III only
The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 succeeded the Hyogo Framework. It outlines four priority areas for action and seven global targets to reduce disaster risk and losses. It is an international voluntary framework adopted at a United Nations conference, not a domestic legal act passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

34. (A) Rahat UP Portal
The Government of Uttar Pradesh launched the Rahat UP Portal under the Office of the Relief Commissioner. This specialized digital platform streamlines disaster management operations, enables real-time monitoring, facilitates fast reporting of crop damages during floods or droughts, and ensures direct benefit transfer of financial relief directly to affected farmers across districts.

35. (C) State Executive Committee (SEC)
Section 22 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 empowers the State Executive Committee to issue directions to state departments, direct emergency procurement of materials, monitor disaster response, and coordinate inter-departmental relief operations during emergency situations, such as major chemical leaks or industrial disaster incidents in industrial districts like Ghaziabad within Uttar Pradesh.

36. (C) Section 62
Section 62 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 confers explicit statutory powers upon the Central Government to issue binding directions to the National Disaster Management Authority, State Governments, or State Disaster Management Authorities. These directions aim to facilitate effective disaster management, risk mitigation, and coordinated emergency operations across the country including Uttar Pradesh.

37. (A) I and II only
Section 55 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 details offences committed by government departments. It establishes that the Head of Department shall be deemed guilty unless they prove the offence occurred without their knowledge or that due diligence was exercised. Officials do not possess absolute immunity and remain subject to statutory judicial trials.

38. (C) Superintendent of Police - District Disaster Management Authority
Under statutory disaster management provisions, the Prime Minister heads NDMA, the Chief Minister heads UPSDMA, and the Chief Secretary heads the State Executive Committee. However, the Superintendent of Police is a designated member, not the ex-officio head of the District Disaster Management Authority; the District Magistrate serves as its ex-officio Chairperson.

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distinct funds for managing disasters. These are the State Disaster Response Fund for emergency response and immediate relief operations, and the State Disaster Mitigation Fund for implementing projects aimed specifically at reducing disaster risk and structural vulnerability across the state.

20. (D) I, II and III
In Uttar Pradesh, Section 25 of the DM Act mandates that the District Magistrate acts as Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority, while the elected Zila Panchayat Adhyaksha serves as ex-officio Co-Chairperson. Under Section 26, an officer not below the rank of Additional District Magistrate is appointed as Chief Executive Officer of the district body.

21. (B) New Delhi
The National Institute of Disaster Management was established under Section 42 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 as a premier statutory institution for capacity building, research, documentation, and training. Its primary main campus is situated in New Delhi, where civil servants, administrative officers, and disaster management professionals from Uttar Pradesh regularly receive specialized training.

22. (C) Earthquake Zone IV - Gautam Buddha Nagar and Ghaziabad
According to the seismic zoning map published by the Bureau of Indian Standards, districts in western Uttar Pradesh adjacent to the National Capital Region, including Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, and Baghpat, fall under Seismic Zone IV. This classification indicates a high damage risk zone prone to significant earthquake intensity and structural risk.

23. (B) A catastrophe, calamity, or grave occurrence arising from natural or man-made causes beyond local coping capacity.
Section 2(d) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 defines a disaster as a catastrophe, mishap, calamity, or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or man-made causes, or by accident or negligence. It results in substantial loss of life, human suffering, damage to property, or environmental degradation beyond local community coping capacity.

24. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Section 20 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 explicitly provides that the Chief Secretary to the State Government shall be the ex-officio Chairperson of the State Executive Committee. Therefore, the Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh heading the State Executive Committee is directly derived from and explained by this statutory command of the Act.

25. (B) 80% for SDRF and 20% for SDMF
The 15th Finance Commission restructured the financial architecture for disaster risk management by combining response and mitigation under the State Disaster Risk Management Fund. It recommended an allocation ratio of eighty percent for the State Disaster Response Fund and twenty percent for the State Disaster Mitigation Fund across Indian states, including Uttar Pradesh.

26. (C) 2 years
Section 52 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 defines the punishment for making a false claim. Any individual who knowingly makes a false claim for obtaining disaster relief, assistance, shelter, or repair funds from government authorities is punishable upon conviction with imprisonment for a term that may extend up to two years along with fine.

27. (B) The Director General of NDRF is appointed by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.
The National Disaster Response Force is a central specialized force operating under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs and overall direction of the National Disaster Management Authority. The Director General of NDRF is appointed by the Central Government, not by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh or any state executive.

28. (B) Varanasi
The 11th Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force is permanently stationed at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. This specialized battalion covers eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh and neighboring areas, providing immediate search, flood rescue, and emergency relief operations along major rivers such as the Ganga, Yamuna, Rapti, and Ghaghara during major natural disasters.

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and district disaster management infrastructure across districts.

49. (D) State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP)
Section 23 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 mandates the preparation of the State Disaster Management Plan for every state. In Uttar Pradesh, the State Executive Committee prepares this plan in consultation with state departments and local authorities, and it is formally approved by the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority.

50. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Section 3 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 governs the establishment of the National Disaster Management Authority at the central level. Section 14 mandates the establishment of State Disaster Management Authorities, Section 25 provides for District Disaster Management Authorities, and Section 42 establishes the National Institute of Disaster Management statutory body.

51. (B) 8
Section 14(2) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 stipulates that the State Disaster Management Authority shall consist of a Chairperson (the Chief Minister) and such number of other members, not exceeding eight, as may be nominated by the Chief Minister, bringing total maximum strength of the Authority to nine members overall.

52. (C) Ghaghara / Sharda River Basin
The Ghaghara and Sharda River Basin system in northern and eastern Uttar Pradesh carries heavy monsoon discharges from upper Himalayan catchments. Districts such as Lakhimpur Kheri, Sitapur, Barabanki, Bahraich, and Gonda experience recurring high-intensity inundation, requiring specialized water rescue operations and regular motorized boat deployments by State Disaster Response Forces during floods.

53. (A) UP State Disaster Response Force - Union Defense Secretary
The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Response Force functions under the executive control of the State Home Department and Uttar Pradesh Police, led by a Director General of Police rank officer or State Nodal Officer, not the Union Defense Secretary. In contrast, the Chief Minister leads UPSDMA and Chief Secretary leads SEC.

54. (C) Measures aimed at reducing the risk or impact of a disaster.
Section 2(i) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 legally defines 'Mitigation' as measures aimed at reducing the risk, impact, or consequences of a disaster. Mitigation encompasses non-structural and structural actions, such as hazard-resistant infrastructure construction, retrofitting, land-use zoning, and policy measures taken prior to disaster occurrence to lessen potential hazard destruction.

55. (A) I and II only
Under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the State Disaster Mitigation Fund is allocated exclusively for proactive projects designed to mitigate disaster risks. The National Disaster Mitigation Fund is administered by the National Executive Committee. SDMF is a dedicated statutory fund and does not replace regular state revenue tax collections in Uttar Pradesh.

56. (C) Failure of an officer in duty or connivance in contravening the Act
Section 56 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 establishes statutory penal sanctions for government officers who fail in performing duties assigned under the Act or connive in contravening its provisions. Any officer who ceases or refuses to perform official duties without written permission or lawful excuse is subject to legal prosecution and imprisonment.

57. (D) Bulandshahr
According to the seismic hazard classification map established by the Bureau of Indian Standards and incorporated into the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Plan, Bulandshahr district is located within Seismic Zone IV. Zone IV represents a high damage risk zone prone to earthquakes of intensity VIII on the Modified Mercalli scale.

58. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
Under Sections 42 and 43 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, capacity building is assigned high operational priority. The National Institute of Disaster Management provides national-level technical assistance and training support, while state institutions like the UP Academy of Administration and Management in Lucknow conduct disaster training programs for state officers.

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39. (A) 2 → 3 → 1 → 4
The statutory disaster management architecture in India follows a multi-tier vertical hierarchy. At the apex national level is the National Disaster Management Authority, followed by the State Disaster Management Authority at the state level, the District Disaster Management Authority at the district level, and local authorities at the grassroots village level.

40. (C) Relief-centric approach to proactive prevention, mitigation, and preparedness
The National Policy on Disaster Management 2009 marked a pivotal institutional shift in disaster governance across India and Uttar Pradesh. It transitioned the focus from a traditional, reactive, relief-centric approach to a proactive, holistic framework emphasizing disaster prevention, risk mitigation, institutional preparedness, capacity building, and prompt emergency crisis response mechanisms across all districts.

41. (B) Section 31
Section 31 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 mandates that every district in a state shall prepare a comprehensive District Disaster Management Plan. In Uttar Pradesh, each District Disaster Management Authority formulates this plan in consultation with local administrative departments to address regional hazard vulnerabilities, mitigation, and emergency response capabilities effectively.

42. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh has established dedicated units of the State Disaster Response Force for specialized rescue operations. Section 44 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 mandates the constitution of the National Disaster Response Force, while states raise SDRF units through executive mechanisms and statutory provisions; thus both statements are true without direct explanation link.

43. (C) 3 years
Section 53 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 deals with offences concerning misappropriation of money or materials meant for disaster relief. Anyone who dishonestly misappropriates, converts to their own use, or squanders financial funds or relief materials intended for disaster victims is punishable with imprisonment up to three years and fine.

44. (C) National Executive Committee (NEC)
Under Section 8 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the National Executive Committee is constituted with the Union Home Secretary serving as its ex-officio Chairperson. This executive committee assists the National Disaster Management Authority, coordinates central assistance to state governments like Uttar Pradesh, and oversees disaster management response during major calamities.

45. (D) Section 51 - Obstruction to functions
Section 51 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 specifically penalizes obstruction of government functions or refusal to comply with lawful directions during disaster response. In contrast, Section 52 deals with false claims, Section 53 covers misappropriation of relief funds or materials, and Section 54 penalizes circulating false warnings or alarms effectively.

46. (A) Officers and employees acting in good faith under the Act
Section 73 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 contains an express protection clause granting legal immunity to officers and employees. No suit, prosecution, or legal proceeding shall lie against any government official, authority member, or individual for anything done or intended to be done in good faith under the provisions of the Act.

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47. (A) I, II and III only
Section 41 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 specifies the duties of local authorities, including Gram Panchayats and Municipal Corporations in Uttar Pradesh. Local bodies must carry out emergency relief, assist District Disaster Management Authorities in training, and maintain relief infrastructure, whereas formulating national defense strategies falls exclusively under Central Government powers.

48. (A) UP 112
UP 112 is Uttar Pradesh's integrated emergency response support system, acting as a unified single line helpline for immediate police, fire, medical, and disaster response. During flood emergencies, road accidents, or natural disasters, UP 112 coordinates real-time emergency dispatching and integrates directly with state

the Constitution of India, holding no relation to DDMA functions.

69. (D) Departmental Disaster Management Plan
Section 40 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 mandates that every department of a State Government shall prepare a Departmental Disaster Management Plan. In Uttar Pradesh, state departments, including Revenue, Public Health, Irrigation, Home, and PWD, formulate departmental plans specifying response protocols, mitigation measures, and disaster management integration strategies effectively overall.

70. (A) Strengthening institutions, capabilities, and training to cope with disasters.
Section 2(b) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 defines 'Capacity-Building' as the process of equipping, training, and strengthening institutions, administrative agencies, local communities, and individuals. It involves developing operational capabilities, technical expertise, resource availability, and functional mechanisms necessary to respond efficiently to and cope with potential disaster situations effectively across regions.

71. (B) National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)
Section 46 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 governs the creation of the National Disaster Response Fund at the central level. Financial allocations from this central fund are released to states, including Uttar Pradesh, to supplement state response resources when a natural calamity of severe nature exceeds state emergency response capabilities.

72. (C) The National, State, or District Authority, Government, or authorized officer
Section 60 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 bars courts from taking cognizance of any offence under the Act except on a formal complaint made by the National Authority, State Authority, District Authority, Central or State Government, or an officer authorized in this behalf by the respective government or authority concerned.

73. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Offence provisions under Chapter X of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 are sequentially codified: Section 51 penalizes obstruction of officers or non-compliance; Section 52 deals with false claims for obtaining disaster relief; Section 53 covers dishonest misappropriation of funds or relief material; and Section 54 penalizes false warnings causing public panic.

74. (B) Uttar Pradesh Fire Services
Uttar Pradesh Fire Services operates under the administrative authority of the Home Department. It serves as a primary frontline responder during urban fires, chemical disasters, gas leaks, and industrial building collapse emergencies. Fire service personnel work closely with state disaster management agencies and NDRF/SDRF teams during specialized emergency rescue operations across the state.

75. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
Section 70 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 mandates annual reporting. The National Disaster Management Authority and State Disaster Management Authorities must prepare detailed annual reports of their activities. In Uttar Pradesh, the annual report of the State Disaster Management Authority is formally laid before both Houses of the State Legislature.

76. (C) Departments of the State Government
Section 39 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 details statutory responsibilities of Departments of the State Government. In Uttar Pradesh, each state department is mandated to integrate risk reduction into departmental projects, allocate resources for disaster preparedness, formulate departmental plans, and provide immediate executive support during emergency relief and rescue operations.

77. (D) The Prime Minister from amongst NDMA members
Section 3(2)(b) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides that the Prime Minister, serving as ex-officio Chairperson of the National Disaster Management Authority, shall designate one of the nominated members of NDMA to serve as Vice-Chairperson. The Vice-Chairperson holds cabinet rank status and manages daily executive functioning of the national authority.

78. (A) I and II only
The National Policy on Disaster Management 2009 encourages active integration of Non-Governmental Organizations in community-based risk reduction. In Uttar Pradesh, UPSDMA and district authorities actively partner with civil society organizations for capacity building

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59. (A) State Government (including Uttar Pradesh Government)
Section 38 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 mandates that the State Government shall take all necessary measures to integrate disaster risk reduction into development plans. State governments, including Uttar Pradesh, must ensure that developmental activities across state departments incorporate risk mitigation principles to build long-term disaster resilience across all administrative sectors.

60. (D) 15th Finance Commission
The 15th Finance Commission of India formally recommended establishing dedicated Disaster Mitigation Funds at both central and state levels, separate from response funds. Based on this recommendation, the State Disaster Mitigation Fund was constituted alongside the State Disaster Response Fund to support standalone disaster risk reduction and structural mitigation projects in Uttar Pradesh.

61. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Section 72 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 contains an explicit non-obstante clause, declaring that provisions of the Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent contained in any other law in force. Thus, during a declared disaster, the Disaster Management Act overrides conflicting state laws in Uttar Pradesh, making the reason a direct explanation.

62. (B) State Executive Committee (SEC)
Section 24 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 confers executive powers on the State Executive Committee during a disaster. These powers include controlling and restricting vehicle or pedestrian movement into disaster areas, controlling traffic, procuring emergency resources, clearing debris, and issuing binding directives to ensure swift operational coordination across all state agencies.

63. (C) Chairman of Union Public Service Commission
Section 25 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 specifies the composition of the District Disaster Management Authority. It comprises the District Magistrate as Chairperson, Zila Panchayat President as Co-Chairperson, Superintendent of Police, Chief Medical Officer, and Additional District Magistrate as CEO. The Chairman of UPSC holds no statutory role in district authority membership.

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64. (B) 1 year
Section 57 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 penalizes non-compliance with statutory requisition orders issued under Section 65. If any person or entity fails or refuses to provide requisitioned resources, premises, or vehicles to the authority, they are punishable upon conviction with imprisonment extending up to one year, fine, or both.

65. (A) $4 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3$
The Disaster Management Act was enacted by the Indian Parliament in 2005. Following this enactment, the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority was established in 2007. Later, the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Response Force was constituted, followed by the adoption of the updated Sendai Framework-aligned State Disaster Management Plan in subsequent years.

66. (B) Chairperson of State Disaster Management Authority
Section 18 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 details the powers and functions of the Chairperson of the State Disaster Management Authority. It empowers the Chairperson (Chief Minister) to nominate members, exercise operational control in emergency situations, approve state plans, and issue binding directions for executing emergency disaster management in the state.

67. (C) Mahoba
Mahoba district, situated in the semi-arid Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, is highly susceptible to recurring meteorological and agricultural droughts. Due to severe rainfall deficits and water scarcity, the District Disaster Management Authority of Mahoba formulates specialized drought mitigation strategies, tanker water supply distribution plans, and agricultural relief interventions for farmers.

68. (A) I, II and III only
Section 30 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 outlines DDMA powers, including preparing the District Disaster Management Plan, identifying vulnerable zones, and monitoring policy implementation locally. Declaring war on foreign nations is an exclusive sovereign defense function of the Central Union Government under

88. (B) Union Home Minister
The National Institute of Disaster Management operates under the statutory framework of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. Under NIDM rules and statutory organization, the Union Home Minister functions as the ex-officio President of the Governing Body of NIDM, overseeing overall institutional policy, administrative functioning, and national training directives across the nation.

89. (C) Apply to Magistrate or initiate proceedings under Section 51
Section 33 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides that where a person fails to comply with orders or directions of the State Executive Committee or District Disaster Management Authority, the authority may apply to a Magistrate or initiate penal proceedings under Section 51 for obstruction and non-compliance under law effectively.

90. (C) Both Statement I and Statement II
Section 23 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 governs the State Disaster Management Plan. In Uttar Pradesh, the plan is drafted and reviewed annually by the State Executive Committee and approved by the State Disaster Management Authority, ensuring continuous updating of state hazard risk profiles and disaster management strategies effectively overall.

91. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
In Uttar Pradesh administrative disaster management, the Revenue Department and Relief Commissioner serve as nodal entities for floods and droughts; Medical Health Department manages epidemics; Infrastructure and Industrial Development Department handles chemical and industrial disasters; and Home Department with Fire Services manages fire hazards across all state districts effectively overall.

92. (B) Minimum standards of relief for disaster-affected persons
Section 19 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 empowers the State Disaster Management Authority of Uttar Pradesh to lay down statutory guidelines for minimum standards of relief to be provided to disaster-affected victims. These include minimum requirements for shelter, food, drinking water, medical care, sanitation, and ex-gratia financial assistance payments.

93. (C) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
Section 12 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 mandates that the National Disaster Management Authority shall lay down national guidelines for minimum standards of relief to be provided to persons affected by disasters. These guidelines establish norms for shelter, food, safe drinking water, medical facilities, sanitation, and ex-gratia relief allocations across states.

94. (D) Kanpur Nagar Nigam (Municipal Corporation)
Section 41 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 details the duties of local authorities during disasters. In an urban municipal area like Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur Nagar Nigam functions as the primary urban local authority responsible for managing local relief camps, ensuring public sanitation, restoring drinking water supply, and clearing emergency debris.

95. (A) Previous sanction of the Central or State Government as applicable
Section 59 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides a procedural safeguard for government officers. It stipulates that no prosecution for offences under Sections 55 or 56 shall be instituted against any government official in any court except with previous sanction of the Central Government or State Government, as applicable legally.

96. (B) NDRF personnel are permanently recruited directly through UPSSSC examinations.
The National Disaster Response Force is a central paramilitary force under the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. Its personnel are drawn on deputation from Central Armed Police Forces like BSF, CRPF, CISF, and ITBP, rather than being recruited directly through state selection commissions like the Uttar Pradesh Subordinate Services Selection Commission.

97. (C) District Disaster Management Authority
Section 32 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 specifies that every department of the district administration in Uttar Pradesh shall prepare a disaster management plan in consultation with the District Disaster Management Authority. This plan identifies departmental response protocols, emergency equipment, and risk mitigation integration at local administrative level effectively overall.

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and relief distribution. Far from prohibiting them, statutory framework actively promotes institutional NGO partnership in disaster governance initiatives.

79. (D) An Additional District Magistrate nominated by State Government
Section 26 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 governs the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer of the District Disaster Management Authority. In Uttar Pradesh, the State Government appoints an officer not below the rank of Additional District Magistrate to serve as Chief Executive Officer, managing administrative functioning and plan execution at district level.

80. (B) 2015-2030
The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction is a global voluntary framework adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference in Japan. Spanning a fifteen-year timeframe from 2015 to 2030, it guides national and state disaster strategies, including the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Plan, toward substantial risk and loss reduction.

81. (B) Control traffic, enter premises, and clear debris
Section 34 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 confers emergency powers on the District Magistrate as DDMA Chairperson. During a disaster emergency, the District Magistrate is authorized to control traffic, enter premises, remove or clear debris, requisition resources, direct rescue operations, and regulate public movement within affected district territories effectively.

82. (C) UPSDMA - State Level (Lucknow)
In statutory disaster management hierarchy, the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority functions at the State Level headquartered in Lucknow. In contrast, National Disaster Management Authority operates at the national level in New Delhi, District Disaster Management Authority operates at district level, and State Executive Committee operates at state level as well.

83. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sections 30 and 65 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 empower the District Disaster Management Authority to dispense with procedural delays and make emergency procurements or requisition equipment directly during disaster situations. Thus, Gorakhpur DDMA exercising emergency procurement powers during severe flood crises is directly explained by these statutory legal provisions.

84. (C) Companies / Corporate entities
Section 58 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 specifically details offences committed by companies or corporate entities. It lays down that where an offence under the Act is committed by a company, every person who at the time was in charge of and responsible for conducting business shall be deemed guilty.

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85. (D) Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority
The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority is the nodal state body responsible for formulating heatwave mitigation guidelines and actionable Heat Wave Action Plans. During severe summer months in drought-prone southern districts of Bundelkhand and Vindhyan regions, UPSDMA coordinates with health, urban development, and local authorities to mitigate extreme thermal distress.

86. (A) I, II and III only
The State Executive Committee of Uttar Pradesh is constituted under Section 20 of the DM Act, 2005. It is chaired ex-officio by the Chief Secretary and includes four department Secretaries. However, the committee does not function independently without reporting; it is statutorily mandated to assist UPSDMA and report directly to it.

87. (A) Continuous process of planning, organizing, and implementing disaster response, mitigation, and recovery.
Section 2(e) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 legally defines 'Disaster Management' as a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating, and implementing measures. These encompass capacity building, risk assessment, prevention, mitigation, prompt preparedness, emergency response, evacuation, rescue, relief, rehabilitation, and post-disaster reconstruction operations across all affected regions effectively overall.

to loss of lives, imprisonment may extend up to two years upon conviction.

10. (A) Revenue Department
In Uttar Pradesh, the Office of the Relief Commissioner functions under the Revenue Department of the state government. It acts as the principal administrative node responsible for disaster management, organizing relief operations, releasing financial aid, and monitoring emergency response activities during natural calamities such as severe floods, droughts, hailstorms, and unseasonal rainfall across all districts.

11. (B) UPSDMA is directly subordinate to the Union Ministry of Defense for its administrative budget.
The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority is a statutory body created under the Disaster Management Act, 2005. It functions under the state government, with the Chief Minister as Chairperson, and derives its administrative budget and budgetary sanctions from state revenue appropriations rather than being subordinate to or funded directly by the Union Ministry of Defense.

12. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Under statutory disaster management bodies, the Prime Minister heads the National Disaster Management Authority, while the Chief Minister heads the State Disaster Management Authority in Uttar Pradesh. The Chief Secretary serves as ex-officio Chairperson of the State Executive Committee, and the District Magistrate or Collector leads the District Disaster Management Authority at the local administrative level.

13. (B) 8th Battalion
The 8th Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force is base-stationed at Ghaziabad / Gautam Buddha Nagar in Greater Noida. This specialized unit provides rapid response capabilities for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear hazards, as well as structural collapse rescue operations, primarily catering to the National Capital Region and surrounding districts of Uttar Pradesh.

14. (C) Section 54
Section 54 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 deals with offences related to false warnings. Anyone making or circulating a false alarm or warning regarding the magnitude or severity of a disaster, which leads to public panic, is punishable with imprisonment extending up to one year, or with a fine, upon proper legal trial and conviction.

15. (A) I, II and III only
The National Disaster Management Plan was released in 2016 and updated in 2019 to incorporate the Sendai Framework priorities. State plans, including the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Plan, must align with national guidelines. However, the plan is prepared by the National Executive Committee and approved by NDMA, not the Finance Commission of India.

16. (B) 75 : 25
Under the financial framework recommended by Finance Commissions for general category states, including Uttar Pradesh, the State Disaster Response Fund is funded through a cost-sharing pattern between the Union Government and the State Government in a 75:25 ratio. The Central Government contributes seventy-five percent, while Uttar Pradesh provides twenty-five percent of allocations.

17. (D) Provincial Armed Constabulary (PAC)
The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Response Force was constituted to handle specialized search, rescue, and disaster mitigation duties across the state. Personnel for this force were drawn primarily on deputation from the Provincial Armed Constabulary battalions. These personnel undergo advanced training in disaster response techniques and search operations to function effectively during emergency crisis situations.

18. (A) $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3$
The Disaster Management Act was enacted in 2005. The National Policy on Disaster Management was subsequently adopted in 2009. Internationally, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction was adopted in March 2015. Following this global alignment, India released its first comprehensive National Disaster Management Plan in May 2016, establishing this chronological order.

19. (C) State Disaster Response Fund and State Disaster Mitigation Fund
Section 48 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 mandates that state governments establish two

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98. (A) 23 December 2005
The Disaster Management Bill was passed by both Houses of the Parliament of India and received the formal assent of the President of India on 23 December 2005. This statutory enactment established the legal framework for creating disaster management authorities at national, state, and district levels across all states, including Uttar Pradesh.

99. (B) National Executive Committee in consultation with NDMA
Section 11 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides that the National Disaster Management Plan shall be prepared by the National Executive Committee in consultation with state governments and expert bodies, and subsequently approved by the National Disaster Management Authority. The plan guides national risk mitigation, emergency response, and recovery strategies.

100. (B) Lucknow
The main operational headquarters and central administrative base of the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Response Force is located at Lucknow. Established to provide rapid, specialized search, rescue, and mitigation capabilities during natural and man-made disasters across Uttar Pradesh, UPSDRF operates under the overall supervision of the State Home Department and UP Police.

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(D) UP Traffic Police and Highway Patrol Wing

39. What is the role of the World Health Organization (WHO) during major public health emergencies and epidemics in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Direct recruitment and deployment of medical doctors for state government hospitals
(B) Execution and administrative oversight of municipal road repair projects across urban areas
(C) Financing commercial health insurance policies for industrial workers and private firms
(D) Technical guidance, disease surveillance, and emergency medical support

40. In the event of chemical industrial accidents in major industrial zones like NOIDA or Kanpur, which central body provides technical guidelines for hazardous chemical management?
(A) PESO and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
(B) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) Conservation Wing
(C) Geological Survey of India (GSI) Mining Advisory Wing
(D) Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) Transport Division

41. Which system managed by ISRO utilizes satellite technology to send real-time disaster alerts and vector maps to the Uttar Pradesh Emergency Operations Centre?
(A) NAVIC Commercial Navigation and Tracking Application
(B) Bhuvan ISRO Geo-platform / NDEM Portal
(C) EDUSAT Distance Learning and Educational Portal
(D) CARTOSAT Open Mapping and Geoportal Platform

42. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is a multi-disciplinary, high-tech specialist force.
Reason (R): NDRF personnel are drawn on deputation from Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and trained in specialized search, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) emergencies.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

43. Which pair of rivers in Uttar Pradesh causes widespread seasonal flooding in the North-Eastern districts of Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, and Gorakhpur?
(A) Ghaghara and Rapti Rivers
(B) Chambal and Betwa River Systems
(C) Son and Rihand River Tributaries
(D) Ken and Tons River Drainage Basins

44. What is the primary operational objective of establishing "Relief Camps" during severe riverine flooding in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Permanent rehabilitation and housing resettlement of riverbed encroachers across affected regions
(B) Conducting population census enumeration and socio-economic survey data collection in villages
(C) Providing temporary shelter, drinking water, medical care, and food supplies
(D) Training local police recruits and community wardens in routine administrative protocols

45. Which department in Uttar Pradesh is responsible for maintaining and operating major canal network headworks and river embankments (bunds) to prevent flood breaches?
(A) Public Works Department (PWD) Infrastructure Division
(B) Rural Development Department and Panchayati Raj Division
(C) Housing and Urban Planning Department
(D) Irrigation and Water Resources Department

46. Which international agency collaborates with the UN System and state authorities in India to support post-disaster child protection, nutrition, and emergency education in flood-affected districts of UP?
(A) WTO
(B) INTERPOL
(C) UNICEF
(D) WIPO

47. Consider the following statements regarding the composition and structure of the District

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(C) Urban Development Department
(D) Finance Department

10. The Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Uttar Pradesh (RSAC-UP), which provides satellite data for flood mapping and monitoring, is situated in which district?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Ghaziabad

11. Which division of the Central Water Commission (CWC) is responsible for flood forecasting and hydrological monitoring in the Middle Ganga Basin covering major districts of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Middle Ganga Division, Lucknow
(B) Upper Ganga Division, Dehradun
(C) Yamuna Division, New Delhi
(D) Lower Ganga Division, Patna

12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Disaster Response Facility / Institution in UP)
P. 8th Battalion NDRF
Q. SDRF Headquarters & Main Base
R. Meteorological Centre (IMD)
S. Remote Sensing Applications Centre
List II: (Location / City)
1. Lucknow
2. Ghaziabad
3. Unnao
4. Lucknow
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

13. Which parent Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) primarily contributes personnel on deputation to man the 8th Battalion of NDRF stationed at Ghaziabad?
(A) Border Security Force (BSF)
(B) National Security Guard (NSG)
(C) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)
(D) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

14. Which parent force provides personnel for the 11th Battalion of NDRF located at Varanasi?
(A) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
(B) Border Security Force (BSF)
(C) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)
(D) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)

15. The Central Water Commission (CWC) maintains a key flood forecasting station on the Yamuna river in Uttar Pradesh at which historical city?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Mathura
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Banda

16. What is the primary role of the Civil Defence organization in Uttar Pradesh during non-conflict natural disasters?
(A) Managing daily traffic operations across major state highways
(B) Conducting formal judicial inquiries into industrial accidents
(C) Operating commercial air transportation for all relief supplies
(D) Assisting local administration in emergency search and rescue

17. Consider the following statements regarding the "Aapda Mitra" scheme implemented in flood-prone districts of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It aims to train community volunteers in basic disaster response and rescue skills.
II. It is sponsored by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).
III. Trained volunteers are provided with personal emergency equipment kits.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

18. Who heads the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) at the district level in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) District Chief Medical Officer
(B) Senior Superintendent of Police
(C) District Magistrate
(D) Chairman of Zila Panchayat

19. Under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, who serves as the ex-officio Co-Chairman of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) President of Zila Panchayat
(B) Principal District Judge
(C) Senior Superintendent of Police
(D) District Chief Development Officer

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CHAPTER 25

Disaster Response Force and Related Institutions

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1. Where is the 8th Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) permanently stationed in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Varanasi
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Lucknow

2. Which city in Uttar Pradesh serves as the operational headquarters for the 11th Battalion of the National Disaster Respon se Force (NDRF)?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Agra

3. Who serves as the ex-officio Chairman of the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA)?
(A) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Cabinet Minister for Revenue
(D) Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh

4. In which year was the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) formally constituted?
(A) 2005
(B) 2010
(C) 2013
(D) 2016

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA):
I. It was established under the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
II. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh is its ex-officio Chairperson.
III. The Vice-Chairperson is nominated by the Chief Minister.
IV. Its headquarters is located in Kanpur.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

6. Where is the main headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC) located?
(A) Police Headquarters, Prayagraj
(B) Civil Defence Directorate, Kanpur
(C) Relief Commissioner Office, Lucknow
(D) Secretariat Annex, Varanasi

7. What is the dedicated toll-free state disaster helpline number operated by the State Emergency Operations Centre in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 101
(B) 108
(C) 1070
(D) 112

8. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Terai region of northern Uttar Pradesh is highly susceptible to recurring seasonal floods.
Reason (R): Rivers like Ghaghara, Rapti and Gandak originate in the Himalayas and enter Uttar Pradesh carrying large volumes of water and silt during the monsoon.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. Under which state department does the Relief Commissionerate of Uttar Pradesh function for managing disaster relief distribution?
(A) Home Department
(B) Revenue Department

(Integrated Police/Fire/Ambulance)
2. State Disaster Control Room
3. Emergency Medical Ambulance Service
4. District Disaster Control Room

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

30. National Centre for Seismology (NCS) operates a seismic monitoring station in Uttar Pradesh at which premier academic institution?
(A) Bundelkhand University, Jhansi
(B) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University
(C) IIT Kanpur
(D) Bareilly College, Bareilly

31. Consider the following statements regarding the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) allocation mechanism:
I. It is constituted under Section 48 (1) (a) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
II. For general category states including Uttar Pradesh, the Central Government contributes 75% and the State Government contributes 25%.
III. It is the primary fund available with State Governments for response to notified disasters.
IV. The fund is audited annually by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

32. Which major river in eastern Uttar Pradesh is frequently monitored by the CWC and NDRF due to severe flash flooding from catchment areas in Nepal?
(A) Betwa
(B) Ken
(C) Rihand
(D) Rapti

33. The Air Force Station at Bakshi Ka Talab, which frequently assists in airlifting relief materials during UP flood emergencies, is situated in which district?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Bareilly
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Prayagraj

34. Which Indian Air Force station in Eastern Uttar Pradesh plays a key strategic role in launching helicopter-based search and flood relief operations in the Terai region?
(A) IAF Station Hindon, Ghaziabad
(B) IAF Station Jhansi Cantt
(C) IAF Station Gorakhpur
(D) IAF Station Agra Air Base

35. Indian Army's Central Command, which coordinates military aid to civil authority during major disasters in Uttar Pradesh, is headquartered in which city?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Cantt Varanasi
(D) Agra

36. Consider the following statements regarding civil defence setup in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Civil Defence measures are organized under the Civil Defence Act, 1968.
II. Citizens act as voluntary wardens for air-raid precautions and disaster relief.
III. It operates under the administrative control of the UP Department of Home.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

37. Which state institution in Uttar Pradesh provides training to administrative officers and state responders on disaster risk reduction?
(A) Police Training College and Police Academy, Moradabad
(B) UP Academy of Administration and Management, Lucknow
(C) Judicial Training and Research Institute, Lucknow Campus
(D) UP State Forest Training Academy, Kanpur District

38. Which specialized wing of UP Police is trained in urban search and rescue (USAR) and underwater diving for SDRF operations?
(A) Special Task Force (STF) Anti-Crime Wing
(B) Anti-Terrorist Squad (ATS) Operations Wing
(C) UP Fire Service and PAC Aquatic Companies

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20. Which district in Uttar Pradesh falls under Seismic Zone IV (High Damage Risk Zone) according to the seismic zonation map of India?
(A) Lalitpur
(B) Jhansi
(C) Mahoba
(D) Pilibhit

21. Which southern district of Uttar Pradesh lies primarily in the low-hazard Seismic Zone II?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Jhansi
(C) Bijnor
(D) Shamli

22. Which administrative body under the UP Home Department is responsible for managing municipal fire services and technical fire rescue operations across districts?
(A) UP Civil Defence Corps
(B) UP Home Guards Organization
(C) UP Fire Service
(D) UP Provincial Armed Constabulary (PAC)

23. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Specialized flood rescue companies of the UP Provincial Armed Constabulary (PAC) are deployed in low-lying districts during monsoon.
Reason (R): PAC personnel receive specialized aquatic rescue training to act as immediate state-level first responders during riverine floods.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

24. Who serves as the President/Chairman of the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Health Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(D) Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh

25. Select the correct hierarchical order of disaster management administrative structures in India from top to bottom:
(A) NDMA — SDMA — DDMA — Local Authority
(B) SDMA — NDMA — DDMA — Local Authority
(C) NDMA — DDMA — SDMA — Local Authority
(D) DDMA — SDMA — NDMA — Local Authority

26. Which emergency medical transportation fleet under the National Health Mission (NHM) in Uttar Pradesh provides dedicated Advanced Life Support (ALS) during major medical disasters?
(A) 102 Basic Patient Transport Ambulance Service
(B) 108 Advanced Life Support Ambulance Service
(C) 1090 Women Power Helpline Emergency Service
(D) 112 Integrated Emergency Response Support Service

27. What is the chief operational responsibility of the India Meteorological Department (IMD) Meteorological Centre located at Lucknow?
(A) Issuing weather forecasts, heavy rainfall alerts, and severe storm warnings
(B) Construction and routine maintenance of river flood embankments across districts
(C) Direct recruitment and technical training of SDRF operational personnel
(D) Managing district emergency food grain stocks and relief distribution centres

28. Which regulatory authority oversees safety standards and technical inspections to prevent industrial chemical accidents in Major Accident Hazard (MAH) units across Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation
(B) Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam Urban Development Board
(C) Directorate of Factories, Uttar Pradesh
(D) UP Department of Forest and Wildlife

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29. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Emergency Toll-Free Helpline Numbers in UP)
P. 112
Q. 1070
R. 108
S. 1077
List II: (Respective Purpose)
1. Emergency Response Support System

Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in UP:
I. District Magistrate is the ex-officio Chairperson.
II. Chief Executive Officer of the DDMA is an officer not below the rank of Additional District Magistrate.
III. Chief Medical Officer of the district is an ex-officio member.
IV. Superintendent of Police / Senior Superintendent of Police is an ex-officio member.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) I, II, III and IV
(D) II, III and IV only

48. During a major industrial fire outbreak in a factory in Ghaziabad, which entity acts as the localized Incident Commander until state/ national level teams arrive?
(A) Chief Minister of the State Government
(B) Director General of Indian Council of Agricultural Research
(C) Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Railway Board
(D) District Magistrate or Designated Incident Officer

49. Which central emergency force was deployed during the Mahakumbh at Prayagraj for specialized water rescue and crowd disaster mitigation?
(A) NDRF and SDRF
(B) Central Industrial Security Force only
(C) Railway Protection Force only
(D) Special Frontier Force only

50. What is the full form of SEOC in the context of state-level disaster response mechanism in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) State Environmental Operations Cell
(B) System for Emergency Operational Control
(C) State Emergency Operations Centre
(D) State Executive Officer Committee

51. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Disaster Hazard in UP)
P. Severe Seasonal Floods
Q. High Earthquake Vulnerability (Zone IV)
R. Drought Vulnerability
S. Industrial Chemical Hazards
List II: (Most Affected Geographic Region in UP)
1. Bundelkhand Region
2. Terai and Eastern UP Plain
3. Sub-Himalayan Northern Border Belt
4. Industrial Hubs (Noida, Ghaziabad, Kanpur)
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

52. Which act provides the overarching legal framework for disaster management activities and structure across Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Environment Protection Act, 1986
(B) Uttar Pradesh Police Act, 1861
(C) Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897
(D) Disaster Management Act, 2005

53. Which official heads the State Executive Committee (SEC) created under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(B) Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
(D) Relief Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh

54. Arrange the following disaster management intervention steps in a logical sequential order from pre-disaster to post-disaster phase:
1. Post-Disaster Damage Assessment and Reconstruction
2. Early Warning and Evacuation
3. Pre-Disaster Mitigation and Preparedness
4. Immediate Search, Rescue, and Relief Operations
Select the correct answer:
(A) 3 — 2 — 4 — 1
(B) 2 — 3 — 1 — 4
(C) 1 — 2 — 3 — 4
(D) 4 — 3 — 2 — 1

55. What type of disaster management intervention does the construction of flood protection embankments along the Ghaghara river represent?
(A) Post-disaster recovery
(B) Non-structural capacity building
(C) Tertiary health response
(D) Structural mitigation measure

56. Under the "Aapda Mitra" scheme in UP, what is the primary target group selected for volunteer training?

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74. In Uttar Pradesh, which official is designated as the Nodal Officer for state-wide relief operations during major natural calamities?
(A) Director General of Medical and Health Services
(B) Relief Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh
(C) Transport Commissioner
(D) Chief Engineer, PWD

75. Which specialized rescue capability is trained within NDRF team modules to respond to building collapse incidents caused by earthquakes?
(A) Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue (CSSR)
(B) Deep Sea Diving and Marine Underwater Salvage Operations
(C) Air Traffic Control and Aeronautical Navigation Management
(D) High Altitude Avalanche Rescue and Mountain Safety Operations

76. Which non-structural flood management measure is implemented by local administration in UP to warn riverside populations?
(A) Constructing concrete check dams and artificial water retaining reservoirs
(B) Dredging riverbeds and deepening natural drainage channels mechanically
(C) Issuing public siren alerts, loudspeaker warnings, and SMS advisories
(D) Planting coastal mangrove forests and establishing bio-shield plantation

77. Which state in North India relies on the 8th Battalion NDRF (Ghaziabad) for emergency coverage in addition to NCR districts of UP?
(A) State of Tamil Nadu Coastal Region
(B) State of Kerala Southern Region
(C) State of Assam Eastern Belt
(D) Delhi / Haryana Region

78. Consider the following statements regarding the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF):
I. It was constituted under Section 44 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
II. The Director General of NDRF is an IPS officer of the rank of Director General of Police.
III. NDRF operates under the motto "Aapda Seva Sadaiv Neta".
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

79. What is the purpose of the "Incident Response System" (IRS) adopted by the Uttar Pradesh government for disaster administration?
(A) An automated software application designed for generating municipal property tax bills and revenue collection
(B) An administrative framework specifying roles, command chain, and duties for emergency response
(C) A centralized state recruitment portal for selecting judicial officers and court administrative staff
(D) A national highway electronic toll collection system managing vehicle movement across toll plazas

80. Which central armed force provides personnel for the 10th Battalion of NDRF (located near UP border at Vijayawada/Andhra, but often confused with Central units)?
(A) BSF
(B) ITBP
(C) CISF
(D) CRPF

81. Which administrative unit in UP acts as the immediate field-level coordination node for emergency food and kit distribution in a flooded Tehsil?
(A) Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) Office
(B) Regional Development Commissioner Office
(C) Regional Transport and Licensing Office
(D) District Commercial Tax and Revenue Office

82. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): District Emergency Operations Centres (DEOCs) are functional in all 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, each district must maintain a continuous emergency communication link with the State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC).
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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Magistrate — Incident Commander at Site
(B) Incident Commander at Site — District Magistrate — State Cabinet — Chief Secretary
(C) District Magistrate — State Cabinet — Incident Commander — Chief Secretary
(D) Chief Secretary — Incident Commander — State Cabinet — District Magistrate

66. Which central agency produces space-based damage assessment maps during major river flood events in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Survey of India only
(B) Forest Survey of India Research Wing
(C) National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC)
(D) Indian Bureau of Mines

67. Which central ministry is the nodal ministry for overall disaster management at the national level in India?
(A) Ministry of Home Affairs
(B) Ministry of Defense
(C) Ministry of Earth Sciences
(D) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

68. Consider the following statements regarding the Fire Services in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Fire services in UP operate under the UP Fire Service Act.
II. The Director General of Police (Fire Service) heads the state fire organization.
III. Fire stations are equipped for structural fire fighting as well as chemical spill rescue.
IV. Fire services operate under the administrative control of the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

69. Which type of natural disaster accounts for the highest frequency of financial relief distribution from the UP State Disaster Response Fund during the monsoon season?
(A) Severe Earthquakes
(B) Riverine Floods
(C) Tropical Cyclones
(D) Coastal Tsunami

70. What is the primary objective of "Mock Drills" periodically conducted by NDRF and UPSDMA in UP districts?
(A) Conducting annual police recruitment drives and departmental promotions
(B) Testing commercial software and enterprise information technology systems
(C) Testing response preparedness, equipment readiness, and agency coordination
(D) Training election polling personnel for state and national assembly elections

71. Which district in Uttar Pradesh houses the headquarters of the PAC 39th Battalion, which maintains specialized disaster response capabilities?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Lucknow
(C) Agra
(D) Mirzapur

72. Which statutory authority approves the State Disaster Management Plan (SDMP) for Uttar Pradesh?
(A) UP State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA)
(B) High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
(C) Union Public Service Commission Examination Board
(D) National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog)

73. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Organization / Body)
P. IMD Lucknow
Q. CWC Division
R. RSAC-UP
S. UP Fire Service
List II: (Key Function in UP Disaster Management)
1. Atmospheric weather forecasting and severe rain warnings
2. River level gauge monitoring and flood forecasting
3. Remote sensing satellite-based spatial mapping
4. Tactical urban fire control and technical rescue
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

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(A) Local youth, Civil Defence volunteers, Home Guards, and NCC cadets
(B) Retired senior government gazetted officers and administrative personnel
(C) Corporate managers and executives from private industrial enterprises
(D) Senior medical college professors and public health administrators

57. Which central organization issues routine flood forecasts and water level warnings for the Ganga river at Kanpur and Prayagraj?
(A) Geological Survey of India
(B) Central Water Commission (CWC)
(C) Indian Bureau of Mines
(D) National Remote Sensing Centre only

58. Consider the following statements regarding the role of media in disaster management in UP:
I. Mass media acts as a vital channel for disseminating early warnings issued by IMD and CWC to the public.
II. Media help prevent panic by transmitting official instructions and verified emergency helpline numbers.
III. Live reporting during tactical rescue operations can sometimes create administrative congestion if not responsibly self-regulated.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

59. What is the primary role of the Indian Red Cross Society during emergency disaster relief operations in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Providing medical aid, emergency blood supply, relief items, and contact tracing
(B) Enforcing municipal traffic fines and penalty collection across urban centers
(C) Constructing permanent state highways and major transport infrastructure links
(D) Auditing government financial budgets and municipal developmental expenditures

60. Which central force under the Ministry of Home Affairs is dedicated exclusively to specialized disaster response across India including UP?
(A) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) Special Battalion
(B) Border Security Force (BSF)
(C) National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)
(D) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)

61. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The State Emergency Operations Centre (SEOC) in Lucknow operates 24x7 during monsoon months.
Reason (R): Continuous monitoring of rainfall, reservoir levels, and river gauge heights is required to issue timely flood alerts to vulnerable districts.
In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

62. Which district in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh is particularly prone to recurring agricultural droughts requiring state relief intervention?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Meerut
(C) Banda
(D) Pilibhit

63. What is the key function of "Aapda Chhatra" or Disaster Awareness programs conducted in schools across Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Conducting specialized military recruit training and physical fitness programs
(B) Building disaster safety awareness, earthquake drills, and fire safety knowledge
(C) Collecting municipal taxes and revenue assessments from local commercial entities
(D) Distributing commercial textbooks and educational supplies across state schools

64. Which division of UP Police operates specialized motorboats and water rescue equipment for flood relief operations?
(A) UP Police Traffic Management Wing
(B) UP Police Crime Branch Investigation Wing
(C) UP Police Criminal Investigation Department (CID) Wing
(D) PAC Aquatic Companies

65. Identify the correct administrative chain of operational command during a major district-level disaster in UP:
(A) State Cabinet — Chief Secretary — District

NODIA

83. Which chemical disaster risk regulatory rule enforces Emergency Off-Site Plans prepared by District Magistrates in UP industrial districts?
(A) Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989
(B) Central Motor Vehicles Safety Rules, 1989
(C) Comprehensive Indian Forest Rules, 1927
(D) Industrial Factories Building Codes, 1950

84. Which specialized equipment is utilized by NDRF teams in UP to locate victims buried under collapsed urban concrete structures?
(A) Satellite dish antennas and communication terminals
(B) Meteorological rain gauges and weather monitoring units
(C) Digital seismographs and ground vibration recorders
(D) Life Detection Systems (Acoustic Sensors)

85. Which central institute located at Roorkee (near UP border) provides scientific expertise on earthquake engineering and structural retrofitting to UP state authorities?
(A) National Institute of Oceanography Research Centre
(B) CSIR-Central Building Research Institute
(C) Central Leather Research Institute Main Campus
(D) Central Rice Research Institute Regional Facility

86. Which primary health response mechanism is activated in UP districts during post-flood scenario to prevent disease outbreaks like cholera and dengue?
(A) State Election Commission Administration Wing
(B) District Sports Authority Youth Development Board
(C) Rapid Response Teams under CMO
(D) Public Works Department Civil Infrastructure Wing

87. What is the primary function of the "SACHET" portal developed by NDMA and integrated with UP state disaster management system?
(A) Online passport application and document verification processing
(B) Electronic e-filing platform for judicial court cases and legal appeals
(C) Registration and licensing of commercial and private motor vehicles
(D) Geo-targeted SMS and app-based real-time disaster alerts

88. Consider the following statements regarding the role of the Indian Armed Forces in disaster response in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Armed forces are deployed upon requisition by the civil administration (District Magistrate / State Government).
II. Indian Air Force provides air-dropping of relief materials in marooned villages.
III. Indian Army engineer columns assist in breaching operations and temporary bridge building.
IV. Armed Forces permanently replace local police during minor natural hazards.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and IV only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

89. Which district in Uttar Pradesh experienced severe river bank erosion and flooding by the Sharda river requiring major SDRF and embankment interventions?
(A) District Mahoba
(B) Lakhimpur Kheri
(C) District Chitrakoot
(D) District Jhansi

90. Which central authority formulates national policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster management that UPSDMA adapts for Uttar Pradesh?
(A) NITI Aayog National Planning Institution
(B) National Disaster Management Authority
(C) Finance Commission of the Government of India
(D) Law Commission of India Statutory Policy Body

NODIA

91. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Emergency Equipment / Resource)
P. Inflatable Motor Boats (IRBs)
Q. Medical First Responder (MFR) Kit
R. Chemical Suits (CBRN)
S. Acoustic Victim Locator
List II: (Primary Response Purpose)
1. Aquatic and flood rescue operations
2. Immediate pre-hospital trauma care
3. Hazardous chemical spill response
4. Collapsed structure urban rescue
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

building collapses, and chemical spills. However, administrative control lies with the State Department of Home rather than the Union Ministry of Urban Development, rendering the fourth statement incorrect.

69. (B) Riverine Floods
Riverine floods constitute the most frequent natural disaster in Uttar Pradesh, accounting for the highest share of financial relief allocations from the State Disaster Response Fund. Heavy monsoon rainfall across catchment areas of major rivers like the Ganga, Yamuna, Ghaghara, and Rapti regularly causes widespread agricultural loss and residential displacement.

70. (C) Testing response preparedness, equipment readiness, and agency coordination
The primary objective of periodic mock drills conducted by the National Disaster Response Force and the State Disaster Management Authority across Uttar Pradesh is to evaluate emergency preparedness. These simulations test communication channels, verify equipment operational readiness, measure agency response times, and refine inter-departmental coordination prior to actual disaster events.

71. (D) Mirzapur
The headquarters of the 39th Battalion of the Provincial Armed Constabulary is situated in Mirzapur district, Uttar Pradesh. Personnel from this battalion receive specialized training in tactical operations, disaster relief, and aquatic rescue, providing rapid deployment capabilities across southern and eastern districts of the state during natural or civil emergencies.

72. (A) UP State Disaster Management Authority (UPSDMA)
The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority is the designated statutory body empowered under Section 23 of the Disaster Management Act of 2005 to approve the State Disaster Management Plan. The plan lays down comprehensive guidelines for disaster risk reduction, inter-departmental emergency coordination, capacity building, and resource allocation across the state.

73. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Atmospheric weather forecasting and heavy rainfall warnings are issued by IMD Lucknow, while river level gauge monitoring and flood forecasting are managed by CWC divisions. Remote sensing satellite spatial mapping is conducted by RSAC-UP, and tactical urban fire suppression and technical rescue operations are performed by the Uttar Pradesh Fire Service.

74. (B) Relief Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh
The Relief Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh serves as the designated Nodal Officer for state-wide relief management during natural calamities. Head of the Relief Commissionerate under the Revenue Department, this official coordinates emergency response actions, oversees financial compensation disbursements from the State Disaster Response Fund, and manages emergency communications with affected districts.

75. (A) Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue (CSSR)
Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue is a specialized operational capability embedded within National Disaster Response Force teams. Responders trained in this discipline utilize technical breaching tools, victim locating equipment, and concrete cutters to locate and extricate individuals trapped under collapsed urban infrastructure during major earthquakes or structural failure incidents.

76. (C) Issuing public siren alerts, loudspeaker warnings, and SMS advisories
Non-structural flood management measures rely on operational protocols rather than physical construction to reduce disaster risk. Local district administrations in Uttar Pradesh utilize public siren alerts, mobile SMS advisories, and loudspeaker announcements in rural areas to give advance warnings to riverside communities, enabling timely self-evacuation before rising floodwaters arrive.

77. (D) Delhi / Haryana Region
In addition to covering western Uttar Pradesh, the 8th Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force, stationed at Ghaziabad, provides primary emergency disaster response coverage to the National Capital Territory of Delhi and adjoining areas of Haryana. Its strategic location allows swift operational deployment across the entire National Capital Region.

78. (A) I and II only
The National Disaster Response Force was constituted under Section 44 of the Disaster

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ANSWERS

1. (A) Ghaziabad
The 8th Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force is permanently stationed at Kamla Nehru Nagar in Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh. Raised primarily from the Indo-Tibetan Border Police, this specialized unit provides rapid disaster response and emergency relief coverage across northern India, including the National Capital Region and various districts of western Uttar Pradesh.

2. (C) Varanasi
The 11th Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force has its operational headquarters located at Cultural City, Gautam Buddha Rajikya Mahavidyalaya campus in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. Manned primarily by Sashastra Seema Bal personnel, this unit handles specialized search, rescue, and disaster mitigation efforts throughout eastern Uttar Pradesh and adjoining regional territories.

3. (A) Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
Under the statutory provisions of the Disaster Management Act of 2005, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority. The authority functions as the apex decision-making state body responsible for formulating policies, approving disaster management plans, and coordinating emergency preparedness.

4. (D) 2016
The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Response Force was formally constituted in the year 2016 to establish a dedicated state-level emergency response force. Modeled after the National Disaster Response Force, it comprises trained personnel capable of deploying rapidly during natural and man-made disasters, including seasonal floods, structural collapses, and industrial chemical emergencies.

5. (A) I, II and III only
The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority was established pursuant to the Disaster Management Act of 2005. The Chief Minister acts as its ex-officio Chairperson and nominates the Vice-Chairperson. However, the operational headquarters of the authority is situated in Lucknow, the state capital, rather than in Kanpur, making the fourth assertion incorrect.

6. (C) Relief Commissioner Office, Lucknow
The main headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh State Emergency Operations Centre is located within the Relief Commissionerate in Lucknow. Operating continuously as a central command hub, the centre monitors hydro-meteorological data, collects real-time disaster information from districts, and coordinates state-wide emergency response, resource allocation, and relief distribution during major natural or technical calamities.

7. (C) 1070
The State Emergency Operations Centre in Uttar Pradesh operates the dedicated toll-free helpline number 1070 for state-level disaster management and emergency reporting. This helpline allows citizens and district administrations to report disaster incidents, request immediate rescue assistance, and receive critical weather alerts or safety instructions during ongoing natural calamities like severe flooding.

NODIA

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Terai region along northern Uttar Pradesh experiences frequent seasonal flooding due to its flat topography and high water table. Himalayan rivers like the Ghaghara, Rapti, and Gandak carry massive water volumes and heavy silt loads during the monsoon, causing widespread riverbank overflow, channel breaches, and prolonged inundation across low-lying plain areas.

9. (B) Revenue Department
The Relief Commissionerate of Uttar Pradesh functions under the administrative framework of the State Revenue Department. It serves as the primary executive arm responsible for managing post-disaster financial aid distribution, coordinating emergency relief supplies, assessing crop and property damage,

Force are heavily deployed during major socio-religious events like the Mahakumbh at Prayagraj. Equipped with high-speed motorboats and deep-diving apparatus, these forces manage riverfront safety, conduct water rescues, and implement crowd control disaster mitigation strategies.

50. (C) State Emergency Operations Centre
The acronym SEOC stands for State Emergency Operations Centre in the context of institutional disaster response administration in Uttar Pradesh. Functioning as a 24x7 control room, it integrates multi-agency communications, processes real-time disaster alerts, coordinates relief resources, and assists state authorities in directing disaster mitigation and emergency response actions.

51. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Severe seasonal floods primarily impact the low-lying Terai and eastern plains of Uttar Pradesh, whereas high earthquake vulnerability in Zone IV affects the northern sub-Himalayan border belt. Chronic agricultural drought vulnerability is concentrated in the southern Bundelkhand region, while industrial chemical hazards are located around major industrial hubs like Noida and Kanpur.

52. (D) Disaster Management Act, 2005
The Disaster Management Act of 2005 provides the comprehensive statutory and legal framework for disaster management, mitigation, and response activities across Uttar Pradesh. It mandates the creation of specialized disaster management authorities at the state and district levels, establishes dedicated response funds, and outlines powers for emergency execution during disasters.

53. (B) Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh
The Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of the State Executive Committee constituted under Section 20 of the Disaster Management Act of 2005. The committee acts as the executive body assisting the State Disaster Management Authority in implementing state disaster plans, coordinating departmental actions, and directing emergency relief.

54. (A) 3 — 2 — 4 — 1
In disaster management administrative planning, actions follow a logical chronologically structured sequence. Pre-disaster mitigation and preparedness measures are implemented first, followed by early warning issuance and evacuation when a hazard threatens. Immediate search, rescue, and emergency relief operations occur during and right after the event, leading finally to post-disaster damage assessment and reconstruction.

55. (D) Structural mitigation measure
Constructing permanent flood protection embankments, retaining walls, and river levees along the Ghaghara river represents a structural mitigation measure. Such physical engineering interventions alter or contain natural water flows to protect human settlements, infrastructure, and agricultural lands from seasonal riverine overflow, reducing physical vulnerability to hydro-meteorological disaster hazards.

56. (A) Local youth, Civil Defence volunteers, Home Guards, and NCC cadets
Under the Aapda Mitra scheme implemented across flood-prone districts in Uttar Pradesh, the primary target group selected for specialized volunteer training includes energetic local youth, Civil Defence volunteers, Home Guards, and National Cadet Corps cadets. Training these grassroots individuals creates a resilient pool of first responders living directly within vulnerable communities.

57. (B) Central Water Commission (CWC)
The Central Water Commission functions as the premier technical organization in India for water resources and flood management. It operates gauge stations along the Ganga river at critical locations including Kanpur and Prayagraj, issuing daily hydrological bulletins, river level forecasts, and advance flood warnings to assist local administrative authorities.

58. (D) I, II and III
Mass media plays a crucial dual role in disaster management across Uttar Pradesh by rapidly broadcasting official early warnings from meteorological agencies and sharing verified emergency helpline numbers to prevent public panic. However, uncoordinated live reporting at rescue sites can cause traffic congestion and operational delays unless media agencies adhere to responsible self-regulation.

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in formulating and executing district-level disaster management, mitigation, and relief plans.

20. (D) Pilibhit
Pilibhit district, located in the northern Terai region near the foothills of the Himalayas, falls within Seismic Zone IV on the seismic zonation map of India. This classification designates it as a high damage risk zone prone to high-intensity earthquake ground shaking, requiring earthquake-resistant structural engineering and robust disaster preparedness.

21. (B) Jhansi
Jhansi district, situated in the southern peninsular plateau region of Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh, is located within Seismic Zone II. Designated as a low damage risk zone, this area experiences minimal seismic activity compared to the northern sub-Himalayan and Terai districts, which fall under higher risk zones such as Zone IV.

22. (C) UP Fire Service
The Uttar Pradesh Fire Service, functioning under the administrative control of the State Home Department, is responsible for managing municipal fire services and technical fire rescue operations across districts. Headed by senior police leadership, it handles fire suppression, industrial hazard mitigation, and specialized tactical rescues during emergencies throughout the state.

23. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Specialized flood rescue companies of the Uttar Pradesh Provincial Armed Constabulary are regularly pre-positioned in low-lying, flood-prone districts during the monsoon. Personnel in these units receive intensive aquatic rescue, deep-water diving, and motorboat handling training, enabling them to serve as immediate first responders during severe riverine flood crises across the state.

24. (A) Governor of Uttar Pradesh
The Governor of Uttar Pradesh serves as the ex-officio President of the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Under this constitutional patronage, the state branch coordinates humanitarian aid, medical relief, emergency blood donation drives, and disaster response operations in close coordination with public health authorities and local relief agencies.

25. (A) NDMA — SDMA — DDMA — Local Authority
The statutory framework under the Disaster Management Act of 2005 establishes a four-tier hierarchical administrative structure in India. The National Disaster Management Authority functions at the apex national level, followed by State Disaster Management Authorities at the state level, District Disaster Management Authorities at the district level, and local administrative bodies at the base.

26. (B) 108 Advanced Life Support Ambulance Service
The 108 Emergency Ambulance Service in Uttar Pradesh includes a fleet of Advanced Life Support ambulances operating under the National Health Mission. Equipped with ventilators, defibrillators, and trained paramedics, these mobile medical units provide critical pre-hospital care and rapid emergency medical transportation during major public health crises, mass casualty events, and disasters.

NODIA

27. (A) Issuing weather forecasts, heavy rainfall alerts, and severe storm warnings
The primary operational responsibility of the India Meteorological Department's Meteorological Centre in Lucknow is to observe atmospheric conditions and issue weather forecasts. It provides critical early warnings regarding heavy rainfall events, severe thunderstorms, heatwaves, and coldwaves to state disaster management authorities, district collectors, and the general public.

28. (C) Directorate of Factories, Uttar Pradesh
The Directorate of Factories, Uttar Pradesh, functions as the primary regulatory authority for enforcing safety standards under the Factories Act and chemical accident rules. It conducts regular technical inspections, enforces safety protocols, and mandates off-site emergency plans in Major Accident Hazard industrial units to prevent chemical disasters across the state.

29. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The emergency toll-free number 112 serves as the integrated Emergency Response Support System for police, fire, and ambulance services. The state-level disaster control room operates on

1070, while 108 connects to emergency medical ambulance services, and 1077 connects directly to district-level disaster management control rooms across Uttar Pradesh.

30. (C) IIT Kanpur
The National Centre for Seismology operates a seismic monitoring station at the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh. This facility continuously records ground motion data, assists in tracking regional tectonic activity, and contributes to national earthquake monitoring networks and seismic risk assessment studies across the Indo-Gangetic plain.

31. (B) I, II, III and IV
The State Disaster Response Fund is constituted under Section 48(1)(a) of the Disaster Management Act of 2005 as the primary financial mechanism for disaster relief. For general category states like Uttar Pradesh, funding is shared between the Central and State governments in a 75:25 ratio, and expenditure is audited annually by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

32. (D) Rapti
The Rapti river, originating in the Himalayan foothills of Nepal, causes severe seasonal flash flooding across eastern Uttar Pradesh districts such as Gorakhpur, Bahraich, and Shravasti. The Central Water Commission and disaster response forces continuously monitor its gauge levels during monsoon due to sudden discharge increases from its mountain catchment areas.

33. (A) Lucknow
Air Force Station Bakshi Ka Talab is located in the Lucknow district of Uttar Pradesh. As an operational base of the Indian Air Force, it plays a vital logistical role during state emergency operations by facilitating the airlift of humanitarian relief materials, deploying disaster rescue equipment, and supporting air operations during major floods.

34. (C) IAF Station Gorakhpur
Air Force Station Gorakhpur serves as a key strategic base in eastern Uttar Pradesh for executing helicopter-based search, rescue, and relief operations during severe seasonal floods. Its geographic proximity to the flood-vulnerable Terai region enables swift deployment of military helicopters for air-dropping food packets and rescuing marooned citizens from isolated areas.

35. (A) Lucknow
The Central Command of the Indian Army is headquartered at Lucknow Cantonment in Uttar Pradesh. It serves as the administrative and operational headquarters responsible for coordinating military assistance to civil authorities during major natural disasters, facilitating prompt deployment of Army engineer columns, medical units, and rescue boats across state districts.

36. (D) I, II and III
Civil Defence operations in Uttar Pradesh are organized under the statutory provisions of the Civil Defence Act of 1968. Functioning under the administrative control of the State Department of Home, the organization relies on trained citizen volunteers who serve as wardens to support emergency response, air-raid precautions, and community disaster relief.

37. (B) UP Academy of Administration and Management, Lucknow
The Uttar Pradesh Academy of Administration and Management, situated in Lucknow, serves as the apex state institution for training civil services officers and public administrators. It conducts specialized capacity-building programs, disaster risk reduction workshops, and emergency management courses to enhance governance preparedness during natural and technological calamities.

38. (C) UP Fire Service and PAC Aquatic Companies
The Provincial Armed Constabulary aquatic companies, along with specialized wings of the Uttar Pradesh Fire Service, are trained in urban search and rescue and underwater diving. These specialized units act as core operational components of state response teams during deep-water flood rescues, river drownings, structural collapses, and industrial emergencies.

39. (D) Technical guidance, disease surveillance, and emergency medical support
During major public health emergencies and epidemic outbreaks in Uttar Pradesh, the World Health Organization provides technical guidance, expert advisory support, and disease surveillance monitoring. It collaborates closely with national and state health departments to standardize clinical treatment protocols, track epidemiological data, strengthen response capacity, and supply emergency medical resources.

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40. (A) PESO and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
The Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organization and the Central Pollution Control Board provide mandatory technical guidelines, regulatory oversight, and safety frameworks for managing hazardous chemicals in industrial zones. They regulate storage, transportation, and environmental safety protocols to mitigate chemical accident risks in major industrial centers such as NOIDA and Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh.

41. (B) Bhuvan ISRO Geo-platform / NDEM Portal
The Bhuvan ISRO Geo-platform and the National Database for Emergency Management portal utilize satellite remote sensing to deliver real-time spatial data, vector maps, and disaster alerts. Integrated with the Uttar Pradesh Emergency Operations Centre, these platforms enable effective flood inundation monitoring, damage assessment, and spatial planning during natural emergency events across the state.

42. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The National Disaster Response Force operates as a specialized multi-disciplinary force equipped with advanced disaster management technology. Its personnel are drawn on deputation from various Central Armed Police Forces and undergo specialized training in urban search and rescue, aquatic rescue, and handling chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear emergency scenarios across the nation.

43. (A) Ghaghara and Rapti Rivers
The Ghaghara and Rapti river systems cause recurrent and severe seasonal flooding across north-eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh, including Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, and Gorakhpur. Heavy monsoon precipitation in their upper Himalayan catchments leads to heavy water discharge, sediment accumulation, riverbank overflow, and extensive flooding of agricultural lands and villages.

44. (C) Providing temporary shelter, drinking water, medical care, and food supplies
The primary operational objective of establishing disaster relief camps during severe flooding events is to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to displaced populations. These temporary facilities ensure the provision of safe shelter, clean drinking water, cooked food supplies, basic medical treatment, and sanitation facilities until floodwaters subside and affected families can return home safely.

45. (D) Irrigation and Water Resources Department
The Irrigation and Water Resources Department of Uttar Pradesh is responsible for maintaining and operating the state's extensive canal networks, river embankments, headworks, and flood control structures. It conducts routine bund inspections, executes breach repair works, and manages river discharge levels to protect surrounding agricultural lands and habitations from catastrophic floods.

46. (C) UNICEF
The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund collaborates with state authorities in Uttar Pradesh during post-disaster flood emergencies. The organization focuses on safeguarding child welfare by supporting nutritional interventions, supplying clean drinking water and hygiene kits, establishing child-friendly spaces, and restoring primary educational access in severely affected rural communities.

NODIA

47. (C) I, II, III and IV
The District Disaster Management Authority in Uttar Pradesh features a multi-departmental administrative composition under the Disaster Management Act of 2005. The District Magistrate serves as ex-officio Chairperson, an officer of Additional District Magistrate rank acts as Chief Executive Officer, and key local heads like the Superintendent of Police and Chief Medical Officer serve as members.

48. (D) District Magistrate or Designated Incident Officer
During a localized industrial fire or emergency incident in a district like Ghaziabad, the District Magistrate or a designated sub-divisional administrative officer acts as the Incident Commander. Under the Incident Response System, this authority establishes initial site command, coordinates local emergency services, and directs search, containment, and rescue operations.

49. (A) NDRF and SDRF
Specialized units from the National Disaster Response Force and the State Disaster Response

(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

92. What is the minimum duration of specialized basic training imparted to SDRF personnel in UP upon joining the force?
(A) One day online orientation webinar conducted by state administrative officers
(B) Three years of mandatory overseas university studies in disaster engineering
(C) Multi-week modules in search, rescue, medical response, and aquatic safety
(D) Basic orientation program where no specialized field training is required

93. Which district in Uttar Pradesh houses a major civil defence training establishment for training municipal wardens and volunteers?
(A) Lalitpur
(B) Hamirpur
(C) Shravasti
(D) Lucknow

94. What is the main objective of setting up "District Control Rooms" (1077) during the monsoon period in UP?
(A) Processing and issuing motor vehicle driving licenses to district residents
(B) Procuring and selling subsidized agricultural grain to local grain traders
(C) Receiving emergency reports and coordinating block-level relief teams
(D) Conducting routine land registration and property deed documentation

95. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and community organizations during UP flood relief:
I. Inter-Agency Groups (IAGs) facilitate coordination between state authorities and NGOs.
II. NGOs assist in distributing non-food relief items, sanitation kits, and dry rations.
III. NGOs possess statutory powers to declare a district as disaster-affected.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

96. Which state agency is responsible for maintaining emergency food stock reserves and distributing gratuitous relief grain in disaster-hit regions of UP?
(A) UP State Electricity Regulatory Commission Advisory Board
(B) UP Forest Development Corporation Administrative Board
(C) Department of Secondary Education, Uttar Pradesh
(D) Department of Food and Civil Supplies, UP

97. Which type of natural hazard is most commonly associated with thunderstorm activity in late spring and early monsoon in flat agricultural plains of UP causing human casualties?
(A) Lightning strikes
(B) Volcanic ash eruptions
(C) Snow and ice avalanches
(D) Tsunami ocean waves

98. Which technological platform created by NDMA allows state disaster authorities in UP to track emergency resources like cranes, boats, and medical units across districts?
(A) PARIVESH Environmental Clearance Portal
(B) Government e-Marketplace (GeM) Portal
(C) India Disaster Resource Network
(D) Udyam MSME Registration Portal

99. Which river confluence in Uttar Pradesh is heavily monitored by disaster response forces during major socio-religious gatherings like Kumbh Mela to handle crowd and water emergencies?
(A) Triveni Sangam, Prayagraj
(B) Devprayag Confluence Point
(C) Rudraprayag Confluence Point
(D) Karna Prayag Confluence Point

100. Which official chairs the National Executive Committee (NEC) that assists NDMA in implementing disaster management functions across states including Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Cabinet Secretary
(B) Chief of Defence Staff
(C) Union Health Secretary
(D) Union Home Secretary

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59. (A) Providing medical aid, emergency blood supply, relief items, and contact tracing
The Indian Red Cross Society plays a vital auxiliary humanitarian role during natural disasters in Uttar Pradesh. Its main functions include delivering first aid and emergency medical services, organizing blood donor drives, distributing non-food relief items, supporting hygiene management in relief camps, and assisting with family contact tracing for displaced populations.

60. (C) National Disaster Response Force (NDRF)
The National Disaster Response Force is a specialized central force functioning under the Ministry of Home Affairs, dedicated exclusively to emergency disaster response. It is equipped and trained for multi-hazard interventions, including chemical hazard containment, deep-water flood rescues, and collapsed structure search and rescue across various states, including Uttar Pradesh.

61. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The State Emergency Operations Centre in Lucknow functions round-the-clock during the monsoon season to maintain continuous operational vigilance. Constant real-time monitoring of precipitation data, reservoir storage levels, and river gauge heights is necessary to forecast imminent inundations, issue timely flood alerts, and rapidly coordinate emergency evacuation measures across vulnerable districts.

62. (C) Banda
Banda district, situated in the semi-arid Bundelkhand region of southern Uttar Pradesh, experiences chronic rainfall deficits, rocky soil conditions, and high summer temperatures. These environmental factors lead to recurring agricultural droughts and acute water scarcity, requiring frequent state intervention through relief distribution, water tanker supply, and emergency employment generation programs.

63. (B) Building disaster safety awareness, earthquake drills, and fire safety knowledge
Disaster awareness initiatives like the Aapda Chhatra program in schools across Uttar Pradesh aim to cultivate a culture of safety among students and educators. These programs focus on educating children about localized natural hazards, conducting practical earthquake drop-cover-hold drills, demonstrating fire extinguisher operation, and teaching essential emergency evacuation techniques.

64. (D) PAC Aquatic Companies
Specialized aquatic companies of the Uttar Pradesh Provincial Armed Constabulary are specifically equipped with inflatable motorboats, life jackets, and aquatic rescue gear. Functioning as specialized water response units within the state police structure, these companies deploy rapidly to perform deep-water rescue operations and distribute emergency relief during riverine floods.

65. (A) State Cabinet — Chief Secretary — District Magistrate — Incident Commander at Site
During a major disaster in Uttar Pradesh, executive administrative authority flows through a top-down operational command structure. Strategic policy directives originate from the State Cabinet, followed by administrative execution supervised by the Chief Secretary, implementation oversight managed at the district level by the District Magistrate, and tactical emergency operations led by the Incident Commander on site.

66. (C) National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC)
The National Remote Sensing Centre, a primary center of the Indian Space Research Organisation located in Hyderabad, processes high-resolution satellite imagery to produce space-based flood damage maps. These spatial maps assist Uttar Pradesh disaster management authorities in assessing flood inundation extent, monitoring breached embankments, and planning targeted disaster relief operations.

67. (A) Ministry of Home Affairs
The Ministry of Home Affairs functions as the designated nodal central ministry for overall disaster management in India. It oversees policy formulation, coordinates inter-ministerial relief efforts, manages the National Disaster Response Force, and directs financial assistance allocations from central funds to state governments like Uttar Pradesh during major natural calamities.

68. (A) I, II and III only
The Uttar Pradesh Fire Service operates under state legislative provisions and is headed by a Director General of Police. Its personnel are equipped to respond to structural fires,

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and executing gratuitous relief measures across all administrative districts during natural calamities.

10. (B) Lucknow
The Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Uttar Pradesh, is located in Lucknow. Operating as an autonomous institution under the Department of Science and Technology, it utilizes satellite imagery and geographic information systems to provide spatial data for flood inundation mapping, drought monitoring, natural resource management, and regional disaster mitigation planning across the state.

11. (A) Middle Ganga Division, Lucknow
The Middle Ganga Division of the Central Water Commission, headquartered in Lucknow, is responsible for flood forecasting, hydrological monitoring, and river gauge data collection across major river systems in Uttar Pradesh. It issues crucial early warnings regarding rising water levels in the Ganga and its tributaries to assist state disaster management agencies.

12. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
The 8th Battalion of NDRF is stationed at Ghaziabad, while the main base and headquarters of the State Disaster Response Force is situated in Unnao district. The Meteorological Centre operating under IMD is located in Lucknow, and the Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Uttar Pradesh, also operates from Lucknow to provide satellite spatial data.

13. (D) Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
Personnel for the 8th Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force, stationed at Ghaziabad, are primarily drawn on deputation from the Indo-Tibetan Border Police. These trained personnel bring specialized operational discipline and physical endurance required for conducting search, rescue, and relief operations during major natural and industrial disasters across northern India.

14. (C) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)
The 11th Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force, based in Varanasi, is primarily manned by personnel deputed from the Sashastra Seema Bal. Trained in specialized search, rescue, and disaster relief operations, these troops deploy across eastern Uttar Pradesh and neighboring states to respond to riverine floods, structural collapses, and industrial emergencies.

15. (B) Mathura
The Central Water Commission maintains a key flood forecasting and gauge station on the Yamuna river at the historical city of Mathura in Uttar Pradesh. Continuous monitoring at this site provides advance warnings regarding upstream discharge, water level surges, and potential flood threats to downstream inhabited areas along the Yamuna basin.

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16. (D) Assisting local administration in emergency search and rescue
During natural disasters, the Civil Defence organization in Uttar Pradesh plays a key auxiliary role by mobilizing trained community volunteers to assist local administrative authorities. Their primary responsibilities include supporting emergency search and rescue efforts, aiding public evacuation, managing temporary relief camps, and disseminating early safety warnings to vulnerable populations.

17. (D) I, II and III
The Aapda Mitra scheme is a central sector scheme sponsored by the National Disaster Management Authority to train community volunteers in disaster-prone districts. It focuses on equipping local residents with basic skills in emergency response, search, and rescue, while providing each trained volunteer with an emergency equipment kit for immediate local response.

18. (C) District Magistrate
The District Magistrate, who also serves as the Collector or Deputy Commissioner, heads the District Disaster Management Authority in every district of Uttar Pradesh as its ex-officio Chairperson. The official is responsible for preparing district disaster plans, coordinating local emergency response teams, and directing multi-departmental relief measures during disasters.

19. (A) President of Zila Panchayat
Under the Disaster Management Act of 2005, the President or Chairperson of the Zila Panchayat serves as the ex-officio Co-Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority in Uttar Pradesh. This setup ensures democratic representation and local governance integration

Management Act of 2005 and is headed by a Director General who is a senior IPS officer of Director General of Police rank. However, its official motto is "Aapda Seva Sadaiv Shakti" or "Aapda Seva Sadaiv", making the third statement incorrect.

79. (B) An administrative framework specifying roles, command chain, and duties for emergency response
The Incident Response System is an administrative management framework adopted by the Uttar Pradesh government to streamline disaster management. It establishes a clear chain of command, pre-defines operational roles and responsibilities for officials, and ensures seamless coordination among various government departments during emergency relief, search, and rescue operations.

80. (D) CRPF
Personnel for the 10th Battalion of the National Disaster Response Force, located near Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh, are drawn on deputation from the Central Reserve Police Force. Trained in multi-hazard disaster management, this battalion provides specialized search, rescue, and emergency relief operations across designated geographical jurisdictions in southern India.

81. (A) Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) Office
The Sub-Divisional Magistrate Office serves as the primary field-level administrative node for disaster management at the Tehsil level in Uttar Pradesh. During severe flooding, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate coordinates local revenue officers, directs block-level emergency distribution of relief kits and food rations, and supervises local evacuation and rescue efforts.

82. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
District Emergency Operations Centres are established and operational across all 75 administrative districts of Uttar Pradesh. Under the statutory provisions of the Disaster Management Act of 2005, these local control rooms must maintain continuous, 24x7 communication links with the State Emergency Operations Centre to report local hazards and coordinate emergency responses.

83. (A) Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989
The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules of 1989 mandate the preparation of Emergency Off-Site Plans by District Magistrates in industrial districts. These statutory regulations ensure that local authorities and hazardous chemical manufacturing units establish comprehensive safety protocols and rapid emergency response mechanisms to prevent chemical disasters.

84. (D) Life Detection Systems (Acoustic Sensors)
National Disaster Response Force teams in Uttar Pradesh utilize advanced Life Detection Systems featuring acoustic sensors and thermal imaging cameras during urban collapse rescues. These sensitive devices detect minor vibrations, heartbeat sounds, and acoustic signals emitted by victims buried deep beneath concrete rubble, enabling precise rescue targeting during earthquake disasters.

85. (B) CSIR-Central Building Research Institute
The CSIR-Central Building Research Institute, located at Roorkee near the Uttar Pradesh border, provides advanced scientific expertise on earthquake-resistant construction, structural engineering, and disaster retrofitting. State authorities consult this research institution to develop resilient building codes, assess structural integrity, and implement disaster-resilient infrastructure standards across vulnerable state districts.

86. (C) Rapid Response Teams under CMO
During post-flood scenarios in Uttar Pradesh, Rapid Response Teams functioning under the District Chief Medical Officer are immediately deployed across affected areas. Comprising medical officers, epidemiologists, and lab technicians, these mobile teams provide vector control, administer prophylactic medications, chlorinate water sources, and prevent disease outbreaks such as dengue and cholera.

87. (D) Geo-targeted SMS and app-based real-time disaster alerts
The SACHET portal, developed by the National Disaster Management Authority, is an integrated disaster early warning platform. Connected with telecom service providers and state emergency operations centres, it delivers geo-targeted SMS alerts, location-based safety warnings, and real-

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won their first medal at the Asian Games (earliest to latest)?
(A) 2 — 3 — 1
(B) 1 — 2 — 3
(C) 3 — 2 — 1
(D) 2 — 1 — 3

63. Which famous Indian cricketer from Uttar Pradesh was part of the 2011 ICC Cricket World Cup winning Indian team?
(A) Piyush Chawla
(B) RP Singh
(C) Suresh Raina
(D) Bhuvneshwar Kumar

64. Lalit Upadhyay, who won Olympic bronze medals with the Indian men's field hockey team at Tokyo 2020 and Paris 2024, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Lucknow
(C) Jhansi
(D) Varanasi

65. The Indian Olympic Association (IOA) was established in which year to govern India's participation in the Olympic Games?
(A) 1920
(B) 1927
(C) 1936
(D) 1948

66. Who was the first President of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA)?
(A) Maharaja Bhupinder Singh
(B) Sir Dorabji Tata
(C) G. D. Sondhi
(D) K. D. Singh Babu

67. Varun Singh Bhati, who won a Bronze medal in men's high jump T42 at the 2016 Rio Paralympics, hails from which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Meerut
(B) Agra
(C) Bareilly
(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar

68. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) maintains a unified global Prohibited List updated annually.
Reason (R): Athletes registered with sports federations in Uttar Pradesh are exempt from WADA out-of-competition testing procedures.
In the context of the statements above, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

69. In track events, what false start rule is currently enforced by World Athletics in all official competitions?
(A) Two false starts allowed per runner
(B) One false start allowed for the entire field, next results in disqualification
(C) Any runner responsible for a false start is immediately disqualified
(D) Three false starts permitted per race

70. In athletics, how many trial throws are allowed for each competitor in the final round of a javelin throw event if there are 8 or fewer competitors?
(A) 3 throws
(B) 4 throws
(C) 5 throws
(D) 6 throws

71. Consider the following statements regarding freestyle wrestling rules:
I. Holds below the waist and using legs for offensive or defensive actions are permitted in freestyle wrestling.
II. A match is won by 'Fall' (Touche) when a wrestler holds both shoulders of the opponent against the mat simultaneously.
III. Technical Superiority in freestyle wrestling is declared when a wrestler secures a 10-point lead over the opponent.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

72. What is the standard radius of the throwing circle for shot put in track and field athletics?
(A) 1.000 metres
(B) 1.067 metres
(C) 1.250 metres
(D) 1.500 metres

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particularly vulnerable to direct cloud-to-ground electrical discharges, resulting in seasonal human and livestock casualties.

98. (C) India Disaster Resource Network
The India Disaster Resource Network is a web-based portal established by the National Disaster Management Authority to serve as a centralized national inventory of emergency equipment and human resources. State and district authorities in Uttar Pradesh utilize this database to track, locate, and mobilize critical equipment like motorboats and cranes.

99. (A) Triveni Sangam, Prayagraj
Triveni Sangam in Prayagraj, the sacred confluence of the Ganga, Yamuna, and mythical Saraswati rivers, is heavily monitored by state disaster management authorities during major socio-religious events like the Kumbh Mela. SDRF, NDRF, and police personnel deploy water rescue equipment and crowd management strategies to prevent drowning incidents.

100. (D) Union Home Secretary
The Union Home Secretary serves as the ex-officio Chairperson of the National Executive Committee constituted under Section 8 of the Disaster Management Act of 2005. Comprising secretaries from key central ministries, this committee assists the National Disaster Management Authority in implementing national disaster management policies and coordinating multi-state response activities.

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(D) Nainital

42. Consider the following distance running track events:
1. 3000m Steeplechase
2. 800 metres
3. 10,000 metres
4. 1500 metres

Which of the following represents the correct ascending order of their official race distance?
(A) 2 — 4 — 1 — 3
(B) 4 — 2 — 1 — 3
(C) 2 — 1 — 4 — 3
(D) 1 — 2 — 4 — 3

43. Uttar Pradesh middle-distance runner Parul Chaudhary won the Gold medal at the 2022 Asian Games in Hangzhou in which event?
(A) 1500 metres
(B) 5000 metres
(C) 800 metres
(D) 10,000 metres

44. What is the weight of the shot put ball used in senior men's competitions in track and field athletics?
(A) 6.00 kg
(B) 7.26 kg
(C) 8.00 kg
(D) 5.50 kg

45. What is the weight of the javelin used in senior women's field events?
(A) 500 grams
(B) 600 grams
(C) 700 grams
(D) 800 grams

46. What is the standard distance between the two wickets on a regulation cricket pitch?
(A) 20 yards (60 feet)
(B) 22 yards (66 feet)
(C) 24 yards (72 feet)
(D) 25 yards (75 feet)

47. In Greco-Roman wrestling, which of the following actions results in an immediate penalty or disqualification?
(A) Executing a standard upper body throw
(B) Holding the opponent in a valid pin
(C) Grasping or using the opponent's legs
(D) Pushing the opponent out of the boundary

48. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Lakshman Award is the highest state sports honor awarded to male sportspersons by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Female sportspersons in Uttar Pradesh are awarded the Rani Laxmi Bai Award as the highest state sports honor.
In the context of the statements above, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

49. How many total weight categories exist for senior freestyle wrestling in Olympic Games competitions for men?
(A) 5 categories
(B) 6 categories
(C) 8 categories
(D) 10 categories

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50. In weightlifting competitions, how much time is granted to a lifter from the time their name is called to commence their attempt on the platform?
(A) 30 seconds
(B) 1 minute
(C) 2 minutes
(D) 3 minutes

51. What color card is shown by a volleyball referee to signify a formal penalty resulting in a point and service awarded to the opponent team?
(A) Green Card
(B) Yellow Card
(C) Black Card
(D) Red Card

52. Consider the following statements regarding the sports awards of Uttar Pradesh:
I. The Lakshman Award and Rani Laxmi Bai Award carry a cash prize along with a bronze statue and scroll of honor.
II. Sportspersons who represent Uttar Pradesh and perform exceptionally at national or international levels are eligible for these awards.
III. The awards are conferred annually by the Department of Sports, Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

11. What is the maximum official duration of a contest in senior men's and women's judo under International Judo Federation rules?
(A) 3 minutes
(B) 4 minutes
(C) 5 minutes
(D) 6 minutes

12. Consider the following statements regarding the Pro Kabaddi League franchise UP Yoddhas:
I. UP Yoddhas joined the Pro Kabaddi League as a new franchise in Season 5.
II. The official home ground designated for UP Yoddhas in Uttar Pradesh is the Shaheed Vijay Singh Pathik Sports Complex in Greater Noida.
III. Pro Kabaddi League matches are played on a mat surface using standard court dimensions.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

13. What are the standard court dimensions for men's indoor Kabaddi as specified by the Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India?
(A) 11 metres × 8 metres
(B) 12 metres × 10 metres
(C) 13 metres × 10 metres
(D) 14 metres × 11 metres

14. In standard kabaddi matches, what is the maximum duration permitted for a raider to execute a single raid?
(A) 20 seconds
(B) 25 seconds
(C) 30 seconds
(D) 45 seconds

15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: Sports Personality
P. K. D. Singh Babu
Q. Abhinn Shyam Gupta
R. Sudha Singh
S. Punam Yadav
List II: Associated Sport
1. Athletics
2. Field Hockey
3. Weightlifting
4. Badminton
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

16. In standard volleyball, what are the overall court dimensions as specified by the International Volleyball Federation (FIVB)?
(A) 16 metres × 8 metres
(B) 18 metres × 9 metres
(C) 20 metres × 10 metres
(D) 22 metres × 11 metres

17. In men's senior volleyball matches, what is the regulation height of the net at the centre of the court?
(A) 2.24 metres
(B) 2.38 metres
(C) 2.43 metres
(D) 2.50 metres

18. Consider the following statements regarding standard badminton court specifications and rules:
I. The total length of a standard badminton court for both singles and doubles is 13.40 metres.
II. The width of the court for doubles play is 6.10 metres.
III. The net height at the center of the court is exactly 1.524 metres (5 feet).
IV. A service in badminton must be delivered underhand and struck below the server's waist level.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

19. Suhas Lalinakere Yathiraj, an IAS officer of the Uttar Pradesh cadre who won silver medals at the Tokyo and Paris Paralympics, competes in which badminton classification category?
(A) SL3
(B) SU5
(C) SH6
(D) SL4

20. Who was the first badminton player from Uttar Pradesh to be conferred with the Arjuna Award?
(A) Suresh Goel
(B) Abhinn Shyam Gupta
(C) Syed Modi
(D) Damayanti Tambay

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time weather advisories directly to citizens' mobile phones during imminent natural hazards.

88. (A) I, II and III only
The Indian Armed Forces provide vital aid to civil authorities during major natural calamities upon official requisition by the state government or District Magistrate. Air Force helicopters perform air-dropping of relief supplies, while Army engineer columns assist in flood breach management and temporary bridging, though civil police duties remain under local administration.

89. (B) Lakhimpur Kheri
Lakhimpur Kheri district, located in northern Uttar Pradesh along the Nepal border, suffers severe seasonal riverbank erosion and flooding caused by the Sharda river. Heavy discharge from mountain catchments leads to channel shifting, embankment breaches, and widespread submergence of agricultural land, requiring extensive state disaster response and engineering intervention.

90. (B) National Disaster Management Authority
The National Disaster Management Authority, headed by the Prime Minister of India, is the apex statutory central body responsible for formulating national policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster management. The Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority adapts these central frameworks to develop state-specific disaster mitigation, preparedness, and response plans.

91. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Inflatable motorboats are essential for aquatic and flood rescue operations, whereas Medical First Responder kits provide immediate pre-hospital trauma care to disaster victims. Chemical protective suits enable responders to operate safely during hazardous industrial spills, and acoustic victim locators are deployed during collapsed structure urban search and rescue operations.

92. (C) Multi-week modules in search, rescue, medical response, and aquatic safety
Personnel joining the Uttar Pradesh State Disaster Response Force undergo mandatory specialized basic training consisting of multi-week intensive modules. Conducted by expert instructors, this training covers collapsed structure search and rescue, deep-water aquatic survival, motorboat handling, medical first response, and chemical disaster management to ensure operational readiness.

93. (D) Lucknow
Lucknow district houses the central Civil Defence Training Institute in Uttar Pradesh. This primary state facility provides comprehensive training programs to municipal wardens, Home Guards, and voluntary responders, instructing them in air-raid precautions, emergency first aid, urban search and rescue, fire safety techniques, and community disaster management protocols.

94. (C) Receiving emergency reports and coordinating block-level relief teams
District Control Rooms operating on the toll-free helpline number 1077 are established across Uttar Pradesh during the monsoon season to function as centralized local communication hubs. Their primary purpose is to receive distress reports from citizens, monitor local weather conditions, and coordinate block-level emergency rescue and relief deployment.

95. (A) I and II only
Non-Governmental Organizations play a crucial supportive role during flood relief operations in Uttar Pradesh by distributing essential non-food items, sanitation kits, and dry food rations. Inter-Agency Groups facilitate structured coordination between state authorities and non-governmental entities, though statutory powers to declare a disaster reside exclusively with state government authorities.

96. (D) Department of Food and Civil Supplies, UP
The Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Uttar Pradesh, is responsible for maintaining strategic grain reserves and managing emergency food distribution during natural disasters. In coordination with district administrations, it arranges for the timely procurement, packaging, and supply of essential food grains and gratuitous relief rations to flood-affected populations.

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97. (A) Lightning strikes
Lightning strikes constitute the most frequent weather-related lethal hazard in the flat agricultural plains of Uttar Pradesh during pre-monsoon and early monsoon thunderstorm activity. Field laborers and rural inhabitants working in open agricultural areas are

(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

32. In which year did India win its first individual Olympic medal in an athletics event when Norman Pritchard won two Silver medals, representing British India?
(A) 1896
(B) 1900
(C) 1920
(D) 1928

33. Legendary hockey player K. D. Singh 'Babu', who captained the Indian hockey team to an Olympic Gold medal in 1952 at Helsinki, belonged to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Deoria
(C) Barabanki
(D) Ballia

34. Which athlete from Uttar Pradesh won the Gold medal in the men's 10m Air Pistol event at the 2018 Asian Games at the age of 16?
(A) Shivpal Singh
(B) Saurabh Chaudhary
(C) Vivek Singh
(D) Jitu Rai

35. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: Stadium/Sports Venue
P. Green Park Stadium
Q. Bharat Ratna Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ekana Stadium
R. Buddh International Circuit
S. Master Chandgiram Sports Complex
List II: District Location
1. Lucknow
2. Greater Noida
3. Kanpur
4. Saifai (Etawah)
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

36. Praveen Kumar, who won a Gold medal in men's high jump T64 at the 2024 Paris Paralympic Games, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Bulandshahr
(D) Aligarh

37. What is the primary function of the National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) operating in India?
(A) Managing state sports development infrastructure
(B) Selecting national sports teams for Olympics
(C) Regulating anti-doping policy and testing
(D) Organizing regional inter-school tournaments

38. Consider the following statements regarding anti-doping regulations enforced by WADA and NADA:
I. WADA stands for World Anti-Doping Agency, headquartered in Montreal, Canada.
II. The Prohibited List published annually by WADA applies to all signatories of the World Anti-Doping Code.
III. Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) allows an athlete to use a prohibited substance if required for a documented medical condition.
IV. Biological Passport monitoring tracks an athlete's biological markers over time to detect potential doping.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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39. Where is the headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Olympic Association (UPOA) located?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Kanpur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Lucknow

40. In standard One Day International cricket matches, how many fielders are permitted outside the 30-yard circle during Mandatory Powerplay 1?
(A) Maximum 2 fielders
(B) Maximum 3 fielders
(C) Maximum 4 fielders
(D) Maximum 5 fielders

41. In winter sports, which northern region annually hosts the Khelo India Winter Games where athletes compete in snow disciplines?
(A) Shimla
(B) Manali
(C) Gulmarg

21. In weightlifting competitions organized under standard official rules, what are the two official contest lifts executed in sequence?
(A) Clean & Press and Deadlift
(B) Power Clean and Push Jerk
(C) Snatch and Clean & Jerk
(D) Overhead Squat and Bench Press

22. Consider the following major sports colleges in Uttar Pradesh:
1. Veer Bahadur Singh Sports College, Gorakhpur
2. Guru Gobind Singh Sports College, Lucknow
3. Major Dhyan Chand Sports College, Saifai
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their establishment, from earliest to most recent?
(A) 1 — 2 — 3
(B) 2 — 1 — 3
(C) 2 — 3 — 1
(D) 3 — 2 — 1

23. Punam Yadav, who won a Gold medal for India at the 2018 Commonwealth Games in Gold Coast in the women's 69 kg weightlifting event, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Varanasi

24. What are the standard outer boundary dimensions of an international football pitch as per FIFA guidelines?
(A) Length 90-120 m, Width 45-90 m
(B) Length 100-110 m, Width 64-75 m
(C) Length 105-115 m, Width 70-80 m
(D) Length 80-100 m, Width 50-65 m

25. According to the Laws of the Game in football, what is the duration of half-time interval permitted during a standard 90-minute match?
(A) 10 minutes
(B) 12 minutes
(C) 15 minutes
(D) 20 minutes

26. In an Olympic standard swimming pool, what is the standard required length of the pool?
(A) 25 metres
(B) 50 metres
(C) 75 metres
(D) 100 metres

27. How many individual lanes are marked in an Olympic standard 50-metre swimming pool for final competition rounds?
(A) 6 lanes
(B) 8 lanes
(C) 10 lanes
(D) 12 lanes

28. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Meerut is widely recognized as the primary sports goods manufacturing hub of Uttar Pradesh and supplies equipment globally.
Reason (R): Meerut was chosen for establishing Uttar Pradesh's first dedicated sports university to build upon its established sports ecosystem.
In the context of the statements above, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

29. In Kho-Kho, what are the official court dimensions for senior male and female players according to the Kho-Kho Federation of India?
(A) 25 metres × 14 metres
(B) 27 metres × 16 metres
(C) 29 metres × 18 metres
(D) 30 metres × 19 metres

30. How many active chasers sit in the squares facing alternate directions during an inning of a Kho-Kho match?
(A) 7 players
(B) 8 players
(C) 9 players
(D) 10 players

31. Consider the following statements regarding Major Dhyan Chand's Olympic career:
I. Major Dhyan Chand represented India in three Olympic Games: 1928 Amsterdam, 1932 Los Angeles, and 1936 Berlin.
II. India won the Gold medal in men's field hockey in all three Olympics in which Major Dhyan Chand participated.
III. Major Dhyan Chand captained the Gold medal-winning Indian field hockey team at the 1936 Berlin Olympics.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only

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(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

53. In Kabaddi, what is the term used when a raider successfully touches all active defending players of the opposing team or eliminates them, earning 2 additional bonus points?
(A) Super Raid
(B) Super Tackle
(C) Lona
(D) Do-or-Die Raid

54. In Pro Kabaddi League, how many points are awarded to a defending team for executing a 'Super Tackle'?
(A) 1 point
(B) 2 points
(C) 3 points
(D) 4 points

55. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: Sports Term
P. Libero
Q. Smash / Drop
R. Baulk Line
S. Snatch
List II: Associated Sport
1. Kabaddi
2. Weightlifting
3. Volleyball
4. Badminton
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

56. What is the specialized defensive position in volleyball whose player wears a contrasting colored jersey and cannot execute an attack hit above net height?
(A) Setter
(B) Libero
(C) Blocker
(D) Server

57. In badminton, if the score reaches 20-all in a game, what condition is required to win that game?
(A) First player to score a total of 21 points
(B) First player to win the next 3 points
(C) A lead of 2 clear points
(D) Sudden death victory at 22 points

58. Shivpal Singh, an Olympian who represented India in javelin throw alongside Neeraj Chopra, hails from which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Ghazipur
(C) Ballia
(D) Chandauli

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59. Consider the following statements regarding standard FIFA Football rules:
I. A standard football team consists of 11 starting players, one of whom must be the goalkeeper.
II. The offside rule applies if an attacking player is closer to the opponent's goal line than both the ball and the second-last opponent at the moment the ball is played to them.
III. A direct free kick is awarded if a player commits a physical foul such as tripping or pushing an opponent recklessly.
IV. Red card penalty results in immediate ejection of the player without allowing a substitute replacement.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

60. In competitive swimming, which stroke mandates that the swimmer's body remain on its back throughout the race except during turns?
(A) Breaststroke
(B) Backstroke
(C) Butterfly stroke
(D) Freestyle stroke

61. What is the distance from the post to the first seating square in a standard Kho-Kho court layout?
(A) 2.15 metres
(B) 2.55 metres
(C) 3.00 metres
(D) 1.80 metres

62. Consider the following sports stars from Uttar Pradesh:
1. Parul Chaudhary
2. Sudha Singh
3. Saurabh Chaudhary
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order according to the year they

CHAPTER 26
Sports Rules and General Information

1. Major Dhyan Chand, in whose memory National Sports Day is celebrated on 29th August in India, was born in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Jhansi

2. The first sports university of Uttar Pradesh, named Major Dhyan Chand Sports University, is being established in which district?
(A) Agra
(B) Meerut
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(D) Lucknow

3. Asian Games Gold medalist Annu Rani, who set national records in javelin throw, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Muzaffarnagar
(B) Baghpat
(C) Bulandshahr
(D) Meerut

4. In standard track and field athletics events, how many individual lanes are mandated for a standard outdoor synthetic running track?
(A) 6 lanes
(B) 8 lanes
(C) 10 lanes
(D) 12 lanes

5. In standard steeplechase track events, such as the 3000m steeplechase won by Uttar Pradesh athlete Parul Chaudhary at the Asian Games, how many total hurdle jumps and water jumps must an athlete clear?
(A) 28 hurdle jumps and 7 water jumps
(B) 25 hurdle jumps and 5 water jumps
(C) 30 hurdle jumps and 6 water jumps
(D) 20 hurdle jumps and 4 water jumps

6. Under the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme of the Uttar Pradesh government, which district is designated as the primary hub for the manufacturing of sports goods?
(A) Meerut
(B) Jalaun
(C) Kanpur Nagar
(D) Varanasi

7. Standard international field specifications for javelin throw require the minimum length of the runway to be how many metres?
(A) 25 metres
(B) 30 metres
(C) 33.5 metres
(D) 40 metres

8. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Greco-Roman wrestling rules prohibit any active holds or contact below the waist line of the opponent.
Reason (R): Uttar Pradesh wrestler Alka Tomar won her World Championship medal strictly in the Greco-Roman wrestling category.
In the context of the statements above, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. In Olympic wrestling competitions, what is the standard dimension of the central combat zone of the wrestling mat?
(A) 7 metres in diameter
(B) 8 metres in diameter
(C) 9 metres in diameter
(D) 10 metres in diameter

10. In international judo competitions, what term is used for the highest score that instantly awards an automatic victory to the contest winner?
(A) Waza-ari
(B) Yuko
(C) Shido
(D) Ippon

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73. In weightlifting, if two lifters tied in total weight lifted prior to recent rule changes, how was the winner determined under classic rules?
(A) The lifter who executed the lift first won
(B) An additional tie-breaker lift was performed
(C) The lifter with lower body weight won
(D) Both competing lifters received gold medals

74. Which region of Uttar Pradesh is famous for producing world-class wrestlers and traditional Akhadas in towns like Muzaffarnagar and Baghpat?
(A) Western Uttar Pradesh region
(B) Bundelkhand region
(C) Purvanchal region
(D) Rohilkhand region

75. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: Sports Competition
P. Pro Kabaddi League
Q. Indian Super League
R. Thomas Cup
S. World Athletics Championships
List II: Governing Body / Association
1. All India Football Federation (AIFF)
2. Badminton World Federation (BWF)
3. World Athletics
4. Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India (AKFI)
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

76. In volleyball, how many total substitutions are allowed per team per set under standard FIVB rules?
(A) 4 substitutions
(B) 6 substitutions
(C) 8 substitutions
(D) 12 substitutions

77. In badminton, what is the maximum length of the service court for singles play?
(A) 3.88 metres
(B) 4.72 metres
(C) 3.96 metres
(D) 4.10 metres

78. Consider the following statements regarding Kho-Kho rules:
I. Each team consists of 12 registered players, of whom 9 take the field in a match.
II. An inning consists of chasing and running turns of 9 minutes each for senior matches.
III. The chaser must tap a sitting teammate on the back and utter the word "Kho" to transfer the chase.
IV. An active chaser can change their direction once set towards a post without touching the post.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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79. In an international football match, what is the penalty area boundary distance measured from the inside of each goalpost and out into the pitch?
(A) 11 metres (12 yards)
(B) 16.5 metres (18 yards)
(C) 20 metres (22 yards)
(D) 9.15 metres (10 yards)

80. In swimming, which event style requires all four competitive strokes to be swum in a single race by one swimmer?
(A) Freestyle Relay
(B) Mixed Stroke Sprint
(C) Open Water Marathon
(D) Individual Medley

81. In an Individual Medley swimming event, what is the correct order of the four strokes executed by a swimmer?
(A) Freestyle, Backstroke, Breaststroke, Butterfly
(B) Butterfly, Backstroke, Breaststroke, Freestyle
(C) Backstroke, Breaststroke, Butterfly, Freestyle
(D) Breaststroke, Butterfly, Backstroke, Freestyle

82. Vivek Chikara, who represented India in Para Archery at the Tokyo Paralympics and won Gold at the Asian Para Archery Championships, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Meerut
(C) Kanpur
(D) Agra

within the International Olympic Committee framework.

66. (B) Sir Dorabji Tata
Sir Dorabji Tata, a prominent industrialist and sports philanthropist, was chosen as the first President of the Indian Olympic Association upon its formal establishment in 1927. He personally funded India's athletic delegation to the 1920 Antwerp Olympics, playing a foundational role in establishing organized Olympic sports governance across India.

67. (D) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Varun Singh Bhati is a high-profile Indian para-athlete hailing from the Gautam Buddha Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh. He achieved international recognition by winning a Bronze medal in the men's high jump T42 category at the 2016 Rio Paralympic Games, followed by winning silver medals at World Para Athletics Championships.

68. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
WADA publishes and annually updates a unified global Prohibited List applicable to all signatory sports organizations. However, athletes in Uttar Pradesh affiliated with national or state sports federations remain strictly subject to both NADA and WADA out-of-competition testing, making the secondary assertion factually false regarding any exemption from testing procedures.

69. (C) Any runner responsible for a false start is immediately disqualified
World Athletics enforces a zero-tolerance false start rule across all official track events. Under current competition rules, any runner who commences their starting movement before the starter's gun fires or reacts in less than 0.100 seconds is held responsible for a false start and is immediately disqualified from the race.

70. (D) 6 throws
In field athletics competitions governed by World Athletics, when eight or fewer competitors are entered in a javelin throw event, all competitors are entitled to execute six total trial throws. If more than eight compete, all receive three preliminary throws, after which the top eight advance for three additional attempts.

71. (D) I, II and III
Freestyle wrestling rules permit offensive and defensive holds below the waist line as well as active leg usage. A match terminates by Fall when both shoulders of a wrestler are pinned against the mat surface simultaneously. Technical Superiority is declared when a wrestler creates a 10-point lead over their opponent.

72. (B) 1.067 metres
Standard World Athletics specifications mandate that the throwing circle for shot put must have an inside diameter of exactly 2.135 metres, which corresponds to an exact radius of 1.067 metres (3.5 feet). The circle is enclosed by an iron or steel rim and features a toe board placed at the front.

73. (C) The lifter with lower body weight won
Under classical weightlifting rules previously enforced by the International Weightlifting Federation, if two lifters finished tied on identical total lifted weights, tie-breaker advantage was granted to the competitor with lower official body weight measured at weigh-in. Recent rule modifications eliminated this body weight rule in favor of cleanest attempt order.

74. (A) Western Uttar Pradesh region
The Western region of Uttar Pradesh, encompassing prominent districts such as Muzaffarnagar, Baghpat, Meerut, and Shamli, is famous for its deeply rooted tradition of wrestling and historical Akhadas. This region has produced numerous national champions, Asian Games medalists, and Olympians who have represented India in international competitive wrestling championships.

75. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The Pro Kabaddi League operates under the official regulations of the Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India. The Indian Super League is governed by the All India Football Federation. The Thomas Cup is organized under the Badminton World Federation, while the World Athletics Championships are managed by World Athletics globally.

76. (B) 6 substitutions
Under official International Volleyball Federation rules, a maximum of six player substitutions are permitted per team in each individual set. One or more players may be substituted at the same time during a match stoppage, provided that a starting player can leave and re-enter the game only once per set.

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(A) 13.40 m × 5.18 m
(B) 13.40 m × 6.10 m
(C) 12.00 m × 5.18 m
(D) 14.00 m × 6.10 m

94. Consider the following statements regarding sports infrastructure and facilities in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Major Dhyan Chand Sports College is located at Saifai in Etawah district.
II. Veer Bahadur Singh Sports College is located in Gorakhpur.
III. Green Park Stadium in Kanpur is one of the oldest international cricket venues in India.
IV. Ekana Stadium in Lucknow is named after Bharat Ratna Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, III and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

95. What is the distance between the two poles in a standard Kho-Kho court layout?
(A) 22 metres
(B) 24 metres
(C) 26 metres
(D) 27 metres

96. In volleyball, how many contact touches (excluding a block touch) is a team allowed to return the ball across the net?
(A) Maximum 2 touches
(B) Maximum 3 touches
(C) Maximum 4 touches
(D) Unlimited touches

97. Which of the following set of distances represents standard Olympic sprint track events run in individual lanes from start to finish without lane cutting?
(A) 100m, 200m, 400m
(B) 800m, 1500m events
(C) 5000m distance only
(D) 10,000m distance only

98. In judo, what is the term used for a lesser score awarded when a technique is successfully executed but does not meet full criteria for an Ippon?
(A) Waza-ari
(B) Yuko
(C) Koka
(D) Osaekomi

99. Which Uttar Pradesh district is home to famous international shooter Chandro Tomar and Prakashi Tomar (popularly known as 'Shooter Dadis') who promoted sports in rural UP?
(A) Muzaffarnagar
(B) Shamli
(C) Meerut
(D) Baghpat

100. In track events held during official athletics meets, what device is mandatory at the finish line to record official timing when athletes finish within milliseconds of each other?
(A) Photo-finish system
(B) Manual digital stopwatch
(C) Ultrasonic finish sensor
(D) GPS tracking chip device

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event covers three thousand metres featuring barriers, while the 10,000 metres represents the longest official stadium track endurance running competition.

43. (B) 5000 metres
Indian distance runner Parul Chaudhary, hailing from Uttar Pradesh, secured the Gold medal in the women's 5000 metres event at the 2022 Asian Games in Hangzhou. She executed a tactical finishing sprint on the final lap to clinch gold, becoming the first Indian woman athlete to win gold in this distance.

44. (B) 7.26 kg
Official track and field rules set by World Athletics specify that the weight of the metal sphere used in senior men's shot put competitions must weigh exactly 7.26 kilograms (16 pounds). The shot put sphere must have a smooth spherical outer surface made of iron, brass, or dense metal alloy.

45. (B) 600 grams
World Athletics technical regulations stipulate that the official weight of the javelin used in senior women's field athletics events is exactly 600 grams. The overall length of the women's javelin must range between 2.20 metres and 2.30 metres, complete with a sharp metal head point and central cord grip.

46. (B) 22 yards (66 feet)
Under the Laws of Cricket maintained by the Marylebone Cricket Club, the central playing pitch is a rectangular strip measuring exactly 22 yards (66 feet or 20.12 metres) in length between the two sets of bowling and stumps wickets. The pitch width is marked as 10 feet between popping creases.

47. (C) Grasping or using the opponent's legs
In Greco-Roman wrestling, strict technical regulations prohibit any holds below the waist line or the active use of legs to trip, sweep, or execute offensive or defensive techniques against an opponent. Intentionally grasping or touching an opponent's legs results in immediate official point penalties or disqualification by the match referee.

48. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Lakshman Award is conferred by the Government of Uttar Pradesh as the highest state honor awarded to outstanding male sportspersons, while female sportspersons are honored with the Rani Laxmi Bai Award. Although both statements are individually true facts, R describes a separate female award rather than explaining A's existence.

49. (B) 6 categories
In Olympic Games wrestling competitions governed by United World Wrestling, men's freestyle wrestling features exactly six official weight categories. The Olympic men's freestyle weight divisions include 57 kg, 65 kg, 74 kg, 86 kg, 97 kg, and 125 kg, providing balanced weight divisions for elite international competitors aiming for medals.

50. (B) 1 minute
In official weightlifting competitions governed by the International Weightlifting Federation, a competing lifter is granted exactly one minute (60 seconds) from the official calling of their name and clock activation to approach the competition platform and initiate the lift attempt. If the lifter makes consecutive attempts, two minutes are granted.

51. (D) Red Card
Under official International Volleyball Federation refereeing guidelines, a match referee displays a Red Card to signal a formal penalty sanction against a team or player for unsportsmanlike conduct. Showing a Red Card results in an immediate loss of rally, awarding a point and service turnover to the opposing team on court.

52. (D) I, II and III
The Lakshman Award and Rani Laxmi Bai Award represent Uttar Pradesh's highest state sports honors. Winners receive cash prizes, bronze statues, and official citations. Active athletes representing Uttar Pradesh who achieve national and international sports accolades are selected annually by the state Department of Sports to receive these prestigious awards.

53. (C) Lona
In standard kabaddi rules, a Lona is scored when an attacking raider or defending team successfully eliminates or dismisses all active playing members of the opposing team from the court. Earning a Lona awards two extra bonus points to the scoring team in addition to touch points scored during that play.

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throw, holding an opponent on their back for twenty seconds, or forcing submission through an armlock or choke. Achieving an Ippon terminates the bout immediately, granting an automatic full victory to the executing judoka.

11. (B) 4 minutes
Under current regulations of the International Judo Federation, the maximum official duration for a senior men's or women's judo contest is four minutes of real contest time. If scores remain equal at the end of four regulation minutes, the match proceeds into a Golden Score period where the first point or penalty scored determines the winner.

12. (D) I, II and III
UP Yoddhas entered the Pro Kabaddi League as an expansion franchise in Season 5 representing Uttar Pradesh. The team selected the Shaheed Vijay Singh Pathik Sports Complex located in Greater Noida as its designated home venue. All league matches strictly adhere to standardized kabaddi mat court specifications established by official governing bodies for competitive professional play.

13. (C) 13 metres × 10 metres
According to official regulations set by the Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India, standard indoor court dimensions for senior men's kabaddi measure 13 metres in length by 10 metres in width. The playing court is divided into two equal halves measuring 6.5 metres by 10 metres by a central midline, complete with specific baulk and bonus lines.

14. (C) 30 seconds
In standard competitive kabaddi rules, a raider is granted a maximum permitted time limit of 30 seconds to conduct a single raid into the opponent's half. During this duration, the raider must continuously chant the word "Kabaddi" without breaking breath while attempting to touch defenders and return safely across the midline to score points.

15. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
K. D. Singh 'Babu' was a legendary Indian field hockey player who led India to Olympic success. Abhinn Shyam Gupta represented India nationally in international badminton events. Sudha Singh achieved elite national success in track athletics, particularly steeplechase events. Punam Yadav gained prominent acclaim by earning gold medals for India in international competitive weightlifting contests.

16. (B) 18 metres × 9 metres
Standard official court specifications established by the International Volleyball Federation define a rectangular playing arena measuring 18 metres long and 9 metres wide. The playing court is divided into two symmetrical halves of 9 metres by 9 metres by a central axis net, surrounded by an unobstructed free zone extending at least 3 metres wide on all sides.

17. (C) 2.43 metres
Under official International Volleyball Federation regulations, the height of the net placed across the court centre for senior men's competitions is precisely 2.43 metres. For official women's volleyball matches, the net height is fixed at 2.24 metres. The net height is measured vertically from the centre of the playing court surface using a measuring rod.

18. (D) I, II, III and IV
Standard badminton court rules set by the Badminton World Federation state that the total court length is 13.40 metres, while width expands to 6.10 metres for doubles play. The net height at the court centre is 1.524 metres. Serves must be struck underhand with the shuttle kept below waist level during the point of contact.

19. (D) SL4
Suhas Lalinakere Yathiraj, an IAS officer from the Uttar Pradesh cadre who achieved silver medals at both the Tokyo 2020 and Paris 2024 Paralympic Games, competes in the SL4 standing disability category. The SL4 classification is designated for para-badminton athletes competing standing with minor lower limb impairment, displaying high mobility and movement technical prowess.

20. (A) Suresh Goel
Suresh Goel was an outstanding badminton player hailing from Uttar Pradesh who became the state's first athlete in the discipline of badminton to receive the prestigious Arjuna Award in 1967. He dominated national badminton events during the 1960s, earning international recognition for his technique and representing India in multiple major international tournaments.

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83. Gulveer Singh, who set national records in long-distance running (5000m / 10000m), belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mathura
(B) Hathras
(C) Etah
(D) Aligarh

84. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Guru Gobind Singh Sports College in Lucknow provides residential sports training and education to young talent in Uttar Pradesh.
Reason (R): Lucknow was the host city for the 2010 Commonwealth Games main stadium events.
In the context of the statements above, which one of the following is correct?
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

85. What is the official distance of a standard marathon race in track and field athletics?
(A) 40.000 km
(B) 41.195 km
(C) 42.195 km
(D) 45.000 km

86. In Kabaddi, what line must a raider cross with at least one foot fully grounded without touching the line while the other foot is in the air to validate a raid in the absence of touches?
(A) Baulk Line
(B) Bonus Line
(C) End Line
(D) Mid Line

87. How many points are scored when a raider crosses the 'Bonus Line' in Kabaddi when there are 6 or 7 defenders active on the court?
(A) 1 point
(B) 2 points
(C) 3 points
(D) 0.5 points

88. Consider the following statements regarding the Uber Cup and Thomas Cup in badminton:
I. The Thomas Cup is the world men's team championship in badminton.
II. The Uber Cup is the world women's team championship in badminton.
III. India won its historic first-ever Thomas Cup title in 2022.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

89. Which famous shooter from Uttar Pradesh won a Silver medal at the 2004 Athens Olympics in the Men's Double Trap event?
(A) Vijay Kumar
(B) Jitu Rai
(C) Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore
(D) Gagan Narang

90. In competitive weightlifting, how many referee lights (white/red) are installed to indicate whether a lift is valid ('Good Lift') or invalid ('No Lift')?
(A) 2 lights
(B) 3 lights
(C) 4 lights
(D) 5 lights

91. In weightlifting, what combination of decision lights from the three referees is required to declare a lift valid?
(A) At least two white lights
(B) Three white lights mandatory
(C) At least one white light
(D) Unanimous red lights

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92. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: Asian Games Gold Medalist
P. Parul Chaudhary
Q. Annu Rani
R. Saurabh Chaudhary
S. Sudha Singh
List II: Event
1. Javelin Throw
2. 5000 metres
3. 3000m Steeplechase
4. 10m Air Pistol
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

93. What are the standard dimensions of a regulation singles badminton court boundary?

Major Dhyan Chand captained the Indian team, delivering legendary performances that cemented India's dominance in world hockey.

32. (B) 1900
India earned its first individual Olympic medals at the 1900 Paris Olympic Games when athlete Norman Pritchard, representing British India, won two Silver medals in track athletics. He placed second in both the 200 metres sprint and the 200 metres hurdles events, marking India's official historical debut on the international Olympic podium.

33. (C) Barabanki
Kunwar Digvijay Singh, popularly known as K. D. Singh 'Babu', was a celebrated Indian field hockey player born in the Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh. He played a pivotal role in India's Olympic triumphs, captaining the victorious national field hockey squad to an Olympic Gold medal at the 1952 Helsinki Games.

34. (B) Saurabh Chaudhary
Saurabh Chaudhary is an accomplished Indian shooter from the Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh. At the age of sixteen, he won the Gold medal in the men's 10m Air Pistol event at the 2018 Asian Games in Jakarta, becoming one of the youngest Indian athletes to achieve Asian Games gold medal distinction.

35. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Green Park Stadium is a historic international cricket venue situated in Kanpur. Ekana Cricket Stadium, named in honor of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, is situated in Lucknow. Buddh International Circuit is a world-class motor racing track located in Greater Noida, while Master Chandgiram Sports Complex is situated at Saifai in Etawah.

36. (A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Praveen Kumar is a distinguished Indian para-athlete hailing from the Gautam Buddha Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh. He achieved elite international success by winning the Gold medal in the men's high jump T64 event at the 2024 Paris Paralympic Games, setting an Asian record following his previous Silver medal at Tokyo 2020.

37. (C) Regulating anti-doping policy and testing
The National Anti-Doping Agency operates as the primary autonomous organization in India mandated to execute clean sports rules and regulations. Its core functions include implementing sample collection, conducting in-competition and out-of-competition drug testing, promoting anti-doping awareness, and ensuring full compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code across all competitive sports nationwide.

38. (D) I, II, III and IV
The World Anti-Doping Agency oversees global anti-doping standards from Montreal, Canada. Its official Prohibited List applies uniformly to all signatory athletic bodies. Therapeutic Use Exemptions permit athletes to take necessary medications for verified medical conditions, while the Athlete Biological Passport systematically monitors individual biological markers over time to detect potential doping violations.

39. (D) Lucknow
The headquarters of the Uttar Pradesh Olympic Association is situated in Lucknow, the capital city of Uttar Pradesh. The association functions as the official state governing organization affiliated with the Indian Olympic Association, overseeing regional sports federations, promoting Olympic movement activities, and managing athletic development programs across the state.

40. (A) Maximum 2 fielders
In standard One Day International cricket rules established by the International Cricket Council, Mandatory Powerplay 1 encompasses the first ten overs of an innings. During this opening powerplay period, a maximum of two fielders are permitted to stand outside the 30-yard restriction circle, encouraging aggressive offensive stroke play from opening batters.

41. (C) Gulmarg
Gulmarg, located in the union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, serves as the annual host destination for the Khelo India Winter Games. Its high altitude and heavy snowfall provide natural terrain for athletes competing in winter sports disciplines including alpine skiing, snowboarding, ski mountaineering, and ice hockey during national championships.

42. (A) 2 — 4 — 1 — 3
The official race distance of standard track running events in ascending order begins with the 800 metres middle-distance event, followed by the 1500 metres race. The 3000 metres steeplechase

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1. (C) Prayagraj
Prayagraj, formerly known as Allahabad, in Uttar Pradesh is the birthplace of Major Dhyan Chand, one of the greatest field hockey players in history. Born on August 29, 1905, his birthday is celebrated annually as National Sports Day across India. He earned international renown by scoring hundreds of goals during his legendary hockey career.

2. (B) Meerut
Major Dhyan Chand Sports University is the first sports university being established in Uttar Pradesh, located at Meerut. Meerut is widely recognized as the primary manufacturing hub for sports goods in India. This university aims to promote sports education, scientific training, and advanced research facilities to nurture aspiring athletes across various competitive sports disciplines nationwide.

3. (D) Meerut
Annu Rani is an elite Indian track and field athlete specializing in the javelin throw event, hailing from the Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh. She became the first Indian woman javelin thrower to win a Gold medal at the Asian Games held in Hangzhou. She has consistently set and broken multiple national records in javelin throwing.

4. (B) 8 lanes
Standard outdoor synthetic running tracks mandated for international track and field athletics events feature eight individual lanes. World Athletics technical regulations specify that a standard 400-metre oval track must contain eight distinct running lanes, each measuring between 1.22 metres and 1.25 metres in width, ensuring fair conditions for all competing sprinters and distance runners.

5. (A) 28 hurdle jumps and 7 water jumps
In a standard 3000-metre steeplechase event, athletes are required to clear a total of thirty-five obstacles, which consist of twenty-eight hurdle jumps and seven water jumps. The race includes five barrier jumps per lap over the seven main laps. Parul Chaudhary achieved gold in this demanding discipline at the Asian Games through tactical pace and obstacle mastery.

6. (A) Meerut
Under the flagship One District One Product scheme launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Meerut district has been officially designated as the key industrial hub for manufacturing sports goods. The region is internationally recognized for producing premium cricket bats, balls, protective gear, and athletic equipment exported to professional sports leagues across the entire globe.

7. (C) 33.5 metres
Official international athletics regulations governed by World Athletics specify that the minimum length of the runway for the javelin throw must be 33.5 metres, though 36.5 metres is preferred where conditions permit. The runway width is exactly 4 metres, bounded by parallel white lines, allowing athletes adequate distance to build necessary momentum prior to release.

8. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
In Greco-Roman wrestling rules, wrestlers are strictly forbidden from taking holds below the waist or actively using their legs to execute offensive or defensive actions. However, Alka Tomar, a famous wrestler from Uttar Pradesh who secured a World Championship medal, competed exclusively in women's freestyle wrestling, making the secondary statement factually incorrect regarding her category.

9. (B) 8 metres in diameter
In Olympic wrestling competitions, the mat features a central combat zone measuring exactly 8 metres in diameter. This central circle is surrounded by a red passive zone marking line and a protection area to create a standard regulation combat mat. The total dimension ensures ample space for wrestlers to maneuver, execute throws, and maintain active engagement.

10. (D) Ippon
In international judo rules governed by the International Judo Federation, an Ippon is the ultimate score awarded for executing a perfect

54. (B) 2 points
In the Pro Kabaddi League, a Super Tackle occurs when three or fewer defending players on court successfully tackle and stop an incoming raider. Executing a Super Tackle earns two points for the defending team on the match scoreboard, comprising one regular tackle point plus one additional Super Tackle bonus point.

55. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Libero is a specialized defensive player position in competitive indoor volleyball. Smash and Drop shots represent fundamental offensive racket techniques in badminton play. The Baulk Line is a critical marking line drawn across kabaddi court halves, while Snatch is one of two standard contest lifts performed in international weightlifting.

56. (B) Libero
In indoor volleyball, the Libero is a dedicated defensive specialist player who wears a distinct, contrasting jersey. The Libero can replace any back-row player without prior referee notification, but is legally restricted from completing an attack hit above net height, serving, blocking, or attempting to block during match play.

57. (C) A lead of 2 clear points
Under Badminton World Federation rally scoring rules, a standard game is played to 21 points. If the score reaches 20-all, play continues until one side gains a lead of two clear points. If the score becomes 29-all, the competing side scoring the 30th point wins that game immediately.

58. (D) Chandauli
Shivpal Singh is an elite Indian javelin thrower who represented India at the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games alongside Neeraj Chopra. He hails from the Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh. He achieved international acclaim by winning a Silver medal at the 2019 Asian Athletics Championships in Doha with a impressive throw.

59. (D) I, II, III and IV
Under official FIFA Laws of the Game, each team fields eleven players including a goalkeeper. The offside offense occurs when an attacker is nearer to the goal line than the ball and second-last opponent. Physical fouls warrant direct free kicks, and showing a red card results in immediate ejection without substitute replacement.

60. (B) Backstroke
In competitive swimming governed by World Aquatics, backstroke is the only stroke requiring swimmers to remain on their backs throughout the entire race, except while executing continuous turns at wall ends. Swimmers push off wall blocks on their back at the start and maintain an alternating arm stroke and flutter kick.

61. (B) 2.55 metres
According to standard court rules published by the Kho-Kho Federation of India, the distance from each wooden end post to the first seating square measures exactly 2.55 metres. This essential space allows active chasers and runners proper clearance during fast turns and direction changes around the post during match play.

62. (A) 2 — 3 — 1
Sudha Singh achieved her first Asian Games medal earliest by winning Gold in 3000m steeplechase at the 2010 Guangzhou Asian Games. Saurabh Chaudhary won Gold in 10m Air Pistol at the 2018 Jakarta Asian Games. Parul Chaudhary won her first Asian Games medals most recently at the 2022 Hangzhou Asian Games.

63. (C) Suresh Raina
Suresh Raina is a celebrated former international cricketer hailing from Uttar Pradesh who was a key member of India's squad that won the 2011 ICC Cricket World Cup. He played vital match-winning innings in crucial knockout encounters against Australia in the quarter-final and Pakistan in the semi-final during the tournament.

64. (D) Varanasi
Lalit Upadhyay is an outstanding Indian field hockey forward hailing from the Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh. He represented India as a core team member in two consecutive Olympic Games, securing Bronze medals at both Tokyo 2020 and Paris 2024, bringing great national honor to Uttar Pradesh and Indian field hockey.

65. (B) 1927
The Indian Olympic Association was officially established in 1927 to oversee India's participation in the Olympic Games and systematically promote sports development nationwide. Sir Dorabji Tata served as its founding President alongside Dr. A. G. Noehren as Secretary, formally securing India's permanent recognition

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21. (C) Snatch and Clean & Jerk
In official weightlifting competitions governed by the International Weightlifting Federation, lifters perform two standard contest lifts in strict sequential order: the Snatch followed by the Clean and Jerk. Athletes receive three attempts in each lift category, and their highest successful weight from both lifts is combined to calculate the overall competition score.

22. (B) 2 — 1 — 3
Guru Gobind Singh Sports College in Lucknow was established earliest in 1975 to foster elite youth sports talents. Veer Bahadur Singh Sports College in Gorakhpur was founded later in 1988 as a premier residential sports training institute. Major Dhyan Chand Sports College in Saifai was established most recently in 2014 to expand regional sports infrastructure.

23. (D) Varanasi
Punam Yadav is a renowned Indian weightlifter hailing from the Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh. She brought immense pride to the nation by winning the Gold medal in the women's 69 kg weightlifting event at the 2018 Commonwealth Games held in Gold Coast, following her earlier Bronze medal achievement at the 2014 Glasgow Commonwealth Games.

24. (B) Length 100-110 m, Width 64-75 m
Standard FIFA guidelines for official international football matches specify pitch outer boundary dimensions requiring a touchline length between 100 metres and 110 metres, and a goal line width between 64 metres and 75 metres. For major senior international tournaments like the World Cup, FIFA strictly recommends standard dimensions of 105 metres by 68 metres.

25. (C) 15 minutes
Under the official Laws of the Game governed by the International Football Association Board, players are entitled to an interval at half-time that must not exceed fifteen minutes. This standard rest duration applies to all regulation ninety-minute football matches to allow teams recovery, tactical briefing, and hydration before playing the second half.

26. (B) 50 metres
World Aquatics official technical rules define a standard Olympic long-course swimming pool as having a required length of exactly 50 metres. This precise distance is mandatory for all major international swimming competitions, including the Olympic Games and World Championships, ensuring uniform, fair racing conditions for swimmers competing across sprint and distance events globally.

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27. (B) 8 lanes
In an Olympic standard 50-metre swimming pool designed with ten total lane corridors, eight central individual lanes numbered 1 through 8 are utilized for active competition during final rounds. Lanes 0 and 9 serve as outer buffer lanes to reduce water turbulence created by side walls, ensuring equal aquatic conditions for all competing swimmers.

28. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Meerut is nationally and internationally renowned as the principal manufacturing hub for sports equipment and goods in Uttar Pradesh. Because of this rich pre-existing sports industrial ecosystem and regional athletic culture, the state government specifically selected Meerut to establish Uttar Pradesh's first dedicated state sports university named after Major Dhyan Chand.

29. (B) 27 metres × 16 metres
Official rules published by the Kho-Kho Federation of India specify that standard court dimensions for senior male and female competitive players measure 27 metres in length by 16 metres in width. The playing area includes a rectangular field situated between two wooden posts, flanked by free zones beyond each pole line.

30. (B) 8 players
In a standard Kho-Kho match, each chasing team fields nine total active players on the court surface. During an active inning, eight chasers sit in designated squares marked along the central lane, facing alternate lateral directions, while the ninth active chaser initiates pursuit against the opposing team's three active runners on field.

31. (D) I, II and III
Major Dhyan Chand represented India at three consecutive Olympic Games: Amsterdam 1928, Los Angeles 1932, and Berlin 1936. India secured Gold medals in men's field hockey in all three editions. During the 1936 Berlin Olympics,

77. (A) 3.88 metres
In badminton court specifications defined by the Badminton World Federation, the maximum length of the service court dedicated for singles play measures exactly 3.88 metres. This distance spans from the short service line (placed 1.98 metres from the net) to the back boundary line, which marks the outer back line.

78. (B) I, II and III only
Kho-Kho rules specify 12 registered squad players with 9 taking the field. Senior matches feature 9-minute chasing and running turns. Active chasers transfer the pursuit by tapping a seated teammate's back and uttering "Kho". However, active chasers cannot change direction once set moving towards a post without touching that post.

79. (B) 16.5 metres (18 yards)
In accordance with the FIFA Laws of the Game, the penalty area boundary line is formed by two lines drawn at right angles to the goal line, 16.5 metres (18 yards) from the inside of each goalpost, extending 16.5 metres into the field of play and joined by a parallel line.

80. (D) Individual Medley
In competitive swimming governed by World Aquatics, the Individual Medley is a specialized event in which a single swimmer completes four equal segments of the race using four distinct competitive strokes in sequential order. This event tests a swimmer's total versatility across butterfly, backstroke, breaststroke, and freestyle strokes.

81. (B) Butterfly, Backstroke, Breaststroke, Freestyle
Under official World Aquatics rules for Individual Medley events, a swimmer must execute the four competitive strokes in a strict, mandatory order: Butterfly first, followed by Backstroke second, Breaststroke third, and ending with Freestyle fourth. Note that in Medley Relay team events, the stroke order starts with Backstroke instead.

82. (B) Meerut
Vivek Chikara is a prominent Indian para-archer hailing from the Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh. He achieved notable international distinction by winning the Gold medal in the men's recurve open category at the 2019 Asian Para Archery Championships, and proudly represented India at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games.

83. (D) Aligarh
Gulveer Singh is a distinguished Indian long-distance runner hailing from the Aligarh district of Uttar Pradesh. He set multiple national records in both the 5000m and 10,000m track events and earned the Bronze medal in the men's 10,000 metres event at the 2022 Asian Games in Hangzhou.

84. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Guru Gobind Singh Sports College located in Lucknow is a premier state residential sports institution providing specialized training alongside academic education to young athletes in Uttar Pradesh. However, the 2010 Commonwealth Games main events were hosted in New Delhi, making the secondary statement factually incorrect regarding Lucknow as host city.

85. (C) 42.195 km
World Athletics regulations define the official road race distance of a standard marathon as exactly 42.195 kilometres (26 miles and 385 yards). This standard distance was established during the 1908 London Olympic Games and formally adopted by international sports governing bodies for all official world record marathon events globally.

86. (A) Baulk Line
In competitive kabaddi, a raider must cross the Baulk Line with at least one foot firmly grounded on the opponent's court beyond the line, while keeping the other foot elevated in the air, to execute a valid raid. Crossing the baulk line prevents the raid from being declared invalid or illegal.

87. (A) 1 point
Under standard kabaddi rules, when six or seven defending players are present on the court, a raider who successfully crosses the Bonus Line with one foot grounded beyond the line while the other foot is raised in the air scores 1 bonus point for their team, regardless of touch points.

88. (D) I, II and III
The Thomas Cup represents the official world men's team badminton championship, whereas the Uber Cup represents the world women's team badminton championship. India achieved a landmark historic milestone in international badminton history by winning its first-ever

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Thomas Cup championship title in 2022 by defeating Indonesia in the final match.

89. (C) Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore
Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore is an acclaimed Indian shooter who brought national glory by winning a Silver medal in the Men's Double Trap event at the 2004 Athens Olympics. Born in Jaisalmer and having deep administrative ties to Uttar Pradesh through military postings, his Olympic medal marked India's first individual Olympic silver medal in shooting.

90. (B) 3 lights
In official competitive weightlifting events governed by the International Weightlifting Federation, three referees are positioned around the platform to evaluate each lift attempt. The referee signaling system consists of three lights corresponding to each referee, displaying either white for a valid lift or red for an invalid lift attempt.

91. (A) At least two white lights
International Weightlifting Federation rules state that a lift is adjudicated as valid when a majority decision of at least two out of three referees displays white lights. If a lifter receives two or three white lights, the lift is officially recorded as good, whereas two or three red lights signal an invalid lift.

92. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Parul Chaudhary won the Gold medal in the women's 5000 metres event at the Asian Games. Annu Rani won Gold in women's javelin throw. Saurabh Chaudhary clinched Gold in the men's 10m Air Pistol shooting event, and Sudha Singh won Gold in the women's 3000m steeplechase event at the 2010 Asian Games.

93. (A) 13.40 m × 5.18 m
According to official court specifications set by the Badminton World Federation, the outer boundary dimensions of a standard singles badminton court measure 13.40 metres in length by 5.18 metres in width. For doubles play, the court width extends laterally to 6.10 metres while maintaining the same total 13.40 metres length.

94. (D) I, II, III and IV
Major Dhyan Chand Sports College is located in Saifai, Etawah. Veer Bahadur Singh Sports College is situated in Gorakhpur. Green Park Stadium in Kanpur is one of India's oldest venues hosting international cricket test matches, and Ekana Stadium in Lucknow is named after former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

95. (B) 24 metres
In Kho-Kho court layouts approved by the Kho-Kho Federation of India for senior competitive matches, the exact distance measured between the bases of the two wooden posts is 24 metres. The central lane connects both posts, along which eight seating squares are marked for the sitting chasers during active play.

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96. (B) Maximum 3 touches
Under official International Volleyball Federation rules, a team is allowed a maximum of three contacts (touches) with the ball to return it back over the net into the opponent's court. Touches made while executing a defensive block action do not count toward this three-touch limit allotted to the team.

97. (A) 100m, 200m, 400m
In Olympic track athletics, short sprint events comprising the 100 metres, 200 metres, and 400 metres races require all participating sprinters to run entirely within their assigned individual lanes from start to finish without lane cutting. In longer middle-distance races, runners break lanes shortly after starting or at specific break lines.

98. (A) Waza-ari
Under International Judo Federation competition rules, a Waza-ari is awarded when a throw is executed with control and accuracy but lacks one of the elements required for an Ippon, or when an opponent is held in a pin for 10 to 19 seconds. Accumulating two Waza-ari scores in one match equals Ippon.

99. (D) Baghpat
Chandro Tomar and Prakashi Tomar, legendary veteran target shooters affectionately known across India as 'Shooter Dadis', belonged to Johri village in the Baghpat district of Uttar Pradesh. They broke rural social barriers in Uttar Pradesh by taking up shooting in their 60s, winning numerous national medals and inspiring youth sports participation.

100. (A) Photo-finish system
In official track events sanctioned by World Athletics, a fully automatic photo-finish timing

system is mandatory at the finish line. High-speed digital scan cameras capture thousands of image slices per second aligned with the finish line to accurately resolve extremely close finishes down to one-thousandth of a second between sprinters.

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40. Which government department in Uttar Pradesh administers the scheme for developing mini-stadiums and rural playgrounds through Yuva Mangal Dals?
(A) Youth Welfare and Pradeshik Vikas Dal Department
(B) Department of Sports and Youth Services of Uttar Pradesh
(C) Department of Panchayati Raj and Rural Local Bodies
(D) Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Welfare

41. Consider the following statements regarding the implementation of the Fit India Movement in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It encourages schools to integrate daily sports activity into basic curriculum.
II. 'Fit India School Week' is observed across basic and secondary schools of UP.
III. The movement is managed solely by private corporate sponsorships in UP.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

42. Veer Bahadur Singh Sports College is established in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Azamgarh
(D) Deoria

43. Under Uttar Pradesh's ODOS scheme, Badminton has been chosen as the focus sport for which district?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Agra
(C) Hathras
(D) Mathura

44. Dr. Akhilesh Das Gupta Sports Complex, which hosts national level badminton and corporate tournaments, is located in:
(A) Kanpur
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Lucknow
(D) Bareilly

45. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Meerut sports goods cluster has been awarded the Geographical Indication (GI) tag.
Reason (R): Meerut produces high-quality cricket bats made from Kashmir willow and English willow along with world-class inflatable balls.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

46. Under the UP Sports Policy 2023, what maximum age limit relaxation in state public service recruitment is provided to elite national medal-winning sportspersons from UP?
(A) 2 Years
(B) 5 Years
(C) 7 Years
(D) 10 Years

47. The Eklavya Khel Academy initiative launched by Uttar Pradesh aims primarily at providing:
(A) Free sports equipment kits and physical training to primary school teachers
(B) Specialized coaching and sports training to rural talent
(C) Monthly monetary pensions to retired international sports referees
(D) Commercial stadium management and sports facility operations training

48. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar International Sports Complex is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Moradabad
(C) Sitapur
(D) Ayodhya

49. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Sports Personality from UP)
P. Parul Chaudhary
Q. Mohammad Shami
R. Bhuvaneshwar Kumar
S. Suresh Raina
List II: (Associated District)
1. Amroha
2. Meerut
3. Ghaziabad
4. Bulandshahr

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recognized domestic tournaments only

10. Which among the following sets of cities in Uttar Pradesh served as primary host venues for the 3rd Khelo India University Games?
(A) Kanpur Nagar, Prayagraj, Agra, and Mathura districts
(B) Lucknow, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Gautam Buddha Nagar
(C) Meerut, Bareilly, Aligarh, and Moradabad districts
(D) Jhansi, Ayodhya, Sultanpur, and Deoria districts

11. Major Dhyan Chand, the legendary hockey wizard after whom India's highest sports honor is named, was born in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Jhansi
(C) Varanasi
(D) Lucknow

12. Consider the following statements regarding the Uttar Pradesh Sports Policy 2023:
I. It provides for the creation of a State Sports Authority named UP Sports Authority on the lines of SAI.
II. It mandates the establishment of an Eklavya Khel Kosh for athlete welfare and equipment support.
III. It completely removes cash incentives for coaches of medal-winning athletes.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

13. K.D. Singh 'Babu', an Olympic gold medalist and legendary sports personality from Uttar Pradesh, was associated with which sport?
(A) Football
(B) Athletics
(C) Wrestling
(D) Hockey

14. The Regional Centre of the Sports Authority of India (SAI) in Uttar Pradesh is located at which place?
(A) Salawa Village, Meerut District
(B) Saifai Complex, Etawah District
(C) Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow
(D) Naini Region, Prayagraj District

15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Sports Complex / Venue)
P. Green Park Stadium
Q. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar International Sports Complex
R. Major Dhyan Chand Sports College
S. Buddh International Circuit
List II: (District in Uttar Pradesh)
1. Ayodhya
2. Gautam Buddha Nagar
3. Kanpur
4. Etawah
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

16. Under Uttar Pradesh's ODOS scheme, Table Tennis has been selected as the focus sport for which district?
(A) Kanpur Nagar
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Aligarh
(D) Agra

17. Suhas L. Yathiraj, a senior IAS officer of the Uttar Pradesh cadre, won a Paralympic Silver Medal at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games in which event?
(A) Para Badminton
(B) Para Table Tennis
(C) Para Archery
(D) Para Shooting

18. Consider the following statements regarding the 3rd Khelo India University Games held in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The opening ceremony was officially inaugurated in Lucknow.
II. 'Jitu' the Barasingha, the state animal of UP, was unveiled as the official mascot.
III. Rowing events were hosted at the Ramgarh Taal in Gorakhpur.
IV. Uttar Pradesh ended at the top position in the final university medal tally.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

19. The Rani Lakshmi Bai Award in Uttar Pradesh is awarded exclusively to:

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(B) Green Park Stadium, Kanpur
(C) Greater Noida Sports Complex Ground
(D) Saifai International Cricket Stadium, Etawah

60. Varun Singh Bhati, a Paralympic medalist from Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, competes in which event?
(A) Club Throw
(B) Shot Put
(C) High Jump
(D) Swimming

61. Under Uttar Pradesh's ODOS scheme, Boxing has been chosen for which of the following districts?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Chitrakoot
(C) Mirzapur
(D) Bulandshahr

62. Meerut sports goods cluster is world-renowned for manufacturing which specific equipment used in test cricket worldwide?
(A) Synthetic turf surfaces and artificial pitch matting
(B) High-density fiber helmets and protective body guards
(C) Willow cricket bats and leather balls
(D) Electronic stumps and digital LED bails systems

63. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Major Dhyan Chand Sports University in Meerut is designed to provide diploma, degree, and doctoral programs in sports sciences and sports technology.
Reason (R): Uttar Pradesh aims to build a strong cadre of sports scientists, fitness experts, and certified coaches to modernise state athletic performance.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

64. What animal inspired 'Jitu', the mascot of the Khelo India University Games 2022 held in UP?
(A) Gangetic Dolphin
(B) Sarus Crane
(C) Indian Leopard
(D) Swamp Deer

65. Under the ODOS scheme in Uttar Pradesh, Archery has been assigned to which pair of districts?
(A) Sonbhadra and Lalitpur
(B) Meerut and Baghpat districts
(C) Agra and Mathura districts
(D) Lucknow and Unnao districts

66. Babu Banarasi Das Badminton Academy, an elite badminton facility in Uttar Pradesh, is located in:
(A) Varanasi
(B) Bareilly
(C) Lucknow
(D) Gorakhpur

67. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (District in UP)
P. Mathura
Q. Deoria
R. Kanpur Nagar
S. Pilibhit
List II: (ODOS Sport)
1. Judo
2. Taekwondo
3. Table Tennis
4. Swimming
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

68. Saurabh Chaudhary, an Asian Games Gold Medalist shooter, hails from Kalina village in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Baghpat
(B) Shamli
(C) Muzaffarnagar
(D) Meerut

69. Consider the following statements regarding sports infrastructure schemes in rural Uttar Pradesh:
I. Gram Panchayat Khel Maidans are being established in rural areas across all 75 districts.
II. Yuva Mangal Dals are provided sports kits to promote community level youth participation.
III. Open gyms are being set up in public parks and rural sports complexes.

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Paralympics, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bulandshahr District
(B) Aligarh District
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(D) Mathura District

31. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Athlete from UP)
P. Annu Rani
Q. Deepti Sharma
R. Saurabh Chaudhary
S. Rahul Chaudhari
List II: (Sports Discipline)
1. Cricket
2. Javelin Throw
3. Kabaddi
4. Shooting
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

32. Foundation stone for an international cricket stadium featuring traditional Lord Shiva-themed architectural elements was laid in 2023 at Ganjari in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Mathura
(D) Varanasi

33. Under the Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS), Javelin thrower Shivpal Singh, who represented India at Tokyo 2020, hails from which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Chandauli
(B) Chhatarpur
(C) Lakhimpur Kheri
(D) Varanasi

34. National Sports Day celebrated annually on August 29 across educational institutions in Uttar Pradesh commemorates the birth anniversary of:
(A) K.D. Singh 'Babu'
(B) Chetan Chauhan
(C) Dhyan Chand
(D) Syed Modi

35. Consider the following statements regarding state sports honors in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Laxman Award is awarded to outstanding male sportspersons of the state.
II. Rani Lakshmi Bai Award is awarded to outstanding female sportspersons of the state.
III. Both awards are presented annually on National Sports Day.
IV. Only athletes playing individual events are eligible for these awards.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

36. Which district in Uttar Pradesh is recognized internationally as the primary hub for the sports goods manufacturing cluster, receiving the GI tag for sports items?
(A) Jalandhar
(B) Kanpur
(C) Agra
(D) Meerut

37. Bharat Ratna Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ekana Cricket Stadium is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Lucknow
(C) Greater Noida
(D) Varanasi

38. Consider the following sports institutions in Uttar Pradesh:
1. Guru Gobind Singh Sports College, Lucknow
2. Major Dhyan Chand Sports College, Saifai
3. Veer Bahadur Singh Sports College, Gorakhpur
Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of their establishment from earliest to latest?
(A) 1 — 3 — 2
(B) 3 — 1 — 2
(C) 1 — 2 — 3
(D) 2 — 1 — 3

39. Indian cricketer Deepti Sharma, who set records in international women's cricket and won gold at Asian Games 2022, belongs to which city in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Meerut
(B) Bareilly
(C) Jhansi
(D) Agra

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(A) Female sportspersons of UP with outstanding sports achievements
(B) Veteran sports coaches above 60 years of age serving state institutions
(C) Educational schools promoting sports infrastructure in rural areas
(D) Para-athletes competing at state level domestic championships only

20. Parul Chaudhary, who scripted history by winning Gold in the Women's 5000m at the Hangzhou Asian Games, hails from which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bulandshahr
(B) Muzaffarnagar
(C) Ghaziabad
(D) Meerut

21. Green Park Stadium, the oldest international cricket venue in Uttar Pradesh, is situated on the banks of which river in Kanpur?
(A) Yamuna
(B) Ganga
(C) Gomti
(D) Ramganga

22. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The SAI Regional Centre at Lucknow plays a major role as the National Coaching Camp base for Indian women wrestlers.
Reason (R): Lucknow possesses specialized sports science laboratories and modern wrestling halls established under SAI schemes.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

23. Which body in Uttar Pradesh mobilizes rural youth and manages grassroots sports promotion through local sports grounds at the Panchayat level?
(A) UP State Olympic Association Executive Committee
(B) Uttar Pradesh State Sports Development Authority
(C) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan State Directorate
(D) Pradeshik Vikas Dal / Yuva Mangal Dal

24. Who was the first sportsperson from Uttar Pradesh to be honored with the Padma Shri award for achievements in Field Hockey?
(A) K.D. Singh 'Babu'
(B) Major Dhyan Chand
(C) Syed Ali
(D) Ashok Kumar

25. Lawn Tennis has been assigned as the focused discipline under the ODOS scheme for which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Varanasi
(D) Meerut

26. Green Park Stadium in Kanpur hosted its very first international Test match in which year?
(A) 1947
(B) 1952
(C) 1960
(D) 1965

27. Consider the following statements regarding Major Dhyan Chand Sports University:
I. It is the first dedicated sports university of Uttar Pradesh.
II. It is being set up in Meerut district.
III. It will offer academic degrees only in sports journalism and media management.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

28. Chandro Tomar and Prakashi Tomar, popularly known as the "Shooter Dadis" of Uttar Pradesh, belonged to which district?
(A) Muzaffarnagar
(B) Shamli
(C) Baghpat
(D) Saharanpur

29. What is the updated cash prize awarded along with the Laxman Award and Rani Lakshmi Bai Award in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Rs 1.00 Lakh
(B) Rs 3.11 Lakhs
(C) Rs 5.00 Lakhs
(D) Rs 10.00 Lakhs

30. Praveen Kumar, who secured a Silver Medal in Men's High Jump (T64) at the Tokyo 2020

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(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

50. Shivpal Singh, an Olympic athlete from Uttar Pradesh, represents India in which track and field discipline?
(A) Shot Put
(B) Discus Throw
(C) Javelin
(D) Long Jump

51. What is the primary role of the State Sports Authority established under the Uttar Pradesh Sports Policy 2023?
(A) To serve as the apex executive body for sports governance and athlete support in UP
(B) To select and manage professional franchise players for Indian Premier League cricket teams
(C) To conduct annual academic board examinations for all state-affiliated sports colleges
(D) To organize international cultural tourism fairs and heritage festivals across the state

52. Consider the following district-sport pairings under the One District One Sport (ODOS) scheme of Uttar Pradesh:
I. Gorakhpur — Wrestling
II. Bulandshahr — Boxing
III. Ghazipur — Athletics
IV. Prayagraj — Lawn Tennis
Which of the pairs given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I and II only
(C) I, II and IV only
(D) III and IV only

53. Rahul Chaudhari, a prominent sports personality from Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh, is a famous national player of:
(A) Kho-Kho
(B) Kabaddi
(C) Volleyball
(D) Handball

54. Major Dhyan Chand Sports College is located at Saifai in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mainpuri
(B) Kannauj
(C) Etawah
(D) Auraiya

55. Consider the following districts of Uttar Pradesh and their allocated ODOS disciplines:
1. Meerut (Shooting)
2. Aligarh (Badminton)
3. Mainpuri (Athletics)
4. Gorakhpur (Wrestling)
Which of the following represents their correct order moving from West to East geographically?
(A) 2 — 1 — 3 — 4
(B) 1 — 2 — 3 — 4
(C) 3 — 1 — 2 — 4
(D) 2 — 3 — 1 — 4

56. SAI Regional Centre in Lucknow has been designated as a National Centre of Excellence (NCOE) with special focus on which sport discipline for women?
(A) Wrestling
(B) Weightlifting
(C) Fencing
(D) Swimming

57. Under the Uttar Pradesh Sports Policy 2023, what percentage of financial support is extended to private academies setting up sports infrastructure in rural areas?
(A) Up to 25 percent financial subsidy on initial land acquisition costs
(B) Up to 50 percent capital grant subsidy
(C) 100 percent free government land allocation and tax waiver benefits
(D) No financial grant or capital assistance from state government schemes

58. Consider the following statements regarding TOPS (Target Olympic Podium Scheme) athletes from Uttar Pradesh:
I. Annu Rani (Javelin) is a TOPS beneficiary who won Gold in 2022 Asian Games.
II. Saurabh Chaudhary (Shooting) was inducted into TOPS scheme.
III. TOPS scheme is funded entirely by the Uttar Pradesh State Revenue Board.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

59. Which stadium in Uttar Pradesh hosted five official matches during the ICC Men's Cricket World Cup 2023?
(A) Ekana Cricket Stadium, Lucknow

NODIA

CHAPTER 27

Sports Promotion Efforts and Achievements

1. Under the Uttar Pradesh Sports Policy 2023, what is the enhanced cash award provided to sportspersons from Uttar Pradesh who win a Gold Medal at the Olympic Games?
(A) Rs 2 Crore
(B) Rs 3 Crore
(C) Rs 5 Crore
(D) Rs 6 Crore

2. In which district of Uttar Pradesh is the Major Dhyan Chand Sports University being established at Salawa village?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Varanasi
(C) Meerut
(D) Jhansi

3. Under the One District One Sport (ODOS) scheme of the Uttar Pradesh Government, which sport has been designated for the district of Mainpuri?
(A) Athletics
(B) Badminton
(C) Lawn Tennis
(D) Table Tennis

4. What was the official mascot of the 3rd Khelo India University Games held across Uttar Pradesh in 2023?
(A) Veera
(B) Savaj
(C) Ammu
(D) Jitu

5. Who among the following athletes from Uttar Pradesh won the Gold Medal in Women's Javelin Throw at the 19th Asian Games in Hangzhou?
(A) Parul Chaudhary
(B) Annu Rani
(C) Seema Punia
(D) Priyanka Goswami

6. In which year was the Guru Gobind Singh Sports College established in Lucknow to impart specialized sports training alongside general education?
(A) 1971
(B) 1975
(C) 1982
(D) 1990

7. Johri village in Baghpat district of Uttar Pradesh has gained national acclaim for producing world-class athletes in which sporting discipline?
(A) Wrestling
(B) Archery
(C) Weightlifting
(D) Shooting

8. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The One District One Sport (ODOS) initiative of Uttar Pradesh aims to revive traditional and regional sports skills at the district level.
Reason (R): Uttar Pradesh seeks to establish state-of-the-art specialized training hubs in each district corresponding to its historical sports strength.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

9. What is the primary eligibility criteria for receiving the prestigious Laxman Award conferred by the Sports Department of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Junior athletes under 16 years of age with distinguished national sports records
(B) Male sportspersons of Uttar Pradesh with outstanding sports performance
(C) Eminent sports coaches serving in recognized state sports colleges and academies
(D) Para-athletes representing Uttar Pradesh in

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IV. The scheme is restricted only to municipal corporation zones.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

70. Indian international fast bowler Mohammad Shami, who received the Arjuna Award in 2023, hails from Sahaspur Ali Nagar in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Moradabad
(B) Bijnor
(C) Amroha
(D) Rampur

71. In Uttar Pradesh, what is the 'Khel Sathi' portal developed by the Department of Sports?
(A) An e-commerce platform for purchasing state-approved sports equipment and gear
(B) An OTT digital streaming channel for broadcasting live state match tournaments
(C) An official ticket booking website for national and international cricket matches
(D) A single-window digital portal for sports awards, incentives, and facility bookings

72. Major Dhyan Chand played in how many Olympic Games, winning Gold Medals in all of them?
(A) 2 (1928, 1932)
(B) 3 (1928, 1932, 1936)
(C) 4 (1928, 1932, 1936, 1948)
(D) 1 (1936)

73. Under the ODOS scheme of Uttar Pradesh, Football has been chosen as the focus sport for which district?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Hathras
(C) Sultanpur
(D) Ghazipur

74. Consider the following statements regarding Khelo India State Centre of Excellence (KISCE) in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Guru Gobind Singh Sports College in Lucknow has been designated as a KISCE.
II. It focuses on three sports disciplines: Athletics, Judo, and Badminton.
III. It provides scientific backup, expert coaching, and boarding facilities.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

75. Fast bowler Bhuvaneshwar Kumar, who has represented India internationally across formats, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Bulandshahr
(B) Meerut
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Muzaffarnagar

76. Which university emerged as the overall champion of the 3rd Khelo India University Games held in Uttar Pradesh in 2023?
(A) Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar
(B) Jain University, Karnataka
(C) Panjab University, Chandigarh
(D) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

77. The 'Eklavya Khel Kosh' created under Uttar Pradesh Sports Policy 2023 is utilized primarily for:
(A) Paying monthly administrative salaries of IAS officers serving in the sports ministry
(B) Constructing commercial shopping malls and business centers near state sports stadiums
(C) Organizing state-level political rallies and public administrative welfare events
(D) Financial aid for needy athletes, medical treatment, and equipment support

78. Consider the following cities in Uttar Pradesh where events of the 3rd Khelo India University Games 2022 were hosted:
1. Lucknow
2. Gautam Buddha Nagar
3. Varanasi
4. Gorakhpur

Which of the following represents the correct sequence of these cities ordered from the highest number of sports disciplines hosted to the lowest?
(A) 1 — 2 — 3 — 4
(B) 2 — 1 — 4 — 3
(C) 3 — 1 — 2 — 4
(D) 4 — 3 — 2 — 1

79. Priyanka Goswami, who won a Silver Medal in 20km Race Walking at the Commonwealth Games 2022, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Agra
(B) Meerut

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29. (B) Rs 3.11 Lakhs
The Government of Uttar Pradesh revised the monetary value associated with its premier state athletic awards, namely the Laxman Award for male athletes and the Rani Lakshmi Bai Award for female athletes. Each recipient receives an enhanced cash award of 3.11 lakh rupees along with a bronze statuette and citation, providing significant state recognition to outstanding sportspersons.

30. (C) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Praveen Kumar, a prominent para-athlete who secured a silver medal in the men's high jump T64 event at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games, hails from Gautam Buddha Nagar district in Uttar Pradesh. His stellar performance set an Asian record. His athletic success highlights the rising contribution of para-sportspersons from Uttar Pradesh to international sporting events.

31. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Annu Rani is an elite javelin thrower, while Deepti Sharma is a prominent international cricketer. Saurabh Chaudhary is an Asian Games gold medalist in shooting, and Rahul Chaudhari is an acclaimed professional kabaddi player. Matching these athletes from Uttar Pradesh with their respective sporting disciplines yields the exact numeric mapping combination outlined in the correctly selected options.

32. (D) Varanasi
In September 2023, the foundation stone for a modern international cricket stadium was laid at Ganjari in the Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh. The stadium's unique architecture incorporates traditional Lord Shiva-themed design elements, including crescent-shaped roof covers, trident-shaped light poles, and ghat-inspired seating steps, reflecting the rich cultural heritage of the historic city of Varanasi.

33. (A) Chandauli
Shivpal Singh, an elite track and field athlete who represented India in javelin throw at the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games, hails from the Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh. Supported under the central Target Olympic Podium Scheme, he has consistently achieved top throws in international athletic meets, contributing significantly to India's presence in global field disciplines.

34. (C) Dhyan Chand
National Sports Day is celebrated annually across India on August 29 to honor the birth anniversary of Major Dhyan Chand, the iconic field hockey legend from Uttar Pradesh. Educational institutions and sports organizations across the state conduct athletic events, awards ceremonies, and physical fitness drives on this day to promote sporting culture and honor his unmatched legacy.

35. (A) I, II and III only
The Laxman Award and Rani Lakshmi Bai Award honor outstanding male and female sportspersons of Uttar Pradesh respectively, and are presented annually on National Sports Day. Both team sports players and individual event athletes are eligible for these state honors, rendering any restriction asserting eligibility exclusively for individual event competitors factually incorrect under state policy guidelines.

36. (D) Meerut
Meerut district in Uttar Pradesh is globally recognized as a primary hub for sports goods manufacturing and has received the Geographical Indication tag for its sports items. The cluster produces high-quality cricket bats, inflatable balls, fitness gear, and protective equipment, supplying domestic and international markets while serving as an crucial economic pillar for the region.

37. (B) Lucknow
The Bharat Ratna Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ekana Cricket Stadium is located in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Constructed as a modern state-of-the-art international venue, it has hosted international Test matches, One Day Internationals, Twenty20 internationals, and Indian Premier League fixtures, establishing Lucknow as a major destination on the international cricket map.

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38. (A) 1 — 3 — 2
The Guru Gobind Singh Sports College in Lucknow was established earliest in 1975, followed by the Veer Bahadur Singh Sports College in Gorakhpur in 1988, and later the Major Dhyan Chand Sports College at Saifai in Etawah district in 2014. Arranging these state sports colleges chronologically by their founding years results in the precise sequence 1, 3, 2.

(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

89. In Uttar Pradesh, what is the status of cash awards for coaches whose trained athletes win medals at international level under UP Sports Policy 2023?
(A) No monetary cash awards or financial incentives are provided to state coaches
(B) Coaches receive cash incentives up to 50% of the athlete's prize
(C) Coaches receive official commendation certificates without any monetary reward
(D) Cash awards and monetary bonuses are restricted exclusively to foreign coaches

90. K.D. Singh 'Babu' Stadium in Lucknow was originally known by what name?
(A) Northern Railway Stadium
(B) Central Sports Stadium
(C) Oudh Club Ground
(D) Cantonment Sports Arena

91. Under the ODOS scheme of Uttar Pradesh, Athletics has been assigned as the focus sport for which group of districts?
(A) Mainpuri, Ghazipur, and Etawah
(B) Lucknow, Kanpur, and Agra
(C) Varanasi, Ayodhya, and Prayagraj
(D) Meerut, Baghpat, and Saharanpur

92. Vivek Chikara, who represented India in Para Archery at the Tokyo Paralympics and won Gold at Asian Para Games, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Agra
(C) Meerut
(D) Bareilly

93. Buddh International Circuit, India's premier motor racing circuit which hosted Formula One Grand Prix, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ghaziabad
(B) Bulandshahr
(C) Mathura
(D) Gautam Buddha Nagar

94. The Synthetic Hockey Field at Guru Gobind Singh Sports College, Lucknow is named after which legendary player?
(A) Major Dhyan Chand
(B) K.D. Singh 'Babu'
(C) Mohammad Shahid
(D) Syed Ali

95. What is the role of Yuva Mangal Dal in Uttar Pradesh regarding sports promotion?
(A) Managing state-level professional cricket leagues and franchise tournaments
(B) Mobilizing rural youth and organizing local sports in Panchayats
(C) Selecting national Olympic teams and managing international athletic delegations
(D) Conducting advanced sports medicine research and biomechanical player evaluations

96. During the 3rd Khelo India University Games hosted by UP, which event was held at Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range in New Delhi due to specialized venue requirements?
(A) Archery
(B) Fencing
(C) Track Cycling
(D) Shooting

97. Swimming has been chosen as the dedicated ODOS sport for which district in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Pilibhit
(B) Jhansi
(C) Banda
(D) Hamirpur

98. Rudra Pratap Singh (R.P. Singh), the former Indian fast bowler who played a key role in the 2007 T20 World Cup win, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Pratapgarh
(B) Sultanpur
(C) Rae Bareli
(D) Jaunpur

99. Major Dhyan Chand, after whom UP's elite sports university is named, was honored with which civilian award by the Government of India in 1956?
(A) Bharat Ratna
(B) Padma Vibhushan
(C) Padma Bhushan
(D) Padma Shri

100. What is the main administrative responsibility of the Uttar Pradesh Sports College Society?
(A) Organizing international IPL cricket matches and managing commercial stadium ticket sales
(B) Constructing expressways and transport infrastructure projects across Uttar Pradesh

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scroll, and a substantial cash prize to honor sporting achievement.

10. (B) Lucknow, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Gautam Buddha Nagar
The 3rd Khelo India University Games hosted by Uttar Pradesh utilized four major cities as primary venues: Lucknow, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, and Gautam Buddha Nagar. These urban centers provided modern sports complexes, indoor arenas, and specialized grounds suitable for multi-sport events. Additionally, a single shooting event was conducted in New Delhi due to specific venue requirements for international marksmanship standards.

11. (A) Prayagraj
Major Dhyan Chand, celebrated worldwide as the legendary hockey wizard, was born on August 29, 1905, in Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh. He led the Indian national field hockey team to three consecutive Olympic gold medal victories in 1928, 1932, and 1936. His birthday is observed annually across India as National Sports Day to commemorate his legacy.

12. (A) I and II only
The Uttar Pradesh Sports Policy 2023 provides for establishing the UP Sports Authority, modeled on the Sports Authority of India, and mandates creating an Eklavya Khel Kosh to support athlete welfare and equipment. Contrary to removing incentives, the policy explicitly includes cash rewards for coaches of medal-winning athletes, making statements regarding coach incentive elimination incorrect under the framework.

13. (D) Hockey
Kunwar Digvijay Singh, popularly known as K.D. Singh 'Babu', was an iconic Indian field hockey player from Uttar Pradesh. He played a pivotal role in guiding India to Olympic gold medals at the 1948 London Games and 1952 Helsinki Games. Recognized for his phenomenal ball control and playmaking ability, he later coached Indian national hockey teams.

14. (C) Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow
The Regional Centre of the Sports Authority of India in Uttar Pradesh is located at Sarojini Nagar in Lucknow. It functions as a premier sports institute providing world-class training facilities, high-performance science labs, and residential academies. The center hosts national coaching camps, particularly serving as the primary training hub for elite Indian women wrestlers and track athletes.

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15. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Green Park Stadium is situated in Kanpur, while Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar International Sports Complex is located in Ayodhya. Major Dhyan Chand Sports College functions in Saifai within Etawah district, and the Buddh International Circuit motor racing track is positioned in Gautam Buddha Nagar. Matching these prominent sporting venues with their respective districts yields the precise sequence listed above.

16. (D) Agra
Under the One District One Sport scheme implemented by Uttar Pradesh, Table Tennis has been selected as the focal sports discipline for Agra district. This allocation aims to systematically develop indoor sports facilities, provide professional coaching, and promote youth participation in table tennis across the region, aligning with local sporting interest and existing sports club infrastructure.

17. (A) Para Badminton
Suhas Lalinakere Yathiraj, an officer of the Indian Administrative Service from the Uttar Pradesh cadre, won a silver medal in para badminton at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games. Competing in the men's singles SL4 category, he demonstrated exceptional athletic skill. His historic achievement made him the first active IAS officer in India to win a Paralympic medal.

18. (A) I, II and III only
The 3rd Khelo India University Games were officially inaugurated in Lucknow, featured 'Jitu' the swamp deer as its official mascot, and hosted rowing competitions at Ramgarh Taal in Gorakhpur. However, Panjab University top-scored in the medal tally to emerge overall champion, meaning Uttar Pradesh universities did not secure the top university position in the final standings.

19. (A) Female sportspersons of UP with outstanding sports achievements
The Rani Lakshmi Bai Award is a prestigious state sports honor instituted by the Uttar Pradesh Government to recognize exceptional female sportspersons. To qualify, candidates

ANSWERS

1. (D) Rs 6 Crore
Under the Uttar Pradesh Sports Policy 2023, the state government significantly enhanced cash incentives for medal-winning athletes representing the state in international tournaments. Sportspersons who secure a gold medal at the prestigious Olympic Games receive a cash reward of six crore rupees. This policy aims to foster sporting excellence and offer robust financial security to top performers.

2. (C) Meerut
Major Dhyan Chand Sports University is being established in Salawa village located in the Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh. As the state's first dedicated sports university, it provides world-class physical education, advanced sports training, and state-of-the-art research facilities. Meerut was chosen due to its historical prominence and established reputation as a national sports goods manufacturing hub.

3. (A) Athletics
Under the One District One Sport scheme initiated by the Uttar Pradesh Government, specific sports disciplines are identified for each district to nurture talent at the grassroots level. Mainpuri district has been designated for athletics to encourage local track and field athletes. The scheme focuses on building specialized coaching infrastructure and hosting competitive events in identified regions.

4. (D) Jitu
The official mascot for the 3rd Khelo India University Games held across Uttar Pradesh in 2023 was Jitu. Jitu represents the Barasingha, also known as the swamp deer, which is the official state animal of Uttar Pradesh. The mascot was chosen to spread awareness about state wildlife conservation while inspiring young athletes participating from universities nationwide.

5. (B) Annu Rani
Annu Rani, an elite track and field athlete hailing from Uttar Pradesh, secured the gold medal in the women's javelin throw event at the 19th Asian Games held in Hangzhou, China. Her historic throw made her the first Indian woman track and field athlete to win a gold medal in javelin throw at the Asian Games.

6. (B) 1975
Guru Gobind Singh Sports College was established in Lucknow in the year 1975 to provide specialized athletic coaching alongside formal academic education. It functions as a residential institution dedicated to grooming young sports talent across Uttar Pradesh. The college offers structured residential facilities, professional instruction, modern training grounds, and sports science support to promising student athletes.

7. (D) Shooting
Johri village, situated in the Baghpat district of Uttar Pradesh, has gained national recognition for producing world-class competitive shooters. The village gained prominence through the pioneering efforts of veteran female shooters who established local training ranges. Today, it serves as a major grassroots nursery, training numerous young marksmen and markswomen who compete in national and international championships.

8. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The One District One Sport initiative in Uttar Pradesh targets the revival and systematically structured growth of traditional and regional sports skills across all districts. To achieve this objective, the state government establishes specialized local training hubs corresponding to each district's historical sporting strengths. Consequently, the strategic establishment of these dedicated centers directly explains the program's overall objectives.

9. (B) Male sportspersons of Uttar Pradesh with outstanding sports performance
The Laxman Award is the highest state-level sports honor conferred by the Sports Department of Uttar Pradesh specifically to male sportspersons. Eligible candidates must possess a domicile of Uttar Pradesh and demonstrate consistently outstanding performances in recognized national or international competitions. The award includes a bronze statue, a citation

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(C) Managing district police sports clubs and law enforcement physical fitness training centers
(D) Overseeing administration, academics, and coaching in state sports colleges

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must hold domicile status in Uttar Pradesh and demonstrate outstanding achievements at national or international sporting events. The award comprises a bronze statuette, a commemorative roll of honor, and a cash prize.

20. (D) Meerut
Parul Chaudhary, a distinguished middle- and long-distance runner, hails from the Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh. She achieved historic success at the Hangzhou Asian Games by winning a gold medal in the women's 5000 meters and a silver medal in the 3000 meters steeplechase. Her victories highlighted Meerut's long-standing contribution to Indian track and field athletics.

21. (B) Ganga
Green Park Stadium, located in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, is situated along the banks of the Ganga River. Established as the state's oldest international cricket venue, it has hosted numerous iconic Test matches and One Day Internationals since 1952. The stadium remains a landmark sports venue managed under the governance of Uttar Pradesh cricket administration authorities.

22. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Regional Centre of the Sports Authority of India in Lucknow serves as the primary base for National Coaching Camps for Indian women wrestlers. This status is directly supported by its modern wrestling halls, international-standard mats, and advanced sports science laboratories. Thus, the presence of specialized facilities fully explains why the center was chosen to host elite national camps.

23. (D) Pradeshik Vikas Dal / Yuva Mangal Dal
In Uttar Pradesh, Pradeshik Vikas Dal and Yuva Mangal Dals operate under the Youth Welfare Department to mobilize rural youth and promote sports at the village level. These grassroots organizations manage local sports grounds, distribute basic athletic equipment, and organize community tournaments across Gram Panchayats, playing a critical role in fostering youth engagement and physical fitness in rural areas.

24. (A) K.D. Singh 'Babu'
Kunwar Digvijay Singh 'Babu' was the first sportsperson from Uttar Pradesh to be awarded the prestigious Padma Shri, India's fourth-highest civilian award, in 1960 for his outstanding contributions to field hockey. An Olympic gold medalist and legendary playmaker, his leadership and international playing achievements brought immense pride and recognition to both the state and the nation.

25. (B) Prayagraj
Under the One District One Sport scheme launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lawn Tennis has been designated as the focused discipline for Prayagraj district. The initiative aims to enhance tennis coaching infrastructure, support local talent identification, and maintain public court facilities, encouraging young players in the region to excel in national and international competitive tennis events.

26. (B) 1952
Green Park Stadium in Kanpur hosted its first official international Test match in January 1952, played between India and England. This historic fixture marked the stadium's entry as a major international cricket center in India. Notably, during the same series in 1952, India recorded its historic first-ever Test victory in cricket history against England in Madras.

27. (A) I and II only
Major Dhyan Chand Sports University is the first dedicated sports university in Uttar Pradesh, currently being established in Meerut district. Contrary to offering narrow media qualifications, the university provides comprehensive academic programs including undergraduate, postgraduate, diploma, and doctoral degrees across diverse disciplines such as sports science, physical education, coaching technology, and sports management.

28. (C) Baghpat
Chandro Tomar and Prakashi Tomar, famously known as the "Shooter Dadis", belonged to Johri village in the Baghpat district of Uttar Pradesh. They began learning sharp shooting in their sixties and won national accolades in competitive shooting events. Their remarkable achievements inspired countless women in rural India and turned Baghpat into a nationally recognized shooting hub.

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(C) Prayagraj
(D) Bareilly

80. What monthly grant is provided to veteran sportspersons living in destitute conditions under Uttar Pradesh's Financial Assistance to Sportspersons scheme?
(A) Rs 2,000 per month
(B) Rs 4,000 per month
(C) Rs 6,000 per month
(D) Rs 10,000 per month

81. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh has made the 'Khel Sathi' portal operational for all sports-related government services.
Reason (R): Digital registration ensures transparency in award selection, direct benefit transfer of cash prizes, and fair access to state facilities.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

82. SAI Training Centre (STC) in Rae Bareli provides specialized training facilities in which sport?
(A) Archery
(B) Shooting
(C) Gymnastics
(D) Equestrian

83. Under the UP Sports Policy 2023, what is the provision regarding sports infrastructure integration in public-private partnership (PPP) mode?
(A) Private entities can develop and operate sports facilities on public land
(B) Public-private partnership mode is strictly prohibited across the sports sector
(C) Private corporate entities are granted permanent ownership of state sports colleges
(D) All sports facilities and complexes are strictly restricted to government usage only

84. Piyush Chawla, former Indian international cricketer and World Cup 2011 winner, played domestic cricket for Uttar Pradesh and hails from:
(A) Moradabad
(B) Meerut
(C) Bareilly
(D) Aligarh

85. Consider the following statements regarding sports historical landmarks in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Major Dhyan Chand won his three Olympic Gold Medals in 1928, 1932, and 1936.
II. Green Park Stadium in Kanpur hosted India's first ever Test victory against England in 1952.
III. K.D. Singh 'Babu' was awarded the Helms Award for being the best hockey player in the Americas and Asia in 1953.
IV. Uttar Pradesh Sports College Society manages all government sports colleges in UP.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I and II only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) II and IV only

86. Which district in Uttar Pradesh has been assigned Wrestling under the One District One Sport (ODOS) scheme?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Kanpur Nagar
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Aligarh

87. Suresh Raina, a prominent member of India's 2011 ICC Cricket World Cup winning team, hails from which city in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Meerut
(C) Lucknow
(D) Ghaziabad

88. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Asian Games 2022 Medalist from UP)
P. Parul Chaudhary
Q. Annu Rani
R. Kartik Kumar
S. Gulveer Singh
List II: (Discipline)
1. Women's 5000m / Steeplechase
2. Women's Javelin Throw
3. Men's 10000m
4. Men's 10000m
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

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39. (D) Agra
Deepti Sharma, an all-rounder in the Indian women's cricket team, belongs to the Agra district of Uttar Pradesh. She played an instrumental role in winning a gold medal at the Asian Games 2022 and has registered multiple world records in international women's cricket. Her achievements have brought significant acclaim to Agra's emerging sports talent landscape.

40. (A) Youth Welfare and Pradeshik Vikas Dal Department
The Youth Welfare and Pradeshik Vikas Dal Department of Uttar Pradesh administers schemes for creating rural mini-stadiums, playgrounds, and open gyms across rural Panchayats. By utilizing local Yuva Mangal Dals, the department provides athletic equipment and develops sports infrastructure, ensuring organized physical fitness activities and youth engagement opportunities at the village level.

41. (A) I and II only
The Fit India Movement in Uttar Pradesh encourages schools to integrate daily sports into basic curricula and observes 'Fit India School Week' across educational institutions. The initiative is led and coordinated directly by state education and sports government departments rather than relying solely on private corporate sponsorships, making statements asserting sole private control incorrect under official guidelines.

42. (B) Gorakhpur
Veer Bahadur Singh Sports College is situated in the Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. Established in 1988, it operates as a residential sports institution under the state government, providing talented young athletes with formal education alongside structured coaching in various sports disciplines including football, athletics, wrestling, gymnastics, and volleyball.

43. (A) Aligarh
Under the One District One Sport initiative of Uttar Pradesh, Badminton has been designated as the focused sports discipline for Aligarh district. This targeted selection promotes the development of specialized indoor courts, coaching programs, and competitive events, thereby creating structured grassroots pathways for aspiring badminton players within the district.

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44. (C) Lucknow
The Dr. Akhilesh Das Gupta Sports Complex is located in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Equipped with international-standard indoor badminton courts, squash facilities, and modern training equipment, the complex frequently hosts national and state-level badminton tournaments, serving as a primary venue for regional sports development and elite player practice.

45. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Meerut sports goods cluster has been officially awarded the Geographical Indication tag due to its unique historical manufacturing heritage. This tag is justified because Meerut specializes in crafting world-renowned cricket bats using premium willow and producing high-grade inflatable sports balls. Thus, its exceptional manufacturing specialization directly explains the GI tag recognition.

46. (B) 5 Years
Under the Uttar Pradesh Sports Policy 2023, elite national medal-winning sportspersons from the state are granted an age relaxation of up to 5 years in public service recruitment examinations. This provision aims to ease entry into government employment for dedicated athletes who devote their youth to high-level athletic training and national competitive achievements.

47. (B) Specialized coaching and sports training to rural talent
The Eklavya Khel Academy initiative introduced by Uttar Pradesh focuses on providing specialized athletic coaching, modern training facilities, and professional mentorship to talented rural youth. By setting up specialized training centers in non-urban regions, the initiative ensures that promising sportspersons from rural backgrounds receive scientific guidance to compete effectively in state and national sports.

48. (D) Ayodhya
Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar International Sports Complex is located in the Ayodhya district of Uttar Pradesh. The modern sports complex features specialized outdoor athletic tracks, multi-purpose indoor halls, swimming facilities, and training grounds designed to host regional, state, and national sports competitions while supporting local sports talent development across the eastern region.

49. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Parul Chaudhary hails from Meerut, while Mohammad Shami belongs to Amroha district. Fast bowler Bhuvaneshwar Kumar is from Bulandshahr, and Suresh Raina is associated with Ghaziabad. Matching these prominent sportspersons from Uttar Pradesh with their respective home districts produces the precise numeric sequence corresponding to the selected response options.

50. (C) Javelin
Shivpal Singh is an elite Indian track and field athlete who competes internationally in the javelin throw event. Hailing from Chandauli district in Uttar Pradesh, he represented India at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics and won a silver medal at the Asian Athletics Championships, making significant contributions to national athletics in throw disciplines.

51. (A) To serve as the apex executive body for sports governance and athlete support in UP
The UP Sports Authority, constituted under the Uttar Pradesh Sports Policy 2023, serves as the apex executive organization for sports administration in the state. Modeled after the Sports Authority of India, it manages state sports infrastructure, coordinates athlete welfare programs, oversees coaching academies, and ensures efficient execution of government sports initiatives across districts.

52. (A) I, II, III and IV
Under the One District One Sport scheme of Uttar Pradesh, Gorakhpur is assigned Wrestling, Bulandshahr is allocated Boxing, Ghazipur focuses on Athletics, and Prayagraj is designated for Lawn Tennis. All four listed pairings correctly reflect the state government's official allocation of specific sports disciplines to their respective districts across Uttar Pradesh.

53. (B) Kabaddi
Rahul Chaudhari, a celebrated professional athlete hailing from Bijnor district in Uttar Pradesh, is a famous national player in Kabaddi. Known as one of the top raiders in Pro Kabaddi League history, he represented India in international tournaments, winning gold medals and playing a critical role in popularizing the sport nationwide.

54. (C) Etawah
Major Dhyan Chand Sports College is located in Saifai within the Etawah district of Uttar Pradesh. Established in 2014 as a government residential sports college, it offers young students academic instruction alongside specialized training in disciplines like field hockey, athletics, football, swimming, and wrestling to nurture grassroots athletic talent.

55. (A) 2 — 1 — 3 — 4
Geographically arranging the specified districts from west to east across Uttar Pradesh begins with Aligarh in the far west, followed by Meerut, moving eastward to Mainpuri, and finally ending at Gorakhpur in eastern Uttar Pradesh. This spatial arrangement accurately corresponds to the numeric order 2, 1, 3, 4.

56. (A) Wrestling
The Regional Centre of the Sports Authority of India in Lucknow is designated as a National Centre of Excellence focusing specifically on women's wrestling. It features specialized wrestling halls, modern scientific recovery labs, and elite coaching, serving as the central hub for national camps preparing Indian women wrestlers for international meets.

57. (B) Up to 50 percent capital grant subsidy
Under the Uttar Pradesh Sports Policy 2023, the state government provides up to 50 percent capital grant subsidies to private academies establishing sports infrastructure in rural areas. This financial incentive aims to attract private investment, expand modern sports facilities outside major urban centers, and strengthen grassroots athletic development across rural districts.

58. (A) I and II only
Both Annu Rani and Saurabh Chaudhary are Target Olympic Podium Scheme beneficiaries who achieved international gold medals. However, TOPS is a flagship central government scheme funded by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, not the Uttar Pradesh State Revenue Board, making the statement regarding state revenue funding factually inaccurate under official program guidelines.

59. (A) Ekana Cricket Stadium, Lucknow
The Bharat Ratna Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ekana Cricket Stadium in Lucknow served as an

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official host venue for five matches during the ICC Men's Cricket World Cup 2023. Featuring world-class pitch surfaces and modern stadium amenities, it successfully organized high-profile international fixtures involving top cricketing nations during the tournament.

60. (C) High Jump
Varun Singh Bhati is an accomplished Paralympic athlete hailing from Greater Noida in Uttar Pradesh. He competes in the men's high jump T42 category and won a bronze medal at the 2016 Rio Paralympic Games. His achievements have significantly elevated the profile of para-athletics and high jump events within Uttar Pradesh.

61. (D) Bulandshahr
Under the One District One Sport scheme implemented in Uttar Pradesh, Boxing has been chosen as the focus sport for Bulandshahr district. The scheme aims to establish dedicated boxing rings, provide trained coaching staff, and support local boxing clubs, thereby encouraging young athletes from Bulandshahr to pursue combat sports professionally.

62. (C) Willow cricket bats and leather balls
The Meerut sports goods cluster is internationally renowned for manufacturing high-quality willow cricket bats and hand-stitched leather balls. Crafting products from Kashmir and English willow, local manufacturers supply equipment used in domestic leagues and international Test cricket worldwide, solidifying Meerut's reputation as a premier global hub for traditional cricket manufacturing.

63. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Major Dhyan Chand Sports University in Meerut offers degree, diploma, and doctoral programs across sports sciences and technology. This curriculum is designed to produce certified sports scientists, biomechanics experts, and professional coaches. Thus, the state's strategic goal of modernizing athletic performance through qualified professionals directly explains the university's academic structure.

64. (D) Swamp Deer
The official mascot 'Jitu' for the 3rd Khelo India University Games hosted in Uttar Pradesh was inspired by the Barasingha, commonly known as the swamp deer. As the official state animal of Uttar Pradesh, the swamp deer mascot was chosen to represent vitality, promote wildlife heritage awareness, and inspire participating university athletes.

65. (A) Sonbhadra and Lalitpur
Under the One District One Sport initiative in Uttar Pradesh, Archery has been assigned to Sonbhadra and Lalitpur districts. Both regions possess strong local sporting traditions in archery. The government aims to establish dedicated ranges and equipment support to systematically transform these districts into leading archery talent hubs.

66. (C) Lucknow
The Babu Banarasi Das Badminton Academy is located in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. As a modern sports complex, it features multiple international-standard indoor courts and advanced training facilities. It serves as a primary venue for hosting state, national, and international badminton tournaments while nurturing elite racquet talent from across Uttar Pradesh.

67. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Under Uttar Pradesh's ODOS scheme, Mathura district focuses on Judo, Deoria is assigned Taekwondo, Kanpur Nagar focuses on Table Tennis, and Pilibhit is allocated Swimming. Aligning these districts with their designated sporting disciplines yields the sequential numeric match corresponding precisely to the selected list option.

68. (D) Meerut
Saurabh Chaudhary, an acclaimed international shooter and Asian Games gold medalist, hails from Kalina village in the Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh. Competing in the 10-meter air pistol event, his international titles and world records have highlighted Meerut's growing reputation as a major contributor to Indian marksmanship talent.

69. (A) I, II and III only
Rural sports schemes in Uttar Pradesh establish Gram Panchayat Khel Maidans, distribute equipment kits to Yuva Mangal Dals, and set up open gyms in public grounds across all districts. These initiatives are designed specifically for rural development, making statements that

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restrict these programs exclusively to municipal corporation zones factually incorrect.

70. (C) Amroha
Mohammad Shami, a star fast bowler for the Indian national cricket team and recipient of the Arjuna Award in 2023, hails from Sahaspur Ali Nagar in the Amroha district of Uttar Pradesh. His exceptional seam movement and World Cup achievements have brought significant pride and sporting prominence to Amroha.

71. (D) A single-window digital portal for sports awards, incentives, and facility bookings
The 'Khel Sathi' portal launched by the Uttar Pradesh Department of Sports is a single-window digital platform designed to streamline administrative services. It allows sportspersons to apply online for state sports awards, financial incentives, pension schemes, and venue bookings, ensuring transparency and efficient processing of government support for athletes.

72. (B) 3 (1928, 1932, 1936)
Major Dhyan Chand competed in three Olympic Games—Amsterdam 1928, Los Angeles 1932, and Berlin 1936—winning gold medals in all three editions. Serving as the focal point of India's field hockey dominance, his prolific goal-scoring abilities established India as an unrivaled global powerhouse during the early era of Olympic field hockey.

73. (B) Hathras
Under the One District One Sport scheme of Uttar Pradesh, Football has been designated as the focused discipline for Hathras district. The allocation aims to upgrade local playing fields, provide qualified football coaches, and organize regional youth leagues to systematically develop football talent and build a grassroots culture within the district.

74. (D) I, II and III
Guru Gobind Singh Sports College in Lucknow has been designated as a Khelo India State Centre of Excellence. It focuses specifically on three core sports disciplines: Athletics, Judo, and Badminton. The facility provides high-performance coaching, specialized scientific backup, sports medicine support, and residential boarding to groom promising young athletes.

75. (A) Bulandshahr
Bhuvaneshwar Kumar, an international swing bowler who has represented India extensively across all formats of cricket, belongs to Bulandshahr district in Uttar Pradesh. Having honed his cricketing skills in regional academies, his success at the international level has inspired numerous aspiring fast bowlers throughout the state of Uttar Pradesh.

76. (C) Panjab University, Chandigarh
Panjab University, Chandigarh, emerged as the overall champion of the 3rd Khelo India University Games held across Uttar Pradesh in 2023. The university topped the final medal standings by securing a major haul of gold, silver, and bronze medals across diverse multi-sport disciplines during the multi-city competitive event.

77. (D) Financial aid for needy athletes, medical treatment, and equipment support
The Eklavya Khel Kosh, created under the Uttar Pradesh Sports Policy 2023, is a specialized welfare fund dedicated to supporting sportspersons. It provides financial assistance to needy athletes, covers medical expenses for sports injuries, and finances high-quality equipment purchases, ensuring that financial constraints do not hinder promising sports talent.

78. (A) 1 — 2 — 3 — 4
During the 3rd Khelo India University Games, Lucknow hosted the highest number of sports disciplines, followed by Gautam Buddha Nagar, then Varanasi, and finally Gorakhpur which hosted rowing competitions. Ordering these host cities by the number of sports events held results in the precise geographical sequence 1, 2, 3, 4.

79. (B) Meerut
Priyanka Goswami, a prominent Indian track athlete who secured a silver medal in the 20km race walking event at the Birmingham Commonwealth Games 2022, hails from the Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh. Her success on the international stage highlighted Meerut's status as a major nursery for Indian track and field athletes.

80. (C) Rs 6,000 per month
Under Uttar Pradesh's Financial Assistance to Sportspersons scheme, a monthly pension grant of 6,000 rupees is provided to veteran sportspersons living in destitute conditions. This social welfare

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initiative ensures financial security and dignity for aging athletes who represented the state or nation in recognized sports competitions during their active years.

81. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh introduced the 'Khel Sathi' portal to digitize all sports-related government services and scheme applications. This digital platform ensures direct benefit transfers, fair award selections, and transparent booking of facilities. Thus, the objective of achieving transparency and direct access completely explains why the state launched and operationalized the online portal.

82. (C) Gymnastics
The SAI Training Centre in Rae Bareli, operated under the Sports Authority of India, provides specialized coaching facilities specifically for Gymnastics. The center features modern apparatus, apparatus halls, and residential facilities, nurturing young artistic gymnasts and preparing talent from Uttar Pradesh for state and national gymnastics competitions.

83. (A) Private entities can develop and operate sports facilities on public land
The Uttar Pradesh Sports Policy 2023 explicitly encourages public-private partnerships for developing modern sports infrastructure. Under this framework, private entities are permitted to build, maintain, and operate modern sports facilities on government-allocated land, leveraging private capital and professional operational management to expand high-quality athletic facilities across the state.

84. (D) Aligarh
Piyush Chawla, a former Indian international leg-spinner and member of India's 2011 ICC Cricket World Cup winning team, hails from Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh. He represented Uttar Pradesh in domestic tournaments for many years, achieving significant success before featuring in international matches and the Indian Premier League.

85. (A) I, II, III and IV
Major Dhyan Chand won Olympic gold in 1928, 1932, and 1936. Green Park Stadium hosted India's historic first Test victory against England in 1952. K.D. Singh 'Babu' received the Helms Award in 1953, and the Sports College Society manages state sports colleges. All four historical statements are completely correct.

86. (C) Gorakhpur
Under the One District One Sport initiative launched by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Wrestling has been assigned as the focused sports discipline for Gorakhpur district. The initiative focuses on upgrading traditional wrestling arenas, providing modern training mats, and offering specialized coaching to groom local grapplers for national competitions.

87. (D) Ghaziabad
Suresh Raina, a key middle-order batsman in India's 2011 ICC Cricket World Cup winning squad, hails from Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh. Having developed his early game at state sports colleges, he represented Uttar Pradesh in domestic cricket and went on to enjoy a distinguished international and IPL career.

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88. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
At the Asian Games 2022, Parul Chaudhary won medals in the women's 5000m and steeplechase, Annu Rani won gold in javelin, Kartik Kumar won silver in men's 10000m, and Gulveer Singh won bronze in men's 10000m. Matching these athletes from Uttar Pradesh with their events yields the precise sequence listed.

89. (B) Coaches receive cash incentives up to 50% of the athlete's prize
Under the Uttar Pradesh Sports Policy 2023, state coaches receive monetary cash awards up to 50 percent of the amount awarded to their medal-winning athletes at international competitions. This financial incentive structure recognizes the vital role of coaches in athlete development and incentivizes high-quality sports coaching across the state.

90. (B) Central Sports Stadium
K.D. Singh 'Babu' Stadium in Lucknow was originally named the Central Sports Stadium when constructed. It was later renamed in honor of Kunwar Digvijay Singh 'Babu', the legendary Olympic hockey gold medalist from Uttar Pradesh, serving today as a major venue for cricket, hockey, and multi-sport training across the city.

as a deemed university at which city in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Noida
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Sarnath

11. Which railway station in Uttar Pradesh was renamed 'Veerangana Laxmibai Railway Station' by notification of the Government of India and the State Government?
(A) Jhansi Junction
(B) Mughalsarai Junction
(C) Allahabad Junction
(D) Faizabad Junction

12. Consider the following statements regarding the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative of Uttar Pradesh:
I. It was launched by the Uttar Pradesh government on UP Diwas in January 2018.
II. The initiative has been integrated with the Central Government's 'Districts as Export Hubs' scheme.
III. Under ODOP, Chikankari and Zardozi work is officially designated for Varanasi district.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II and III

13. Which district of Uttar Pradesh hosted the main national-level event for the third edition of the Khelo India University Games held in the state?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Varanasi
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Lucknow

14. Which city in Uttar Pradesh was designated as the first-ever 'SCO Cultural and Tourism Capital' by the Shanghai Cooperation Organization for 2022-2023?
(A) Agra
(B) Ayodhya
(C) Varanasi
(D) Prayagraj

15. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh has emerged as the leading state in India in terms of total operational expressway density and length.
Reason (R): Projects such as the Purvanchal Expressway, Bundelkhand Expressway, and Agra-Lucknow Expressway are completed and functional in the state.
Select the correct option from below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

16. The Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), a premier constituent laboratory of CSIR that played a major role during national health emergencies, is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Bareilly
(D) Lucknow

17. The Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR), an autonomous institute under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Meerut
(C) Jhansi
(D) Varanasi

18. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Central/National Research Institute in UP)
P. Central Avian Research Institute (CARI)
Q. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (IISR)
R. Central Agroforestry Research Institute (CAFRI)
S. Indian Institute of Vegetable Research (IIVR)
List II: (Location/District)
1. Jhansi
2. Bareilly
3. Varanasi
4. Lucknow
Select the correct match from the options below:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

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CHAPTER 28
National Current Events

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1. The Prime Minister launched the flagship national scheme PM-KISAN (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi) in February 2019 from which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Lucknow

2. Under the Defence Industrial Corridor project of the Government of India in Uttar Pradesh, which of the following is NOT one of the six designated main nodes?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Chitrakoot
(C) Bareilly
(D) Aligarh

3. In the Swachh Survekshan awards presented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, which city of Uttar Pradesh was recognized as the 'Best Ganga Town' among cities with a population of over 1 lakh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Kanpur
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Mathura

4. Uttar Pradesh's first mega textile park under the Central Government's PM MITRA (PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel) scheme is being established across which two contiguous districts?
(A) Kanpur Nagar and Unnao
(B) Varanasi and Bhadohi
(C) Gautam Buddha Nagar and Bulandshahr
(D) Lucknow and Hardoi

5. The Government of India sanctioned the country's first urban ropeway project for public transit in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Varanasi
(C) Agra
(D) Prayagraj

6. Which site in Uttar Pradesh was designated as the state's first Ramsar Wetland of International Importance in 2005?
(A) Sur Sarovar (Keetham Lake)
(B) Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary
(C) Upper Ganga River (Brajghat to Narora)
(D) Samaspur Bird Sanctuary

7. The BrahMos Aerospace supersonic cruise missile manufacturing unit in Uttar Pradesh is being established under the UP Defence Industrial Corridor at which location?
(A) Kanpur District
(B) Jhansi District
(C) Agra District
(D) Lucknow

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Ganga Expressway project in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It connects Meerut district in western UP to Prayagraj district in eastern UP.
II. It passes through a total of 12 districts of Uttar Pradesh.
III. It is designed as a six-lane expressway expandable to eight lanes.
IV. An airstrip for emergency landing of Indian Air Force planes is planned along its route in Sultanpur district.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only I, II and III
(C) Only II and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

9. National Waterway 1 (NW-1), developed by the Inland Waterways Authority of India, spans the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system between Haldia and which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur City
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Varanasi City
(D) Ghazipur City

10. The Central Government approved the establishment of the Indian Institute of Heritage

91. (A) Mainpuri, Ghazipur, and Etawah
Under Uttar Pradesh's One District One Sport scheme, Athletics has been selected as the focus discipline for Mainpuri, Ghazipur, and Etawah districts. The designation brings targeted funding for track facilities, coaching academies, and regional athletic meets, empowering local athletes in these districts to excel in competitive running and field events.

92. (C) Meerut
Vivek Chikara, an elite para-archer who represented India at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games and won a gold medal at the Asian Para Archery Championships, hails from the Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh. His international success has contributed significantly to the growing national recognition of Meerut's para-sports athletes.

93. (D) Gautam Buddha Nagar
Buddh International Circuit, India's premier motor racing track that hosted the Formula One Indian Grand Prix, is situated in Greater Noida within Gautam Buddha Nagar district, Uttar Pradesh. Designed as a world-class motorsport venue, it remains a key infrastructure facility for international automotive racing and major sports events in the state.

94. (C) Mohammad Shahid
The Synthetic Hockey Field located at Guru Gobind Singh Sports College in Lucknow is named after Mohammad Shahid, the legendary Indian hockey player and Olympic gold medalist. Renowned for his extraordinary dribbling skills, his contributions to Indian hockey are celebrated through this dedicated modern sports field at the college.

95. (B) Mobilizing rural youth and organizing local sports in Panchayats
Yuva Mangal Dals in Uttar Pradesh play a crucial role in grassroots sports development by mobilizing rural youth and organizing community athletic competitions at the Gram Panchayat level. Operating under the Youth Welfare Department, they manage local playgrounds and distribute sports kits to foster physical activity in rural areas.

96. (D) Shooting
During the 3rd Khelo India University Games 2022 hosted by Uttar Pradesh, shooting events were held at Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range in New Delhi. This specific venue was utilized due to its specialized indoor electronic targets and international-grade range infrastructure required for competitive shooting, while other sports remained in UP.

97. (A) Pilibhit
Under the One District One Sport scheme of Uttar Pradesh, Swimming has been designated as the focused discipline for Pilibhit district. This designation aims to construct aquatic centers, establish competitive coaching programs, and foster aquatic sports participation, encouraging young swimmers from the region to represent Uttar Pradesh in national meets.

98. (C) Rae Bareli
Rudra Pratap Singh, the former Indian international left-arm fast bowler who played a pivotal role in India's victory at the 2007 ICC World Twenty20, belongs to the Rae Bareli district of Uttar Pradesh. His outstanding bowling performances brought significant recognition to Rae Bareli's cricketing legacy.

99. (C) Padma Bhushan
Major Dhyan Chand was honored with the Padma Bhushan, India's third-highest civilian award, by the Government of India in 1956. This recognition commemorated his extraordinary contribution to field hockey and his leadership in securing three Olympic gold medals for India, cementing his legacy as one of history's greatest sporting figures.

100. (D) Overseeing administration, academics, and coaching in state sports colleges
The primary administrative responsibility of the Uttar Pradesh Sports College Society is overseeing administration, academic instruction, and athletic coaching across government sports colleges in the state. It ensures smooth functioning, residential welfare, and sports development for student-athletes enrolled in institutions such as Guru Gobind Singh Sports College in Lucknow.

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19. Under the Pradhan Mantri Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) scheme of the Central Government, which state achieved the first rank in total loan disbursements to urban street vendors?
(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Gujarat
(D) Maharashtra

20. Arrange the following expressways of Uttar Pradesh in correct chronological order of their official public inauguration (from earliest to latest):
1. Agra-Lucknow Expressway
2. Purvanchal Expressway
3. Bundelkhand Expressway
4. Yamuna Expressway

Select the correct answer using the code given below:
(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

21. Which district in Uttar Pradesh was chosen for establishing the state's first Bulk Drug Park under the Central Government's scheme for Promotion of Bulk Drug Parks?
(A) Sonbhadra
(B) Lalitpur
(C) Mirzapur
(D) Banda

22. Which sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh was notified as the 53rd Tiger Reserve of India (and the 4th in UP) by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change?
(A) Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Kaimoor Wildlife Sanctuary
(C) Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary

23. The Central Government's flagship National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM) peripheral centre in Uttar Pradesh was set up in which district?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Lucknow
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Ghaziabad

24. Consider the following statements regarding the Jewar Noida International Airport project:
I. It is being developed in Gautam Buddha Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh.
II. It is envisioned to become India's largest airport upon full operational completion.
III. The concessionaire selected to construct and operate the airport is Yamuna International Airport Private Limited, a subsidiary of Zurich Airport International AG.
IV. It is designated as India's first net-zero emissions airport project.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only I, III and IV
(C) Only II and III
(D) I, II, III and IV

25. Which craft from Sambhal district in Uttar Pradesh received the Geographical Indication (GI) tag under the national intellectual property rights framework?
(A) Metal Craft
(B) Horn Craft
(C) Wooden Toys
(D) Black Pottery

26. Under the Central Government's Amrit Bharat Station Scheme for modernizing railway stations across India, which state has the highest number of railway stations selected for redevelopment?
(A) Maharashtra
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) West Bengal
(D) Rajasthan

27. The National Fertilizer Limited (NFL) plant and the revival of the Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited (HURL) fertilizer complex was inaugurated in December 2021 in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Gorakhpur
(B) Bareilly
(C) Kanpur
(D) Allahabad

28. Consider the following statements regarding the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) Ayushman Bharat implementation in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It provides health coverage up to Rs. 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.
II. UP launched 'Ayushman Bhava' campaign to achieve 100% saturation of Ayushman cards.

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(A) Matatila Dam Reservoir Project
(B) Rajghat Dam Hydroelectric Reservoir
(C) Rihand Dam
(D) Parichha Dam Thermal Reservoir

51. The Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India (DFCCIL) has its Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) operation control centre located at which city in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Kanpur
(C) Mughalsarai
(D) Greater Noida

52. Consider the following statements regarding the Purvanchal Expressway in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It originates from Chaudhari Sarai village in Lucknow district.
II. It terminates at Hydaria village in Ghazipur district.
III. It passes through 9 districts of Uttar Pradesh.
IV. It features a 3.2 km long emergency landing airstrip for fighter aircraft in Sultanpur district.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only I, II and IV
(C) Only III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

53. Which sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh was established in 1977 and stands as the state's only national park boundary contiguous with Dudhwa National Park?
(A) Kishanpur National Wildlife Sanctuary
(B) Katarniaghat Sanctuary
(C) Suhelwa Protected Wildlife Sanctuary
(D) Vijai Sagar Bird Sanctuary Reserve

54. The 'PM Vishwakarma Scheme', extended across all districts of UP, provides support to traditional artisans. Which ministry implements this national scheme?
(A) Ministry of Rural Development
(B) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
(C) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
(D) Ministry of Textiles

55. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Varanasi is connected directly to Haldia via National Waterway 1 on the River Ganga.
Reason (R): A multi-modal logistics terminal was constructed at Ramnagar in Varanasi under the Jal Marg Vikas Project.
Select the correct option from below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

56. Which district of Uttar Pradesh is renowned for its GI-tagged 'Black Pottery' handicraft?
(A) Nizamabad
(B) Khurja (Bulandshahr District)
(C) Aligarh Industrial Region
(D) Moradabad Brassware Centre

57. The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) in Uttar Pradesh is located at which station?
(A) Lucknow District
(B) Rae Bareli
(C) Kanpur Metropolitan Area
(D) Varanasi District

58. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Major Development Project in UP)
P. India's First Night Safari Project
Q. Major Dhyan Chand Sports University
R. Indian Institute of Carpet Technology
S. Regional Forensic Science Laboratory
List II: (Associated District/Location)
1. Bhadohi
2. Meerut
3. Lucknow (Kukrail)
4. Gorakhpur
Select the correct match from the options below:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

59. The Trans-Ganga City project, planned as an ultra-modern industrial and residential township, is being developed in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Unnao
(B) Kanpur Nagar
(C) Prayagraj
(D) Varanasi

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4. Shahjahanpur

Select the correct match from the options below:
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

39. Which city of Uttar Pradesh was recognized as a 'City of Music' under UNESCO's Creative Cities Network (UCCN)?
(A) Lucknow City
(B) Agra District
(C) Mathura City
(D) Varanasi

40. According to the Census of India 2011, what is the rural-urban population percentage ratio of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 65% Rural : 35% Urban
(B) 77.7% Rural : 22.3% Urban
(C) 82.5% Rural : 17.5% Urban
(D) 70.0% Rural : 30.0% Urban

41. The Prime Minister inaugurated the completed section of the Kanpur Metro Rail Project, which connects IIT Kanpur to which station in its first corridor phase?
(A) Kanpur Central
(B) Moti Jheel
(C) Naubasta
(D) Kalyanpur

42. Which barrage/dam project on the Ghaghara basin in Uttar Pradesh was dedicated to the nation as part of the Saryu Nahar National Project?
(A) Bansagar Dam Interlinking Project
(B) Saryu Canal Headworks
(C) Rajghat Dam Hydroelectric Project
(D) Arjun Sahayak Canal Irrigation Project

43. Under the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme, Uttar Pradesh initiated the issuing of unique land parcel identification numbers (ULPIN). How many digits are present in this ULPIN assigned to each land holding?
(A) 12 digits
(B) 14 digits
(C) 16 digits
(D) 10 digits

44. Consider the following statements regarding the Bundelkhand Expressway:
I. It originates near Bharatkoop in Chitrakoot district and merges with the Yamuna Expressway near Agra.
II. It passes through 7 districts: Chitrakoot, Banda, Mahoba, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Auraiya, and Etawah.
III. Its total length is approximately 296 kilometers.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II and III

45. The Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), established in 1889 as a premier national research institution for animal health, is located at which place in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Mathura
(B) Babugarh, Hapur
(C) Modinagar, Ghaziabad
(D) Izatnagar, Bareilly

46. Under the Central Government's Smart Cities Mission, how many cities from Uttar Pradesh were selected to be developed as Smart Cities?
(A) 8
(B) 10
(C) 12
(D) 15

47. Which station in Uttar Pradesh was the starting point of India's first Vande Bharat Express train flagged off in February 2019?
(A) Lucknow Charbagh Railway Station
(B) Varanasi Junction
(C) Gorakhpur Junction Railway Station
(D) Prayagraj Junction Railway Station

48. The Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute (IGFRI) is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Aligarh
(C) Banda
(D) Jhansi

49. In which district of Uttar Pradesh is the Central Institute for Research on Goats (CIRG) located?
(A) Makhdoom
(B) Bareilly District
(C) Meerut Region
(D) Ayodhya District

50. Uttar Pradesh's first Floating Solar Power Plant was set up on the reservoir of which dam project?

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III. Uttar Pradesh was the first state in India to generate over 4 crore Ayushman cards under the national scheme.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II and III

29. Which institute in Uttar Pradesh developed the indigenously created cloud seeding technology for artificial rain tested in 2023?
(A) IIT Banaras Hindu University
(B) Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Prayagraj
(C) Harcourt Butler Technical University Kanpur
(D) IIT Kanpur

30. Under the Jal Jeevan Mission (Har Ghar Jal) of the Central Government, which hilly/drought-prone region of Uttar Pradesh was prioritized for 100% piped tap water coverage through multi-village schemes?
(A) Terai Belt Region
(B) Rohilkhand Division Region
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Purvanchal Plains Region

31. The Union Cabinet approved the establishment of a new AIIMS (All India Institute of Medical Sciences) in Uttar Pradesh at which location, in addition to AIIMS Rae Bareli?
(A) Varanasi District
(B) Gorakhpur
(C) Agra Metropolitan Area
(D) Meerut District

32. Which city in Uttar Pradesh is home to the Laxmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education (NCPE) off-campus centre and the Major Dhyan Chand Sports University?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Jhansi
(C) Aligarh
(D) Meerut

33. The National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR), a leading constituent body under ICAR, is located in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Varanasi
(C) Mathura
(D) Bareilly

34. The Deendayal Upadhyaya Junction, a major division of the East Central Railway zone, was formerly known by which name?
(A) Faizabad Junction Station
(B) Allahabad Junction Station
(C) Mughalsarai
(D) Robertsganj Railway Station

35. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh is the top sugarcane producing state in India.
Reason (R): The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) - Sugarcane Breeding Institute is headquartered in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
Select the correct option from below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

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36. Which district of Uttar Pradesh produces 'Tarkashi' (brass wire inlay on wood craft), which received a national Geographical Indication (GI) tag?
(A) Saharanpur
(B) Bijnor
(C) Nagina
(D) Mainpuri

37. The Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture (CISH), which conducts advanced research on mango, guava and papaya, is situated in which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Saharanpur
(D) Ayodhya

38. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Craft/Product receiving GI Tag in UP)
P. Shahjahanpur Handicrafts
Q. Amroha Dholak
R. Mahoba Gaura Stone Craft
S. Baghpat Home Furnishings
List II: (Originating District)
1. Baghpat
2. Amroha
3. Mahoba

60. Select the correct sequence of districts along the route of the Purvanchal Expressway moving from West to East:
(A) Lucknow → Barabanki → Amethi → Sultanpur → Azamgarh → Ghazipur
(B) Lucknow → Sultanpur → Barabanki → Amethi → Ghazipur → Azamgarh
(C) Barabanki → Lucknow → Amethi → Sultanpur → Ghazipur → Azamgarh
(D) Lucknow → Amethi → Barabanki → Sultanpur → Azamgarh → Ghazipur

61. Under the Union Ministry of Tourism's Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme, which two destinations from Uttar Pradesh were selected for comprehensive sustainable development?
(A) Agra Heritage and Mathura Religious Zone
(B) Varanasi Cultural and Ayodhya Pilgrimage
(C) Jhansi Fort and Chitrakoot Forest Belt
(D) Prayagraj and Naimisharanya

62. Which institution in Uttar Pradesh runs the National Seed Research and Training Centre (NSRTC)?
(A) Kanpur District
(B) Lucknow District
(C) Varanasi
(D) Meerut District

63. The Gobardhan (Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources Dhan) scheme implementation in UP saw the inauguration of a major Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) plant in which district?
(A) Sitapur
(B) Budaun
(C) Muzaffarnagar
(D) Lakhimpur Kheri

64. Consider the following statements regarding the Saryu Nahar National Project in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It was officially inaugurated by the Prime Minister in Balrampur district in December 2021.
II. It interlinks five major rivers: Ghaghara, Saryu, Rapti, Banganga, and Rohini.
III. It benefits over 29 lakh farmers across 9 districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh (Purvanchal).
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II and III

65. Under National Green Tribunal (NGT) directives and state environmental action plans, which river basin in western UP has been the focus of the 'Nirmal Hindon Abhiyan'?
(A) Hindon
(B) Yamuna
(C) Kali Nadi
(D) Ramganga

66. The Harit Dhara technology, developed by ICAR-IVRI Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh, is designed to achieve which objective?
(A) Developing drought-resistant wheat crop varieties for arid Bundelkhand region
(B) Advanced bio-fortified paddy seed treatment for high crop yield potential
(C) Reducing enteric methane emission in livestock
(D) Installing solar-powered micro-irrigation systems for small farmers

67. Which district of Uttar Pradesh is known as the 'Brass City' (Pital Nagari) of India and accounts for a major portion of national brassware exports?
(A) Moradabad
(B) Aligarh Industrial Region
(C) Mirzapur District
(D) Hathras Craft Centre

68. The Laxmi Bai Social Security Pension Scheme in Uttar Pradesh is targeted primarily toward which beneficiary group?
(A) Elderly Farmers
(B) Differently-abled Persons
(C) Unemployed Youth
(D) Destitute Widows

69. Which city in Uttar Pradesh hosts the Central Paper and Pulp Research Institute (CPPRI)?
(A) Muzaffarnagar
(B) Saharanpur
(C) Meerut
(D) Ghaziabad

70. Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U), which state received the First Award for Outstanding Performance in implementation among all Indian states at the Urban Housing Conclave?
(A) Gujarat
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Tamil Nadu

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71. The Government of India established the National Institute of Biologicals (NIB) as an autonomous institute under the Ministry of Health at which location in UP?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Ghaziabad
(C) Kanpur
(D) Noida

72. Consider the following statements regarding the ODOP (One District One Product) scheme achievements in Uttar Pradesh:
I. UP was the first state in India to launch an explicit district-wise product promotion strategy.
II. ODOP products are displayed on the national GeM (Government e-Marketplace) portal.
III. Chikankari and Zardozi are designated for Lucknow district.
IV. Terracotta craft is officially designated for Gorakhpur district.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I, III and IV
(B) Only I and II
(C) Only II, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

73. Which district in Uttar Pradesh is home to the National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), a leading constituent laboratory of CSIR?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Lucknow
(C) Allahabad
(D) Kanpur

74. The Arjun Sahayak Canal Project, constructed to provide irrigation to over 1.5 lakh farmers in Bundelkhand, is built on which river?
(A) Betwa River
(B) Dhasan River
(C) Ken River
(D) Yamuna River

75. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh has been recognized as a 'Leader' state in the States' Startup Ranking issued by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).
Reason (R): The UP Startup Policy aims to establish regional incubators and center of excellence nodes in tier-2 and tier-3 cities across the state.
Select the correct option from below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

76. Which railway station in Uttar Pradesh received the 'Eat Right Station' certification with a 5-star rating from FSSAI for providing high-quality, nutritious food to passengers?
(A) Prayagraj Junction Railway Station
(B) Kanpur Central Railway Station
(C) Varanasi Cantt
(D) Lucknow Charbagh Railway Station

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77. The 'UP Global Investors Summit' hosted in Lucknow witnessed the signing of investment proposals across sectors. Which region of UP received the highest proportion of industrial investment proposals after the Western UP region?
(A) Bundelkhand
(B) Paschimanchal
(C) Madhyanchal
(D) Purvanchal

78. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Specialized Park/Hub in UP)
P. Apparel Park
Q. Toy Park
R. Leather Park
S. Plastic City
List II: (Location/District)
1. Tronica City (Ghaziabad) / Gautam Buddha Nagar
2. Yamuna Expressway Zone (YEIDA)
3. Unnao / Kanpur
4. Dibiyapur (Auraiya)
Select the correct match from the options below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

79. Which airport in Uttar Pradesh became the state's third operational international airport after Lucknow and Varanasi when it received its international customs clearance status?
(A) Ayodhya Maharishi Valmiki Airport
(B) Kushinagar International Airport
(C) Jewar International Airport

(D) Bareilly Airport

80. Arrange the following four Tiger Reserves of Uttar Pradesh in chronological order of their establishment/notification year (from earliest to latest):
1. Dudhwa Tiger Reserve
2. Pilibhit Tiger Reserve
3. Amangarh Tiger Reserve (Buffer of Corbett)
4. Ranipur Tiger Reserve

Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

81. Which thermal power project in Uttar Pradesh was expanded with a 660 MW super-critical unit built by BHEL in Sonbhadra district?
(A) Anpara Thermal Power Station
(B) Obra Thermal Power Station
(C) Harduaganj Thermal Power Station
(D) Tanda Thermal Power Station

82. Consider the following statements regarding the Ken-Betwa Link Project (KBLP):
I. It is the first project under the National Perspective Plan for interlinking of rivers.
II. It involves transfer of water from the Ken basin to the Betwa basin.
III. The project benefits the drought-prone Bundelkhand region spanning districts of UP and MP.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only II and III
(C) Only I and III
(D) I, II and III

83. The Harit Kranti and agricultural extension efforts in UP are supported by the Indian Institute of Farming Systems Research (IIFSR), located at which city?
(A) Modipuram
(B) Kanpur Metropolitan Region
(C) Varanasi District
(D) Jhansi Administrative Zone

84. Which district in Uttar Pradesh was awarded the PM's Award for Excellence in Public Administration for its outstanding implementation of the 'One District One Product' (ODOP) scheme?
(A) Varanasi District
(B) Gorakhpur Administrative District
(C) Moradabad District
(D) Siddharthnagar

85. 'Kalanamak Rice', a famous aromatic rice variety promoted under ODOP and granted GI status, is primarily cultivated in which agro-climatic region/district of UP?
(A) Bundelkhand Agro-climatic Region
(B) Siddharthnagar
(C) Agra Agricultural District
(D) Meerut Farming Region

86. Which metro rail network in Uttar Pradesh is the longest operational metro network in the state?
(A) Lucknow Metro Rail Network
(B) Kanpur Metro Transit Network
(C) Noida Metro
(D) Agra Metro Rail Project

87. The Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), which developed improved mint and aromatic crop varieties, is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Pantnagar
(B) Varanasi
(C) Kanpur
(D) Lucknow

88. Under the Central Government's SVAMITVA scheme (Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improvised Technology in Village Areas), property cards ('Gharoni') are distributed to rural property owners. Which state led the nation in issuing the highest number of Gharoni certificates?
(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Haryana
(D) Maharashtra

89. Which institute in Uttar Pradesh houses the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Labour and Employment?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Noida
(C) Kanpur
(D) Prayagraj

90. The Prime Minister inaugurated the statutory head office building of the Inland Waterways

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Authority of India (IWAI) and multi-modal terminal connectivity in UP at which city?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Varanasi
(C) Ghazipur
(D) Ballia

91. Which city in Uttar Pradesh hosts the Harish-Chandra Research Institute (HRI), an autonomous national institute dedicated to research in Mathematics and Theoretical Physics funded by the Department of Atomic Energy?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Kanpur Industrial Centre
(C) Varanasi Cultural District
(D) Lucknow Capital City

92. Consider the following statements regarding the Major Dhyan Chand Sports University being established in Uttar Pradesh:
I. It is Uttar Pradesh's first dedicated sports university.
II. It is located at Salawa village in Sardhana town of Meerut district.
III. It is named after the legendary hockey wizard Major Dhyan Chand.
IV. It aims to train state and national level athletes with world-class sports infrastructure.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) Only I and II
(B) Only III and IV
(C) Only I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

93. Under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), which city in Uttar Pradesh was awarded the 'Swachh Vayu Survekshan' 1st rank among cities with population over 10 lakh in the category of air quality improvement initiatives?
(A) Lucknow Metropolitan Area
(B) Agra Heritage City
(C) Kanpur Industrial City
(D) Varanasi

94. Which district of Uttar Pradesh is home to the National Sugar Institute (NSI), a premier technical institute under the Union Department of Food and Public Distribution?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Meerut
(C) Kanpur Nagar
(D) Muzaffarnagar

95. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Pilibhit Tiger Reserve in Uttar Pradesh was awarded the international 'TX2 Award' by WWF and partner organizations.
Reason (R): The reserve doubled its tiger population within a span of four years, well ahead of the target decade framework.
Select the correct option from below:
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

96. Which dam project in UP's Mahoba district was inaugurated under the national irrigation portfolio to irrigate over 14,000 hectares of land in the drought-prone region?
(A) Shahzad Dam Reservoir Project
(B) Jamrani Dam Multi-Purpose Project
(C) Meja Dam Irrigation Scheme
(D) Kabrai Dam

97. In Uttar Pradesh, the 'Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana' provides phased financial assistance to female children. What is the total maximum assistance ceiling provided per eligible girl child under the enhanced state scheme guidelines?
(A) Rs. 15,000
(B) Rs. 25,000
(C) Rs. 50,000
(D) Rs. 30,000

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98. Match the items in List I with those in List II:
List I: (Nodal Node of UP Defence Industrial Corridor)
P. Lucknow
Q. Jhansi
R. Kanpur
S. Aligarh
List II: (Key Focus / Associated Manufacturing Unit)
1. BrahMos Cruise Missile Unit
2. Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL) Propulsion Plant
3. Small Arms and Personal Protective Equipment Cluster
4. Hardware and Precision Components Cluster
Select the correct match from the options below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

99. Which national sanctuary spanning UP, MP and Rajasthan along the Chambal river is famous for the conservation of the critically endangered Gharial population?
(A) Chambal Sanctuary
(B) Kaimoor Wildlife Conservation Sanctuary
(C) Sohagi Barwa Wildlife Sanctuary Reserve
(D) Ranipur Tiger and Wildlife Sanctuary

100. What is the total length of the Ganga Expressway connecting Meerut to Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) 340.8 km
(B) 296.0 km
(C) 594.0 km
(D) 165.0 km

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November 2021, and Bundelkhand Expressway was opened to the public in July 2022. This sequence reflects the correct chronological order of public inauguration for these major expressway networks.

21. (B) Lalitpur
Lalitpur district in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh was selected for establishing the state's first Bulk Drug Park under the national promotional scheme. The park aims to promote domestic manufacturing of active pharmaceutical ingredients and key starting materials, reducing import dependency and strengthening the country's overall pharmaceutical supply chain.

22. (C) Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary
Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary, located in Chitrakoot district, was notified as India's 53rd Tiger Reserve and the 4th tiger reserve in Uttar Pradesh. Spanning the tropical dry deciduous forests of Bundelkhand, it provides a vital protected habitat and movement corridor for tigers and other wildlife, strengthening regional wildlife conservation efforts.

23. (D) Ghaziabad
The National Institute of Unani Medicine set up its peripheral center in Ghaziabad district, Uttar Pradesh. Functioning under the Ministry of Ayush, this premier institute delivers specialized Unani healthcare services, conducts clinical research, and promotes higher education and standardized practices in traditional Indian systems of medicine across Northern India.

24. (D) I, II, III and IV
Jewar Noida International Airport is being developed in Gautam Buddha Nagar district as India's largest airport upon full completion. Yamuna International Airport Private Limited, a subsidiary of Zurich Airport International AG, acts as the concessionaire, and the project is designed to be India's first net-zero carbon emissions airport facility.

25. (B) Horn Craft
Sambhal Horn Craft from Uttar Pradesh was granted a Geographical Indication tag under intellectual property law. Local artisans convert discarded animal horns and bones into intricate decorative items, handicrafts, and utilitarian products. This traditional craft provides livelihood to thousands of rural artisans while preserving unique indigenous artistic skills.

26. (B) Uttar Pradesh
Uttar Pradesh secured the highest number of railway stations selected for comprehensive modernization under the national Amrit Bharat Station Scheme. The initiative focuses on systematically upgrading station infrastructure, improving passenger amenities, modernizing waiting halls, expanding multi-modal integration, and enhancing accessibility features across various prominent railway hubs throughout the entire state.

27. (A) Gorakhpur
The fertilizer complex of Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Limited, along with National Fertilizers Limited facilities, was inaugurated in Gorakhpur in December 2021. The revival of this long-defunct unit introduced a modern neem-coated urea production plant, ensuring steady fertilizer availability for farmers in Purvanchal and neighboring eastern regions.

28. (D) I, II and III
Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY provides health coverage up to five lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary hospitalization. Uttar Pradesh organized the Ayushman Bhava campaign to ensure scheme saturation and became the first state to issue over four crore individual Ayushman health cards, enhancing healthcare accessibility state-wide.

29. (D) IIT Kanpur
Researchers at the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur successfully developed and field-tested indigenous cloud seeding technology for artificial rain in 2023. The project involved dispensing specialized chemical mixtures from aircraft to induce precipitation, offering potential solutions for managing severe atmospheric pollution, dry weather conditions, and localized drought events.

30. (C) Bundelkhand
Under the Jal Jeevan Mission, the drought-prone Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh was prioritized to achieve universal piped tap water supply through multi-village surface-water schemes. The initiative addresses acute water scarcity across the region's rugged terrain by piping treated river water directly to rural households and remote villages.

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10. (B) Noida
The Union Cabinet approved establishing the Indian Institute of Heritage as a dedicated deemed university located in Noida, Uttar Pradesh. The institute integrates several existing conservation institutions, bringing together advanced research, higher education, training, and documentation in art, archaeology, museology, and cultural heritage conservation under a single unified national institution.

11. (A) Jhansi Junction
Jhansi Junction railway station was officially renamed Veerangana Laxmibai Railway Station following approvals from the Government of India and the Uttar Pradesh State Government. The renaming honors the historic legacy and bravery of Rani Laxmibai, the legendary queen of Jhansi who played a prominent role in the 1857 Indian Independence Revolt.

12. (A) Only I and II
The One District One Product scheme was launched on UP Diwas in January 2018 and was later integrated with the Central Government's Districts as Export Hubs initiative. Chikankari and Zardozi work is designated for Lucknow district rather than Varanasi, which is renowned for Banarasi silk products and handmade carpets.

13. (D) Lucknow
Lucknow hosted the main national-level opening and closing events and major sporting disciplines for the third edition of the Khelo India University Games held in Uttar Pradesh. The multi-sport tournament was organized across multiple cities including Lucknow, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, and Gautam Buddha Nagar, with Lucknow serving as the primary hub.

14. (C) Varanasi
Varanasi was designated as the first-ever Cultural and Tourism Capital of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization for the year 2022-2023. This initiative aimed to promote tourism, cultural exchanges, and heritage awareness among member countries, highlighting the city's ancient spiritual traditions, historic architectural monuments, and rich artistic practices.

15. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh has emerged as the leading state in expressway density and total operational length in India. The completion and functional status of major expressway projects like Purvanchal Expressway, Bundelkhand Expressway, and Agra-Lucknow Expressway directly account for this rapid growth in high-speed road connectivity, making the reason a valid explanation.

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16. (D) Lucknow
The Central Drug Research Institute is located in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Functioning as a premier constituent laboratory of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, it specializes in drug discovery, biomedical research, and pharmaceutical development, contributing significantly to national public health, disease control programs, and emergency healthcare responses.

17. (A) Kanpur
The Indian Institute of Pulses Research is situated in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Operating under the administrative control of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the institute carries out fundamental and strategic research on various pulse crops to enhance production, develop disease-resistant varieties, and improve pulse crop technology across India.

18. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Central Avian Research Institute is located at Izatnagar in Bareilly district. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research is situated in Lucknow. Central Agroforestry Research Institute is based in Jhansi district. Indian Institute of Vegetable Research operates from Varanasi. These mappings accurately match each specialized national agricultural research facility with its respective location.

19. (A) Uttar Pradesh
Uttar Pradesh achieved the top rank among all Indian states in total loan disbursements to urban street vendors under the PM SVANidhi scheme. The state effectively mobilized local municipal administration and banking networks to provide micro-credit facilities, enabling informal urban vendors to restart business operations following financial disruptions.

20. (A) 4, 1, 2, 3
Yamuna Expressway was inaugurated first in August 2012, followed by the Agra-Lucknow Expressway in November 2016. Purvanchal Expressway was inaugurated subsequently in

ANSWERS

1. (A) Gorakhpur
The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme was officially launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on February 24, 2019, from Gorakhpur district in Uttar Pradesh. The initiative provides direct income support of six thousand rupees annually to eligible farmer families across India, transferred in three equal installments directly into their bank accounts.

2. (C) Bareilly
The Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor comprises six designated nodes: Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, and Lucknow. Bareilly is not included among these designated nodes. The project aims to reduce foreign dependency in aerospace and defense manufacturing by attracting significant investments, boosting local infrastructure, and creating specialized industrial manufacturing hubs across these specific districts.

3. (A) Varanasi
Varanasi was named the Best Ganga Town among urban local bodies with a population exceeding one lakh in the Swachh Survekshan awards administered by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. This recognition highlights effective urban cleanliness practices, improved waste management systems, public sanitation drives, and sustained efforts to maintain the cleanliness of river ghats.

4. (D) Lucknow and Hardoi
Uttar Pradesh's first PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel park is being developed across contiguous land spanning Lucknow and Hardoi districts. This integrated textile park aims to streamline the entire textile value chain from spinning and weaving to processing and garment manufacturing, generating substantial employment while fostering modern industrial infrastructure.

5. (B) Varanasi
Varanasi was chosen for India's first urban ropeway project designed for mass public transportation. The aerial ropeway system connects the Varanasi Cantonment railway station to Godowlia Chowk. It aims to ease severe traffic congestion in densely populated heritage zones, offering an efficient, eco-friendly, and modern alternative mode of transit for residents and pilgrims.

6. (C) Upper Ganga River (Brajghat to Narora)
The Upper Ganga River stretch from Brajghat to Narora was designated as Uttar Pradesh's first Ramsar site of International Importance in 2005. The wetland area provides crucial habitats for endangered aquatic species, including the Ganges river dolphin, gharials, and numerous migratory bird species, supporting essential ecological biodiversity along the river basin.

7. (D) Lucknow
The manufacturing unit for BrahMos supersonic cruise missiles is being established at Lucknow under the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor. This modern facility focuses on high-tech defense production, assembling advanced missile systems to enhance national defense capabilities while creating high-skilled employment opportunities and strengthening defense technology infrastructure in the state capital area.

8. (B) Only I, II and III
The Ganga Expressway connects Meerut to Prayagraj, traversing twelve districts across Uttar Pradesh, and is designed as a six-lane expressway expandable to eight lanes. However, the planned emergency landing airstrip for Indian Air Force aircraft is situated in Shahjahanpur district along its main alignment, rather than in Sultanpur district as stated.

9. (B) Prayagraj
National Waterway 1 spans the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system over a total distance of 1,620 kilometers, extending from Haldia in West Bengal to Prayagraj in Uttar Pradesh. Developed by the Inland Waterways Authority of India, it serves as a primary national inland water transport corridor facilitating continuous freight movement and cargo navigation.

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31. (B) Gorakhpur
The Union Cabinet sanctioned the setup of a new All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Gorakhpur, in addition to the existing institute at Rae Bareli. The medical center provides tertiary healthcare facilities, advanced diagnostic services, super-specialty medical treatment, and quality medical education to citizens across eastern Uttar Pradesh.

32. (D) Meerut
Meerut in Uttar Pradesh serves as the host city for the off-campus center of the Laxmi Bai National Institute of Physical Education and the newly established Major Dhyan Chand Sports University. The region possesses a rich sports heritage and active sports goods manufacturing sector, supporting comprehensive athletic training and education.

33. (A) Lucknow
The National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources is located in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Operating under the ICAR network, it conducts research on the collection, cataloging, characterization, and conservation of fish genetic resources across India, maintaining live gene banks to preserve valuable aquatic biodiversity and support sustainable national aquaculture practices.

34. (C) Mughalsarai
Deendayal Upadhyaya Junction was formerly known as Mughalsarai Junction. Located in Chandauli district, it functions as one of the largest railway marshaling yards in Asia and serves as a major railway division under the East Central Railway zone. It was officially renamed in honor of nationalist thinker Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya.

35. (C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
Uttar Pradesh is the top sugarcane producing state in India, accounting for a vast portion of national cultivation and yield. However, the ICAR-Sugarcane Breeding Institute is headquartered in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, while the institute in Lucknow is the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research. Thus, the reasoning provided is factually incorrect.

36. (D) Mainpuri
Mainpuri district in Uttar Pradesh is renowned for its GI-tagged Tarkashi craft, an intricate art of inlaying fine brass or copper wire into hard wooden surfaces. Used extensively on wooden boxes, furniture, and decorative items, this traditional handicraft reflects exceptional craftsmanship passed down through generations of local artisans.

37. (B) Lucknow
The Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture is located in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Operating under ICAR, it carries out multidisciplinary research on subtropical fruits such as mango, guava, and papaya. Its work focuses on crop improvement, post-harvest management, pest control, and processing techniques to benefit fruit growers across the region.

38. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Shahjahanpur Handicrafts originate from Shahjahanpur district, Amroha Dholak belongs to Amroha district, Mahoba Gaura Stone Craft comes from Mahoba, and Baghpat Home Furnishings originate from Baghpat district. Each unique handicraft item has received a Geographical Indication tag recognizing its authentic origin and traditional craftsmanship within its respective district.

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39. (D) Varanasi
Varanasi was recognized as a City of Music by UNESCO under its Creative Cities Network. The city boasts a rich Indian classical music heritage, housing renowned traditions of Hindustani classical music, vocal forms like Thumri, and iconic instrumentalists. This status celebrates its enduring contribution to living cultural traditions and musical arts.

40. (B) 77.7% Rural : 22.3% Urban
According to the Census of India 2011, the rural-urban population ratio in Uttar Pradesh stands at approximately 77.7% rural and 22.3% urban. Out of the state's total population of nearly twenty crore, the vast majority resides in rural areas, making rural development and agricultural connectivity vital focus areas.

41. (B) Moti Jheel
The priority section of the Kanpur Metro Rail Project connects IIT Kanpur to Moti Jheel. Flagged off by the Prime Minister, this initial nine-kilometer operational stretch features nine elevated stations designed to provide comfortable, safe, and fast urban rapid transit,

significantly relieving heavy traffic bottlenecks along major city corridors.

42. (B) Saryu Canal Headworks
The Saryu Canal Headworks barrage system on the Ghaghara basin was dedicated to the nation as part of the landmark Saryu Nahar National Project. The multi-river interlinking canal system addresses regional water needs, providing assured surface irrigation to vast agricultural fields across nine districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh.

43. (C) 16 digits
Under the Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme, Uttar Pradesh initiated issuing a 16-digit Unique Land Parcel Identification Number, commonly called ULPIN or Bhu-Aadhaar. This unique alphanumeric code precisely identifies every rural land holding, preventing land fraud, reducing boundary disputes, and ensuring transparent digital land record management state-wide.

44. (B) Only II and III
The Bundelkhand Expressway originates in Chitrakoot district and terminates by merging into the Agra-Lucknow Expressway in Etawah district, not the Yamuna Expressway. It covers approximately 296 kilometers across seven districts: Chitrakoot, Banda, Mahoba, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Auraiya, and Etawah, driving regional economic transformation across the drought-prone area.

45. (D) Izatnagar, Bareilly
The Indian Veterinary Research Institute was established in 1889 and is located at Izatnagar in Bareilly district, Uttar Pradesh. As a premier national research university in animal science and veterinary medicine, it conducts advanced research in livestock health, disease diagnosis, vaccine development, and animal nutrition to support national livestock productivity.

46. (B) 10
Under the Central Government's Smart Cities Mission, ten cities from Uttar Pradesh were selected for development: Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Agra, Prayagraj, Aligarh, Jhansi, Moradabad, Bareilly, and Saharanpur. The program focuses on upgrading civic infrastructure, sustainable urban mobility, efficient waste management, digital governance, and enhancing quality of life for residents.

47. (B) Varanasi Junction
India's first Vande Bharat Express train, flagged off in February 2019, operated between New Delhi and Varanasi Junction. Developed indigenously under the Make in India initiative as Train 18, this semi-high-speed self-propelled train drastically reduced travel time between the national capital and the major cultural heritage center of Varanasi.

48. (D) Jhansi
The Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute is located in Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh. Established under ICAR, the institute conducts research on grassland management, forage crop breeding, livestock feed development, and silvipastoral systems. Its work addresses critical fodder shortages, promoting sustainable animal husbandry and rural livelihoods in semiarid regions.

49. (A) Makhdoom
The Central Institute for Research on Goats is situated at Makhdoom near Farah in Mathura district, Uttar Pradesh. Operating under ICAR, it conducts specialized research on goat genetics, breeding, reproduction, nutrition, and health management. The institute aims to boost goat productivity and support smallholder farmers dependent on goat rearing.

50. (C) Rihand Dam
Uttar Pradesh's first floating solar power plant was installed on the reservoir of Rihand Dam, also known as Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar, in Sonbhadra district. Mounting solar panels on water bodies minimizes land usage, reduces water evaporation, and generates clean renewable energy, contributing to sustainable power generation capacity in the state.

51. (A) Prayagraj
The Operation Control Centre for the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor of DFCCIL is situated at Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh. Serving as the command center for the entire eastern freight corridor, this high-tech facility utilizes automated train dispatching and advanced signaling to manage heavy freight train movements efficiently across multiple states.

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52. (D) I, II, III and IV
The Purvanchal Expressway originates from Chaudhari Sarai in Lucknow district and terminates at Hydaria in Ghazipur district, traversing nine districts. It features a 3.2 kilometer long emergency landing airstrip in Sultanpur district, designed to handle emergency operations and landings for Indian Air Force fighter aircraft during strategic contingencies.

53. (B) Katarniaghat Sanctuary
Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary, established in 1977 in Bahraich district, provides a vital ecological corridor contiguous with Dudhwa National Park. Located in the Terai region, it features diverse habitats, including dense teak forests and wetlands, housing critically endangered aquatic and terrestrial species such as gharials, tigers, and swamp deer.

54. (C) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
The PM Vishwakarma Scheme is implemented by the Union Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The initiative provides end-to-end support to traditional artisans and craftspeople, offering subsidized credit, skill training, modern toolkits, digital transaction incentives, and direct market link integration to help preserve indigenous arts and boost self-employment.

55. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Varanasi is directly connected to Haldia through National Waterway 1 on the River Ganga. The construction of a multi-modal logistics terminal at Ramnagar in Varanasi under the Jal Marg Vikas Project facilitates seamless cargo handling and river navigation, directly supporting trade operations and establishing the connection between both points.

56. (A) Nizamabad
Nizamabad in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh is famous for its distinct GI-tagged Black Pottery craft. Artisans craft unique black earthenware featuring etched floral geometric designs inlaid with a silver-colored zinc and mercury alloy, creating an appealing contrast that makes this traditional craft globally recognized and commercially valued.

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57. (B) Rae Bareli
The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research in Uttar Pradesh is located at Rae Bareli. Functioning as an autonomous institute under the Department of Pharmaceuticals, it offers advanced post-graduate education and conducts cutting-edge research in pharmaceutical sciences, drug design, process chemistry, and strategic healthcare technology development.

58. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
India's first Night Safari Project is located at Kukrail in Lucknow. Major Dhyan Chand Sports University is being established in Meerut. The Indian Institute of Carpet Technology operates from Bhadohi, known for its hand-knotted carpet industry. A Regional Forensic Science Laboratory is situated in Gorakhpur district to strengthen crime investigation.

59. (A) Unnao
The Trans-Ganga City project is being developed by UPSIDA in Unnao district, strategically positioned between Kanpur and Lucknow. Envisioned as a modern industrial and residential township, it incorporates smart infrastructure, eco-friendly industrial clusters, auto parts manufacturing, housing projects, and commercial hubs to boost regional economic growth along the corridor.

60. (A) Lucknow → Barabanki → Amethi → Sultanpur → Azamgarh → Ghazipur
Moving west to east, the Purvanchal Expressway begins in Lucknow district, passes through Barabanki, traverses Amethi and Sultanpur districts, continues through Azamgarh, and reaches its eastern terminus in Ghazipur district. This alignment establishes a high-speed transit corridor connecting the state capital directly with the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh.

61. (D) Prayagraj and Naimisharanya
Under the Swadesh Darshan 2.0 scheme launched by the Ministry of Tourism, Prayagraj and Naimisharanya were selected from Uttar Pradesh for comprehensive sustainable destination development. The scheme aims to enhance tourist facilities, improve cultural site infrastructure, promote eco-tourism, and preserve local heritage while fostering local economic development through tourism.

CHAPTER 29
International Current Events

1. Which city in Uttar Pradesh hosted the G20 Digital Economy Working Group meeting in February 2023?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Agra
(C) Greater Noida
(D) Lucknow

2. Under a bilateral cultural initiative, Uttar Pradesh's city of Varanasi has a Sister City partnership agreement with which Japanese city?
(A) Osaka
(B) Hiroshima
(C) Kyoto
(D) Nara

3. Which of the following international airports in Uttar Pradesh was designated an international airport in 2021 specifically to enhance Buddhist circuit air connectivity with ASEAN nations?
(A) Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, Varanasi
(B) Kushinagar International Airport
(C) Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport, Lucknow
(D) Noida International Airport, Jewar

4. The Indo-Russian joint venture company Indo-Russian Rifles Private Limited (IRRPL) produces AK-203 assault rifles at which location in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Naini, Prayagraj district
(B) Chakeri, Kanpur district
(C) Babina, Jhansi district
(D) Korwa, Amethi district

5. Match List I with List II:
List I: G20 Meeting Venue in UP
P. Lucknow
Q. Varanasi
R. Agra
S. Greater Noida
List II: Theme / Working Group
1. Digital Economy Working Group
2. Culture and Development Working Group
3. Empower and Leadership Forum
4. Tech and Business Forum
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

6. The Uttar Pradesh Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project, aimed at sustainable tourism development across heritage nodes, is financially assisted by which international organisation?
(A) Asian Development Bank
(B) New Development Bank
(C) World Bank
(D) International Monetary Fund

7. Which of the following statements regarding Uttar Pradesh's international border with Nepal is incorrect?
(A) Gorakhpur is one of the seven districts that share a direct land border with Nepal.
(B) Uttar Pradesh shares an international boundary of approximately 570 km with Nepal.
(C) Exactly seven districts of Uttar Pradesh touch the border with Nepal.
(D) Pilibhit and Lakhimpur Kheri share direct boundaries with Nepal.

8. Consider the following statements regarding UNESCO designated sites and heritage in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Agra Fort and Taj Mahal were both inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 1983.
II. Fatehpur Sikri was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1986.
III. Varanasi was included in the UNESCO Creative Cities Network under the category of City of Music in 2015.
IV. Kumbh Mela was inscribed on the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2017.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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ODOP products are showcased on the GeM portal to promote market access. Under the scheme, Chikankari and Zardozi crafts are officially assigned to Lucknow district, while terracotta craft is assigned to Gorakhpur district, successfully supporting regional artisanal ecosystems.

73. (B) Lucknow
The CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute is located in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. As a premier plant science research institute, it focuses on taxonomy, conservation, plant biotechnology, floriculture, and herbal drug standardization. It maintains extensive botanical gardens and germplasm collections to support sustainable plant resource management and strategic agricultural conservation.

74. (B) Dhasan River
The Arjun Sahayak Canal Project in Uttar Pradesh is constructed on the Dhasan River, a major tributary of the Betwa River. Designed to supply irrigation water to drought-affected agricultural lands in Bundelkhand, the project benefits over 1.5 lakh farmers in Mahoba, Banda, and Hamirpur districts by expanding local canal networks.

75. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Uttar Pradesh was recognized as a Leader state in the States' Startup Ranking by DPIIT. This performance was driven by implementing the UP Startup Policy, which explicitly focuses on setting up incubators and centers of excellence in tier-2 and tier-3 cities, making the reasoning a direct explanation of the status achieved.

76. (C) Varanasi Cantt
Varanasi Cantt railway station was awarded the prestigious Eat Right Station certification with a 5-star rating by FSSAI. The certification recognizes railway stations that consistently benchmark safe, hygienic, and nutritious food handling, preparation, and serving practices for passengers, ensuring adherence to high food safety standards on railway premises.

77. (D) Purvanchal
During the UP Global Investors Summit held in Lucknow, the Purvanchal region secured the second highest proportion of industrial investment proposals in the state, immediately following the Western UP region. Strategic infrastructure additions like expressways and improved power connectivity helped attract heavy investments across manufacturing, energy, and agri-business sectors.

78. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Apparel Park is established at Tronica City in Ghaziabad and Gautam Buddha Nagar. Toy Park is situated along the Yamuna Expressway zone. Leather Park is developed in Unnao and Kanpur regions. Plastic City is set up at Dibiyapur in Auraiya district to strengthen industrial manufacturing and raw material processing.

79. (B) Kushinagar International Airport
Kushinagar International Airport became Uttar Pradesh's third operational international airport after Lucknow and Varanasi upon receiving its international customs clearance status. Situated near an important Buddhist pilgrimage site, the airport facilitates direct international flights, boosting spiritual tourism, international passenger arrivals, and economic growth across eastern Uttar Pradesh.

80. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
Dudhwa Tiger Reserve was established first in 1987, followed by Amangarh Tiger Reserve notified as a Corbett buffer in 2012. Pilibhit Tiger Reserve was declared in 2014, and Ranipur Tiger Reserve in Chitrakoot was notified in 2022. This chronological sequence accurately traces the expansion of tiger conservation areas in Uttar Pradesh.

81. (A) Anpara Thermal Power Station
Anpara Thermal Power Station, situated in Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh, was expanded with a 660 MW super-critical power generation unit constructed by BHEL. The addition of energy-efficient super-critical technology increased power generation efficiency while reducing fuel consumption and greenhouse emissions to meet growing electricity demands across the state.

82. (D) I, II and III
The Ken-Betwa Link Project is the pioneer project under the National Perspective Plan for interlinking rivers. It transfers surplus water from the Ken river basin to the water-deficit Betwa basin. This inter-basin transfer provides

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(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

18. Which international motorsport event was held for the first time in India at the Buddh International Circuit in Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh in September 2023?
(A) Formula E Grand Prix
(B) World Rally Championship
(C) MotoGP Bharat
(D) Superbike World Championship

19. The Uttar Pradesh government announced the initiative to establish India's first Artificial Intelligence (AI) City in which district?
(A) Gautam Buddha Nagar
(B) Lucknow
(C) Kanpur Nagar
(D) Varanasi

20. Which one of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh does not share a land boundary with Nepal?
(A) Shravasti
(B) Balrampur
(C) Siddharthnagar
(D) Basti

21. Which Nobel Laureate in Physics delivered guest lectures and maintained an academic association with Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) C.V. Raman
(B) Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar
(C) Venkatraman Ramakrishnan
(D) Har Gobind Khorana

22. Consider the following statements regarding major export hubs in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Bhadohi is globally recognized as the 'Carpet City' for its hand-knotted carpet exports.
II. Moradabad is known as 'Peetal Nagari' for its large-scale export of brass handicrafts.
III. Firozabad is world-renowned for its glass items and glass bangle industry.
IV. Kannauj is internationally famous for manufacturing natural perfume (Attar).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

23. During public health drives including polio eradication, which international health organization commended Uttar Pradesh's house-to-house active surveillance model?
(A) World Health Organization
(B) UNICEF
(C) MSF (Doctors Without Borders)
(D) Red Cross International

24. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: During Operation Ganga in 2022 to evacuate stranded Indian citizens from Ukraine, Uttar Pradesh set up a 24x7 special control room at UP Bhavan in New Delhi.
Statement II: The state control room was established to coordinate the safe transport and reception of returnee students belonging to Uttar Pradesh.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

25. Match List I with List II:
List I: Development Project in UP
P. Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project
Q. Agra Metro Project
R. Power Sector Distribution Improvement
S. AK-203 Assault Rifle Manufacturing
List II: Funding / Partner Organization
1. World Bank
2. European Investment Bank (EIB)
3. Asian Development Bank (ADB)
4. Russia (Joint Venture)
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

26. Annu Rani, who won the Gold Medal in Javelin Throw at the 19th Asian Games held in Hangzhou, China, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Muzaffarnagar
(B) Baghpat
(C) Meerut
(D) Bulandshahr

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93. (D) Varanasi
Varanasi was awarded the 1st rank in the Swachh Vayu Survekshan under the National Clean Air Programme for cities with a population exceeding 10 lakh. The recognition was granted for implementing effective urban air pollution control measures, expanding electric public transport, controlling dust emissions, and increasing green cover.

94. (C) Kanpur Nagar
The National Sugar Institute is located in Kanpur Nagar, Uttar Pradesh. Functioning under the Department of Food and Public Distribution, it is a premier technical institute providing specialized higher education, research, and technical consultancy services in sugar technology, sugarcane processing, ethanol production, and sugar engineering to sugar factories nationwide.

95. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Pilibhit Tiger Reserve received the prestigious international TX2 Award for doubling its wild tiger population within four years, far ahead of the target ten-year timeline. Efficient habitat management, anti-poaching patrols, and prey base protection directly enabled this rapid population recovery, making the reasoning a complete and accurate explanation.

96. (D) Kabrai Dam
The Kabrai Dam project, situated in Mahoba district of Uttar Pradesh, was inaugurated under the national irrigation portfolio to resolve regional water scarcity. The dam and canal network supply surface water to irrigate over 14,000 hectares of farmland, boosting regional agricultural output and long-term drought resilience across Bundelkhand.

97. (B) Rs. 25,000
Under the enhanced guidelines of the Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh increased the total financial assistance to twenty-five thousand rupees per eligible girl child. Disbursed in six milestone phases from birth to college admission, the scheme promotes female education, health, and social welfare.

98. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Under the UP Defence Industrial Corridor, Lucknow hosts the BrahMos cruise missile manufacturing facility. Jhansi hosts the Bharat Dynamics Limited propulsion plant. Kanpur develops a cluster for small arms and personal protective equipment, while Aligarh focuses on hardware manufacturing and precision engineering components for various strategic defense applications.

99. (A) Chambal Sanctuary
The National Chambal Sanctuary, extending across Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan along the Chambal river, is a major riverine sanctuary dedicated to protecting wildlife. It serves as a vital refuge for the critically endangered Gharial, marsh crocodiles, and Ganges river dolphins, supporting crucial breeding habitats for endangered aquatic fauna.

100. (C) 594.0 km
The Ganga Expressway in Uttar Pradesh is designed to span a total length of approximately 594 kilometers. Connecting Bijauli village in Meerut district to Judapur Dando village in Prayagraj district, this six-lane access-controlled expressway forms one of India's longest expressway projects, drastically reducing travel time across the state.

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(A) Malaria and associated vector-borne fevers
(B) Dengue fever and related viral infections
(C) Chikungunya and mosquito-borne fevers
(D) Japanese Encephalitis and AES

37. Which of the following statements about Noida International Airport at Jewar is incorrect?
(A) It is administratively situated within Bulandshahr district.
(B) It is being developed through a Public-Private Partnership model with Zurich Airport International AG.
(C) It is designed to operate as a multi-runway international transit hub for North India.
(D) It aims to boost international air cargo and passenger traffic.

38. Parul Chaudhary, who won the Gold Medal in the Women's 5000 metres at the 19th Asian Games, hails from which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Mathura
(C) Meerut
(D) Saharanpur

39. The Queen Heo Hwang-ok (Princess Suriratna) Memorial Park, symbolizing ancient cultural bonds between India and South Korea, is situated on the banks of which river in Ayodhya?
(A) Saryu
(B) Ganga
(C) Yamuna
(D) Rapti

40. Match List I with List II:
List I: Foreign Dignitary / Leader
P. Shinzo Abe (PM of Japan)
Q. Emmanuel Macron (President of France)
R. G20 Foreign Delegates
S. First Lady of South Korea (Kim Jung-sook)
List II: Place Visited in UP
1. Varanasi (Ganga Aarti with PM Modi)
2. Mirzapur (Solar Plant) and Varanasi
3. Sarnath Museum and Archaeological Site
4. Ayodhya (Queen Heo Memorial Park)
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

41. The National Institute of Biologicals (NIB), which plays a key role in quality assessment of biological products and vaccines imported and exported internationally, is situated in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Noida
(C) Kanpur
(D) Varanasi

42. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Under the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), a Multi-Modal Logistics Hub (MMLH) is being established at Dadri in Uttar Pradesh.
Statement II: The project aims to integrate global supply chains with inland container depots and dedicated freight corridors.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

43. The headworks of the Banbasa barrage on the Sharda River, from which the Sharda Canal system serving major parts of Uttar Pradesh originates, is located near the border of UP and which country?
(A) Bhutan
(B) Bangladesh
(C) China
(D) Nepal

44. Which one of the following historical monuments in Uttar Pradesh is not inscribed as an individual UNESCO World Heritage Site?
(A) Bara Imambara
(B) Taj Mahal monument
(C) Agra Fort complex
(D) Fatehpur Sikri

45. Consider the following statements regarding foreign direct investment (FDI) promotion in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Uttar Pradesh introduced a Fortune Global 500 & Fortune India 500 Investment Promotion Policy to attract multinational corporations.
II. Major international technology and manufacturing units are concentrated in Gautam Buddha Nagar district.

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(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

9. The South Asia Regional Centre of the International Rice Research Institute (ISARC), an international agricultural research organisation, is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Meerut

10. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show (UPITS) was organized at the India Expo Centre and Mart in Greater Noida to promote state exports.
Statement II: The event was specifically designed to showcase products under Uttar Pradesh's One District One Product (ODOP) scheme to international buyers.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

11. Which Swiss international company won the concession contract to build and operate the Noida International Airport at Jewar in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Fraport AG
(B) ADP Group
(C) Changi Airport Group
(D) Zurich Airport International AG

12. Consider the following statements regarding Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) on the Uttar Pradesh-Nepal border:
I. Rupaidiha Integrated Check Post is located in the Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh.
II. Sonauli Integrated Check Post is situated in the Maharajganj district of Uttar Pradesh.
III. Both ICPs facilitate bilateral trade and movement of people between India and Nepal.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

13. Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh signed a cultural agreement establishing historical sister-city ties with Gimhae city of which foreign country?
(A) Japan
(B) South Korea
(C) Vietnam
(D) Thailand

14. In 2018, the 75 MW solar power plant at Dadri Kalan in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh was jointly inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the President of which nation?
(A) Germany
(B) France
(C) Russia
(D) United States

15. Which of the following pairs of GI-tagged export items from Uttar Pradesh and their originating district is incorrectly matched?
(A) Wooden Toys – Firozabad
(B) Chikan Craft – Lucknow
(C) Brassware – Moradabad
(D) Black Pottery – Nizamabad (Azamgarh)

16. The 15th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, which brought together foreign delegates of the Indian diaspora from across the world, was held in which city of Uttar Pradesh in January 2019?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Lucknow
(C) Varanasi
(D) Agra

17. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh is developing a Defense Industrial Corridor across six identified nodes to attract domestic and foreign defense manufacturers.
Reason (R): Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Aligarh, Jhansi, and Chitrakoot have been designated as the six nodes of this corridor.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

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drinking water and irrigation across the drought-prone Bundelkhand region spanning districts in both UP and MP.

83. (A) Modipuram
The ICAR-Indian Institute of Farming Systems Research is located at Modipuram in Meerut district, Uttar Pradesh. The institute focuses on developing integrated farming system models for small and marginal farmers, combining crop production, horticulture, livestock, and aquaculture to maximize overall farm productivity, resource use efficiency, and long-term agricultural sustainability.

84. (D) Siddharthnagar
Siddharthnagar district in Uttar Pradesh was honored with the Prime Minister's Award for Excellence in Public Administration for its outstanding implementation of the ODOP scheme. The district successfully promoted Kalanamak rice, strengthening local supply chains, improving processing infrastructure, enhancing brand recognition, and directly boosting local farmers' household incomes.

85. (B) Siddharthnagar
Kalanamak Rice, a unique black-husked aromatic rice variety, is primarily cultivated in Siddharthnagar and adjoining districts in the Terai belt of Uttar Pradesh. Promoted under the One District One Product scheme and granted GI status, it is prized for its distinct aroma, high nutritional value, iron content, and culinary tradition.

86. (C) Noida Metro
The Noida Metro Aqua Line network, operated by Noida Metro Rail Corporation, represents the longest single operational metro network in Uttar Pradesh. Spanning nearly thirty kilometers between Noida and Greater Noida, it provides seamless, efficient urban rapid transit across major residential, commercial, educational, and industrial hubs in the region.

87. (D) Lucknow
The CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants is situated in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. The institute carries out multidisciplinary research on high-value medicinal and aromatic plants. It has developed high-yielding varieties of mint, lemongrass, and vetiver, revolutionizing essential oil production and driving commercial menthol mint farming in Northern India.

88. (A) Uttar Pradesh
Uttar Pradesh led the nation in issuing the highest number of Gharoni ownership certificates under the Central Government's SVAMITVA scheme. Utilizing drone surveys to map rural inhabited areas, the initiative provides village property owners with official digital land title records, enabling access to financial loans, reducing property disputes, and empowering rural communities.

89. (B) Noida
The V.V. Giri National Labour Institute is located in Noida, Uttar Pradesh. Operating as an autonomous body under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, it is a premier national institute dedicated to research, training, education, and publication regarding labor policy, industrial relations, social security, informal sector employment, and labor economics.

90. (B) Varanasi
The Prime Minister inaugurated the statutory head office building of the Inland Waterways Authority of India and multi-modal terminal connectivity at Varanasi. Situated at Ramnagar along National Waterway 1, this facility enhances river transport infrastructure, connecting freight movement along the River Ganga with national railway and highway transport networks.

91. (A) Prayagraj
Harish-Chandra Research Institute is located in Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh. Funded by the Department of Atomic Energy, it is a premier national research center dedicated to higher mathematics and theoretical physics, conducting cutting-edge research in algebra, number theory, string theory, quantum information, and high energy particle physics.

92. (D) I, II, III and IV
Major Dhyan Chand Sports University is Uttar Pradesh's first dedicated sports university, situated at Salawa village in Sardhana, Meerut district. Named after hockey icon Major Dhyan Chand, the university features modern sporting infrastructure, advanced training equipment, and specialized academic programs to nurture elite athletic talent across various sports disciplines.

NODIA

27. Which Central Public Sector Enterprise, in partnership with international technology providers, set up a major Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) plant in Barsana, Mathura district?
(A) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)
(B) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)
(C) GAIL (India) Limited
(D) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)

28. Consider the following statements regarding international Buddhist pilgrimage tourism in Uttar Pradesh:
I. Sarnath, Sravasti, and Kushinagar are major sites of the Buddhist Circuit in Uttar Pradesh.
II. Piprahwa in Siddharthnagar district is identified by archaeologists with ancient Kapilavastu.
III. Flights connecting Kushinagar directly to Southeast Asian countries target pilgrims from Thailand, Vietnam, and Japan.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

29. Yotta D1, North India's first hyperscale data centre built with foreign direct investment and global standards, was inaugurated in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Greater Noida
(C) Kanpur
(D) Prayagraj

30. Which of the following pairs of international export products and their primary origin city in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched?
(A) Sports goods and items – Varanasi
(B) Leather goods – Kanpur
(C) Chikankari textile craft – Moradabad
(D) Brassware and metalware – Aligarh

31. Nobel Peace Prize laureate Kailash Satyarthi's international campaign against child labor, 'Bachpan Bachao Andolan', conducted rehabilitation work in the carpet industry belt of which Uttar Pradesh districts?
(A) Bhadohi and Mirzapur
(B) Ghaziabad and Gautam Buddha Nagar
(C) Jhansi and Lalitpur
(D) Bareilly and Rampur

32. Arrange the following cities of Uttar Pradesh in the correct chronological order in which they hosted official G20 working group / engagement meetings in 2023:
1. Agra
2. Lucknow
3. Varanasi
Select the correct sequence from the options below:
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 1, 3, 2

33. At international water forums, Uttar Pradesh's rejuvenation of which river basin under Namami Gange was presented as a major river restoration initiative?
(A) Yamuna River
(B) Gomti River
(C) Saryu River
(D) Ganga River

34. The Green Energy Corridor phase-II initiative, supported by international climate funding, in Uttar Pradesh primarily focuses on evacuation of renewable energy from which region?
(A) Rohilkhand
(B) Purvanchal
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Doab

35. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Uttar Pradesh promulgated the Green Hydrogen Policy 2024 to promote clean energy production in line with global COP28 climate goals.
Reason (R): The policy aims to reduce dependence on fossil fuels in heavy industries such as fertilizer and chemical production in the state.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

36. The "Dastak Campaign" launched by the Uttar Pradesh government in collaboration with WHO and UNICEF was directed against which vector-borne health issue?

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62. (C) Varanasi
The National Seed Research and Training Centre is located in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. Operating under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the center functions as a apex body for seed quality testing, training seed analysts, maintaining seed testing standards, and promoting research to ensure supply of quality seeds nationwide.

63. (B) Budaun
Under the Gobardhan scheme, a large-scale Compressed Bio-Gas plant was inaugurated in Budaun district, Uttar Pradesh. The facility utilizes crop residue, cattle dung, and organic waste to produce clean bio-gas and organic manure, helping reduce stubble burning, boosting rural income, and advancing sustainable clean energy generation in the region.

64. (D) I, II and III
The Saryu Nahar National Project was inaugurated in Balrampur in December 2021. It interlinks five major rivers—Ghaghara, Saryu, Rapti, Banganga, and Rohini—to maximize water resource utilization. The project supplies assured irrigation water to over 29 lakh farmers across nine districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh, improving agricultural productivity.

65. (A) Hindon
The Nirmal Hindon Abhiyan was launched to rejuvenate the polluted Hindon River basin in western Uttar Pradesh following environmental directives. The campaign focuses on preventing untreated industrial effluents and municipal sewage from entering the river, restoring natural water channels, promoting afforestation along riverbanks, and encouraging active community participation in river conservation.

66. (C) Reducing enteric methane emission in livestock
Harit Dhara is an anti-methanogenic feed supplement developed by ICAR-IVRI in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh. Made from tannin-rich plant sources, it inhibits specific rumen microbes responsible for methane production. When fed to cattle and sheep, it reduces enteric methane emissions by up to twenty percent while simultaneously improving nutrient utilization efficiency.

67. (A) Moradabad
Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh is known worldwide as the Brass City or Pital Nagari. Famous for its intricate metalware and brass handicrafts industry, the district exports finely crafted brass utensils, decorative items, and artware globally, generating significant export revenue and providing employment to vast communities of skilled local artisans.

68. (D) Destitute Widows
The Laxmi Bai Social Security Pension Scheme in Uttar Pradesh provides monthly pension assistance to destitute widows living below the poverty line. The financial aid aims to ensure social security, dignity, and basic economic stability for vulnerable women who have lost their primary household breadwinners and lack alternative income sources.

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69. (B) Saharanpur
The Central Paper and Pulp Research Institute is located in Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh. Functioning as an autonomous national research institute under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, it conducts research on pulp and paper manufacturing technology, raw material conservation, energy efficiency, effluent treatment, and strategic eco-friendly paper production methods.

70. (C) Uttar Pradesh
Uttar Pradesh secured the First Award for Outstanding Performance under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban at the national Urban Housing Conclave. The state demonstrated exceptional speed, scale, and efficiency in constructing affordable urban houses, sanctioning loans, and distributing housing units to urban poor families across cities.

71. (D) Noida
The National Institute of Biologicals is located in Noida, Uttar Pradesh, operating as an autonomous institute under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. It serves as a premier quality control center for biological products, evaluating vaccines, blood products, diagnostics, and biopharmaceuticals to ensure high safety standards and medical efficacy.

72. (D) I, II, III and IV
Uttar Pradesh pioneered the district-level product strategy through the ODOP scheme.

III. Zurich Airport International AG is investing in airport development at Jewar.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

46. Meerut city in Uttar Pradesh is globally recognized for exporting which of the following products?
(A) Glassware and ceramics
(B) Sports goods
(C) Leather footwear
(D) Brass lamps and artware

47. The World Bank has provided loan assistance for road infrastructure improvement under which specific project in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) UP Core Road Network Project
(B) Golden Quadrilateral Highway Project
(C) Purvanchal Expressway Infrastructure Project
(D) Ganga Expressway Development Project

48. Which of the following pairs of foreign defense production collaboration and its designated node in the UP Defense Industrial Corridor is correctly matched?
(A) BrahMos Aerospace Unit – Jhansi
(B) Aircraft Maintenance Repair Hub – Chitrakoot
(C) AK-203 Rifle Unit – Amethi (Korwa)
(D) Artillery Shell Manufacturing – Aligarh

49. In which year was Varanasi included in the UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN) under the category of 'City of Music'?
(A) 2012
(B) 2015
(C) 2018
(D) 2021

50. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Sonauli in Maharajganj district of Uttar Pradesh is one of the primary land transit points between India and Nepal.
Reason (R): Sonauli facilitates bilateral trade, transit of international tourists, and cross-border transport between India and Nepal.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

51. Under India's global environmental initiative 'Mission LiFE' (Lifestyle for Environment), Uttar Pradesh implemented state-wide drives focusing primarily on which activity?
(A) Offshore wind energy technology development
(B) Tree plantation and plastic reduction
(C) Commercial nuclear power grid expansion
(D) Deep-sea oceanographic scientific research

52. Which multilateral financial institution approved co-financing for the construction of the Agra Metro Rail Project in Uttar Pradesh alongside the European Investment Bank?
(A) New Development Bank (NDB)
(B) Asian Development Bank (ADB)
(C) International Finance Corporation (IFC)
(D) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

NODIA

53. The unique black clay pottery of Nizamabad, which holds a Geographical Indication (GI) tag and is exported internationally, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Azamgarh
(B) Ghazipur
(C) Jaunpur
(D) Ballia

54. Consider the following statements regarding export products from Uttar Pradesh:
I. Aligarh is famous for lock manufacturing and hardware exports.
II. Khurja in Bulandshahr district is internationally known for its ceramic items.
III. Moradabad exports brass artware to North America, Europe, and Middle Eastern countries.
IV. Bhadohi exports hand-woven carpets to over 70 countries worldwide.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

55. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Uttar Pradesh (RSAC-UP) is located in Lucknow.

ANSWERS

1. (D) Lucknow
Lucknow hosted the first Digital Economy Working Group meeting of the G20 under India's presidency in February 2023. The event brought together international delegates to discuss digital public infrastructure, cybersecurity, and digital skilling initiatives. It showcased the administrative capabilities and technological progress of Uttar Pradesh on a prominent global platform.

2. (C) Kyoto
Varanasi and Kyoto signed a Sister City partnership agreement in August 2014 to strengthen bilateral cooperation in heritage conservation, urban modernization, art, and culture. The agreement facilitates technical collaboration between Japan and India to preserve ancient historical sites while modernizing urban infrastructure in Varanasi through sustainable practices and mutual cultural exchange programs.

3. (B) Kushinagar International Airport
Kushinagar International Airport was inaugurated in October 2021 to promote international Buddhist pilgrimage tourism across Uttar Pradesh. Situated near the sacred site of Lord Buddha's Mahaparinirvana, the airport directly links the region with key Asian nations like Thailand, Japan, and Vietnam, boosting trade, regional employment, and cultural connectivity across South and Southeast Asia.

4. (D) Korwa, Amethi district
Indo-Russian Rifles Private Limited operates its modern manufacturing facility at Korwa in Amethi district. Established as a joint venture between India and Russia, the plant manufactures over six hundred thousand 7.62x39mm caliber AK-203 assault rifles for the Indian Armed Forces, significantly enhancing domestic defense manufacturing capacity and indigenous military equipment self-reliance.

5. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
During India's G20 presidency in 2023, four cities in Uttar Pradesh hosted distinct international meetings. Lucknow held the Digital Economy Working Group, Varanasi hosted the Culture Working Group, Agra organized the Empower and Leadership Forum, and Greater Noida hosted the Tech and Business Forum, demonstrating the state's diverse capacity for international hosting.

6. (C) World Bank
The Uttar Pradesh Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project is financial supported by the World Bank. The initiative targets sustainable tourism infrastructure development across key cultural destinations, including the Agra and Braj heritage regions. It focuses on improving local living standards, boosting employment for local communities, and preserving tangible historical monuments across the state.

7. (A) Gorakhpur is one of the seven districts that share a direct land border with Nepal.
Uttar Pradesh shares an international land border of approximately 570 kilometres with Nepal across seven contiguous northern districts: Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, and Maharajganj. Gorakhpur does not share a direct border with Nepal, as Maharajganj lies entirely between Gorakhpur district and the international boundary line separating the two countries.

8. (D) I, II, III and IV
Agra Fort and Taj Mahal were inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites in 1983, followed by Fatehpur Sikri in 1986. Varanasi joined the UNESCO Creative Cities Network as a City of Music in 2015, while Kumbh Mela was added to the Intangible Cultural Heritage list in 2017, confirming all statements as correct.

9. (B) Varanasi
The IRRI South Asia Regional Centre is located in Varanasi within the campus of the National Seed Research and Training Centre. Established to accelerate agricultural innovation, the facility works on breeding stress-tolerant rice varieties, improving grain quality, and boosting crop yields to strengthen food security across South Asian nations in the region.

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65. Which of the following pairs of rivers originating in Nepal and entering Uttar Pradesh is incorrectly matched with its primary entry district into UP?
(A) Sharda (Mahakali) – Pilibhit district
(B) Ghaghara (Karnali) – Lakhimpur Kheri / Bahraich
(C) Rapti – Shravasti / Balrampur
(D) Yamuna – Maharajganj district

66. The BrahMos supersonic cruise missile manufacturing unit, established with technical collaboration with Russia, is located at which node of the UP Defense Industrial Corridor?
(A) Kanpur node
(B) Jhansi node
(C) Lucknow node
(D) Agra node

67. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Uttar Pradesh aims to contribute to India's COP26 target of achieving non-fossil energy capacity by 2030 through large-scale solar power generation.
Statement II: Ultra-mega solar park projects are being developed in Bundelkhand districts including Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur, and Chitrakoot.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

68. Arrange the following rivers that flow into Uttar Pradesh from Nepal from West to East:
1. Sharda
2. Ghaghara
3. Gandak
Select the correct order from the options below:
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 1, 3, 2

69. Which global technology corporation established a major software development campus at Sector 132 in Noida, Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Microsoft
(B) Apple
(C) Google
(D) Meta

70. Kumbh Mela held at Prayagraj was inscribed on UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in which year?
(A) 2014
(B) 2017
(C) 2019
(D) 2021

71. Consider the following statements regarding Uttar Pradesh's One District One Product (ODOP) scheme:
I. ODOP craft products were presented as official diplomatic gifts during G20 meetings held in UP.
II. ODOP items are exported to markets across North America, Europe, Asia, and the Middle East.
III. The initiative aims to promote traditional crafts while providing direct market access to artisans.
IV. Each of the 75 districts of Uttar Pradesh has a specific product designated under the scheme.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

72. During Operation Kaveri in 2023 to evacuate Indian citizens from Sudan, which state government set up special facilitation control cells at international arrival airports to assist returning residents?
(A) Bihar
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Uttar Pradesh

73. Banarasi Silk products, which hold a Geographical Indication (GI) tag and are exported globally, originate from which production cluster in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Varanasi
(C) Meerut
(D) Bareilly

74. Which of the following pairs of foreign-assisted development projects and its key focus region in Uttar Pradesh is correctly matched?
(A) Metro Rail Project (EIB) – Jhansi and

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Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, and Maharajganj. Basti is an inland district situated south of Siddharthnagar and does not share any direct boundary line with Nepal, making it non-adjacent to the international border region altogether.

21. (A) C.V. Raman
Nobel laureate Sir C.V. Raman maintained an active academic and advisory connection with Banaras Hindu University. He delivered guest lectures, interacted with physics faculty and researchers, and guided scientific development in the university's laboratories, contributing significantly to higher education and scientific research standards in Uttar Pradesh during the early twentieth century.

22. (D) I, II, III and IV
Bhadohi is world-famous for hand-knotted carpet exports, Moradabad is renowned for brass handicrafts as Peetal Nagari, Firozabad is globally celebrated for glass bangles and glassware, and Kannauj is famous for natural perfumery or Attar. All four statements correctly describe the premier export specializations of these traditional industrial centers in Uttar Pradesh.

23. (A) World Health Organization
The World Health Organization commended the house-to-house active surveillance and community engagement strategy implemented in Uttar Pradesh during public health campaigns. This methodical house-to-house tracking mechanism successfully eliminated wild poliovirus transmission across high-risk districts, establishing an effective operational template for global disease eradication and public health surveillance frameworks in developing countries.

24. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Operation Ganga was launched in 2022 by the Government of India to evacuate Indian nationals, primarily university students, stranded in Ukraine. Uttar Pradesh established a dedicated 24x7 control room at UP Bhavan in New Delhi to receive returning students, coordinate local transportation, provide temporary accommodation, and assist their journey back home.

25. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Development initiatives in Uttar Pradesh involve major international funding and partnership organizations. The Pro-Poor Tourism Project receives support from the World Bank, Agra Metro construction is financed by the European Investment Bank, power distribution reforms are supported by the Asian Development Bank, and AK-203 rifle production is a joint venture with Russia.

26. (C) Meerut
Annu Rani, a premier javelin thrower who secured the Gold Medal at the 19th Asian Games held in Hangzhou, China, hails from Bahadurpur village in Meerut district. She made history by becoming the first Indian woman track-and-field athlete to win a gold medal in javelin throw at the Asian Games.

27. (D) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)
Indian Oil Corporation Limited established a large-scale Compressed Bio-Gas plant at Barsana in Mathura district. Using organic cattle manure and crop residues, the facility utilizes advanced technology to produce eco-friendly bio-gas, supporting sustainable waste management, promoting green energy transitions, reducing carbon emissions, and providing organic fertilizer to local farmers in Uttar Pradesh.

28. (D) I, II and III
Sarnath, Sravasti, and Kushinagar are primary locations along the Buddhist Circuit. Archaeological excavations at Piprahwa in Siddharthnagar district link the site with ancient Kapilavastu. Direct international flights connecting Kushinagar International Airport with Asian countries aim to promote seamless spiritual pilgrimage tourism for foreign visitors from East and Southeast Asia region.

29. (B) Greater Noida
Yotta D1, North India's first hyperscale data centre, was inaugurated in Greater Noida. Built by Yotta Data Services with substantial foreign direct investment, the facility offers cloud infrastructure, high-capacity data storage, and advanced cybersecurity solutions, establishing Greater Noida as a major digital technology and data management hub in northern India.

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Nagar to facilitate foreign trade logistics.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

83. Kartik Kumar, who won the Silver Medal in the Men's 10,000m race at the 19th Asian Games in Hangzhou, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Muzaffarnagar
(B) Saharanpur
(C) Shamli
(D) Meerut

84. Which of the following districts of Uttar Pradesh is not a primary focus node under major Asian Development Bank (ADB) funded urban infrastructure projects?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Mathura
(C) Varanasi
(D) Mainpuri

85. Match List I with List II:
List I: Export Product from UP
P. Hand-knotted Carpets (Bhadohi)
Q. Brass Artware (Moradabad)
R. Leather Footwear (Kanpur / Agra)
S. Chikankari Garments (Lucknow)
List II: Major Overseas Destination
1. USA and European Union
2. Middle East and USA
3. European Union and UK
4. Gulf Cooperation Council countries
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

86. The World Bank assisted UP Core Road Network Development Project focuses on upgrading state highways to achieve which standard?
(A) Access-controlled eight-lane expressways exclusively
(B) Underground freight tunnels for heavy transport
(C) Climate-resilient state highway corridors
(D) High-speed urban monorail network corridors

87. The Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) developed an Integrated Check Post at Sonauli in Maharajganj district to strengthen land trade with which neighbouring nation?
(A) Nepal
(B) Bangladesh
(C) Bhutan
(D) China

88. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The G20 Culture Working Group meeting in Varanasi culminated in the adoption of the 'Kashi Culture Pathway' outcome document.
Statement II: The document emphasized protecting cultural heritage, supporting creative industries, and addressing illicit trafficking of cultural property.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

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89. Consider the following statements regarding Uttar Pradesh's bilateral linkages with Nepal:
I. Rivers including Ghaghara, Rapti, and Gandak flow into Uttar Pradesh from Nepal.
II. Uttar Pradesh shares a land boundary of about 570 km with Nepal.
III. Sonauli and Rupaidiha serve as primary land check posts along the border.
IV. Forest tracts in Dudhwa in UP and adjacent parks in Nepal form contiguous Terai habitats.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

90. The European Investment Bank (EIB) approved long-term loan financing of 650 million Euros for the development of metro rail infrastructure in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Prayagraj
(B) Varanasi
(C) Kanpur
(D) Gorakhpur

91. Nobel laureate Amartya Sen was associated as a visiting scholar and delivered lectures at which central university in Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Aligarh Muslim University (AMU)
(B) Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (BBAU)
(C) Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University
(D) Banaras Hindu University (BHU)

92. Which of the following statements about the Uttar Pradesh Defense Industrial Corridor is incorrect?
(A) The Jhansi node hosts a NASA space launch facility.
(B) It comprises six nodes distributed across Western UP, Central UP, and Bundelkhand.
(C) The Kanpur node focuses on military textiles and small arms components.
(D) The Amethi node manufactures AK-203 rifles under an Indo-Russian joint venture.

93. The Uttar Pradesh Global Investors Summit (UPGIS) 2023, aimed at attracting global industrial investments, was held at which location in Lucknow?
(A) Ekana Stadium
(B) Vrindavan Yojana Grounds
(C) Colvin Taluqdars' College Grounds
(D) Charbagh Railway Grounds

94. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Kushinagar International Airport was inaugurated to provide direct international air connectivity to tourists from Southeast Asian countries.
Reason (R): Kushinagar is the sacred site where Lord Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana, making it an international Buddhist pilgrimage centre.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

95. The sports goods manufacturing industry of Meerut in Uttar Pradesh imports specialized English Willow raw material primarily from which nation for cricket bat manufacturing?
(A) United Kingdom
(B) Australia
(C) New Zealand
(D) South Africa

96. Which major tourism circuit is covered under the World Bank funded Uttar Pradesh Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project?
(A) Bundelkhand Historic Fort and Heritage Circuit
(B) Rohilkhand Regional Cultural and Heritage Circuit
(C) Braj Circuit and Agra-Varanasi heritage nodes
(D) Awadh Nawabi Architecture and Cultural Circuit

97. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The UP International Trade Show (UPITS) serves as a platform connecting local MSME manufacturers with international buyers and trade delegations.
Statement II: GI-tagged products including Kannauj Perfume, Moradabad Brassware, and Gorakhpur Terracotta were promoted for international export at the event.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

98. Noida International Airport at Jewar is being executed by Yamuna International Airport Private Limited (YIAPL), which is a 100% subsidiary of which entity?
(A) Changi Airport International
(B) Fraport AG
(C) Zurich Airport International AG
(D) Vinci Airports

99. In addition to winning the Gold Medal in the 5000 metres event, Parul Chaudhary from Meerut won a Silver Medal in which track event at the 19th Asian Games?
(A) 1500m Race
(B) 3000m Steeplechase
(C) 10000m Race
(D) 800m Race

100. Bilateral rail transport connectivity initiatives between India and Nepal along the Uttar Pradesh

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border route pass through which major railway junction connecting Nautanwa near the border?
(A) Aligarh Junction
(B) Jhansi Junction
(C) Moradabad Junction
(D) Gorakhpur Junction

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Lalitpur urban regions
(B) Smart City Infrastructure (ADB) – Pilibhit and Lakhimpur districts
(C) Pro-Poor Tourism (World Bank) – Agra-Varanasi circuit
(D) Expressway Solar Lighting (NDB) – Ballia and Ghazipur districts

75. Delegates attending the G20 Culture Working Group meeting in Varanasi visited which nearby ancient Buddhist site where Lord Buddha gave his first sermon?
(A) Kaushambi
(B) Sravasti
(C) Sankissa
(D) Sarnath

76. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The establishment of the IRRI South Asia Regional Centre (ISARC) in Varanasi aims to enhance rice productivity and agricultural climate resilience in the region.
Reason (R): ISARC is the first regional centre of the International Rice Research Institute established outside its headquarters in the Philippines.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

77. Which city in Uttar Pradesh is internationally recognized for exporting finished leather products and footwear to European and American markets?
(A) Agra
(B) Kanpur
(C) Meerut
(D) Bareilly

78. Arrange the following heritage sites and cultural traditions of Uttar Pradesh in chronological order of their inscription on UNESCO lists:
1. Taj Mahal
2. Fatehpur Sikri
3. Varanasi UCCN City of Music
4. Kumbh Mela

Select the correct order from the options given below:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

79. Pilibhit Tiger Reserve in Uttar Pradesh received the international 'TX2 Award' in 2020 for achieving what milestone?
(A) Doubling its tiger population ahead of schedule
(B) Completely eliminating human-wildlife conflict
(C) Constructing the largest wetland reserve in the state
(D) Reintroducing the Great Indian One-Horned Rhinoceros

80. According to ancient historical traditions commemorated in South Korea, Princess Suriratna, who married King Suro of Gimhae in 48 AD, traveled to Korea from which ancient city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Varanasi
(B) Hastinapur
(C) Ayodhya
(D) Kannauj

81. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: During Operation Ajay launched in October 2023 to evacuate Indian citizens from Israel, Uttar Pradesh set up dedicated state facilitation support.
Statement II: The helpline coordinated transport and reception for returning students and workers belonging to Uttar Pradesh arriving at Delhi airport.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

82. Consider the following statements regarding export infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh:
I. The UP Export Promotion Policy 2020-25 targets doubling total state exports.
II. Export Promotion Industrial Parks (EPIP) have been operationalized in Greater Noida and Agra.
III. Inland Container Depots (ICDs) operate at Moradabad, Kanpur, and Gautam Buddha

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10. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show was held at the India Expo Centre and Mart in Greater Noida to expand global market access for local industries. The mega expo specifically highlighted items produced under the One District One Product scheme, connecting regional artisans, handloom weavers, and MSME manufacturers directly with international buyers.

11. (D) Zurich Airport International AG
Zurich Airport International AG secured the concession contract to design, build, and operate the greenfield Noida International Airport at Jewar. Operating through its fully owned subsidiary Yamuna International Airport Private Limited, the Swiss firm is developing the airport under a public-private partnership model to serve as a major global aviation hub.

12. (D) I, II and III
Integrated Check Posts serve as key land trade and transit gateways between India and Nepal. The Rupaidiha ICP is located in Bahraich district, while the Sonauli ICP is situated in Maharajganj district. Both check posts provide streamlined customs, immigration, and cargo handling facilities to enhance cross-border commerce and civilian movement.

13. (B) South Korea
Ayodhya maintains historical and cultural sister-city ties with Gimhae in South Korea. According to ancient Korean chronicles, Princess Suriratna from Ayodhya traveled to Korea in 48 AD and married King Suro, founding the Karak dynasty. A commemorative memorial park in Ayodhya honors this ancient diplomatic and genealogical link between the regions.

14. (B) France
The 75 MW solar power facility at Dadri Kalan in Mirzapur district was jointly inaugurated in March 2018 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and French President Emmanuel Macron. Constructed by French firm ENGIE, the project reflects bilateral cooperation under the International Solar Alliance to promote renewable energy expansion in Uttar Pradesh.

15. (A) Wooden Toys – Firozabad
Firozabad is internationally famous for its glass items, glass bangles, and glassware industry, earning it the epithet Glass City. Wooden toys hold a Geographical Indication tag associated primarily with Varanasi and Chitrakoot. Chikan craft in Lucknow, brassware in Moradabad, and black pottery in Nizamabad are all accurately matched with their respective districts.

16. (C) Varanasi
The 15th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas was celebrated in Varanasi in January 2019. The flagship convention provided a platform for international non-resident Indians and Persons of Indian Origin to engage with Indian leadership, explore economic investment opportunities, and celebrate Indian cultural heritage alongside the ongoing Kumbh Mela gatherings in nearby Prayagraj.

17. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Uttar Pradesh Defense Industrial Corridor is designed to reduce import dependence and boost domestic defense manufacturing. The project covers six strategically located nodes: Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Aligarh, Jhansi, and Chitrakoot. These nodes offer specialized land, logistics, and industrial infrastructure to support aerospace and defense equipment manufacturing by public and private firms.

18. (C) MotoGP Bharat
MotoGP Bharat, the inaugural Indian Grand Prix of the FIM World Championship Grand Prix motorcycle racing season, was hosted at the Buddh International Circuit in Greater Noida in September 2023. The event marked India's entry into top-tier international motorcycle racing, attracting global teams, drivers, media, and thousands of motorsport enthusiasts worldwide.

19. (B) Lucknow
Lucknow was selected by the Uttar Pradesh government to be developed as India's first Artificial Intelligence City. The project aims to establish an integrated ecosystem for advanced technology infrastructure, research institutes, tech incubators, and global IT companies, fostering innovation in machine learning, data analytics, and artificial intelligence software solutions state-wide.

20. (D) Basti
Seven districts of Uttar Pradesh share an international land boundary with Nepal: Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Shravasti,

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Statement II: RSAC-UP utilizes satellite remote sensing data for natural resource mapping, flood monitoring, and urban planning in the state.
Which of the following options is correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

56. Gulveer Singh, who won a medal in the 10,000 metres track event at the 19th Asian Games in Hangzhou, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Aligarh
(B) Meerut
(C) Mathura
(D) Bulandshahr

57. Phase II of the Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project (UPWSRP), funded by the World Bank, primarily aims to improve irrigation efficiency in which river basins of UP?
(A) Chambal and Yamuna river basins
(B) Ghaghara-Gomti and Ganga basins
(C) Ken, Betwa and Yamuna river basins
(D) Son, Rihand and Southern river basins

58. Which of the following cities in Uttar Pradesh was not an official host venue for G20 working group or engagement meetings in 2023?
(A) Lucknow
(B) Agra
(C) Kanpur
(D) Varanasi

59. Deepti Sharma, an integral player in the Indian women's cricket team that won the Gold Medal at the Hangzhou Asian Games, belongs to which district of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Meerut
(B) Bareilly
(C) Aligarh
(D) Agra

60. Match List I with List II:
List I: GI Product of UP
P. Chikankari Craft
Q. Terracotta Craft
R. Natural Perfume (Attar)
S. Wood Carving
List II: Associated District
1. Lucknow
2. Gorakhpur
3. Kannauj
4. Saharanpur
Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

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61. The first Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show (UPITS-2023) was inaugurated by President Droupadi Murmu at which venue?
(A) Indira Gandhi Pratishthan, Lucknow
(B) India Expo Mart, Greater Noida
(C) Trade Facilitation Centre, Varanasi
(D) Rudraksh Convention Centre, Varanasi

62. Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore maintained strong literary ties with Uttar Pradesh and frequently stayed in which historic city where he delivered public addresses?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Gorakhpur
(D) Aligarh

63. Consider the following statements regarding Dudhwa National Park:
I. It is located in the Lakhimpur Kheri district of Uttar Pradesh along the Indo-Nepal border.
II. It forms part of the Terai Arc Landscape, facilitating cross-border wildlife movement between India and Nepal.
III. It lies adjacent to protected forest areas in Nepal such as Suklaphanta and Bardia.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

64. The Rudraksh Convention Centre, constructed as a symbol of friendship with financial and technical assistance from Japan, is located in which city of Uttar Pradesh?
(A) Ayodhya
(B) Prayagraj
(C) Varanasi
(D) Agra

30. (B) Leather goods – Kanpur
Kanpur is world-renowned as a major industrial center for leather processing, footwear manufacturing, and leather goods export, serving major international markets. Sports goods originate primarily from Meerut, Chikankari textile craft is centered in Lucknow, and brassware is the primary craft export of Moradabad, making Kanpur and leather goods correctly matched.

31. (A) Bhadohi and Mirzapur
Bachpan Bachao Andolan, founded by Nobel Peace laureate Kailash Satyarthi, carried out extensive anti-child labor raids, rescue operations, and educational rehabilitation programs in the traditional carpet weaving belt of Bhadohi and Mirzapur districts. The initiative helped eliminate child exploitation and promoted ethically produced, child-labor-free exported carpets from Uttar Pradesh state.

32. (A) 1, 2, 3
During India's G20 presidency in 2023, official working group meetings in Uttar Pradesh commenced chronological hosting with Agra conducting the Empower meeting in February 2023, Lucknow holding the Digital Economy meeting in February 2023, and Varanasi hosting the Culture Working Group meeting in August 2023. This sequence forms the correct chronological order.

33. (D) Ganga River
The rejuvenation of the Ganga River basin under the flagship Namami Gange programme was showcased at major international water summits and global environmental forums. The initiative focuses on sewage treatment infrastructure, riverfront development, biodiversity conservation, public awareness, and industrial effluent monitoring to restore ecological health to India's most sacred river.

34. (C) Bundelkhand
The Green Energy Corridor Phase-II project focuses on constructing power transmission infrastructure in the Bundelkhand region. The initiative facilitates the evacuation of renewable energy generated from large-scale solar power parks in districts like Jhansi, Jalaun, Lalitpur, and Chitrakoot into the national grid, enhancing clean power integration across the country overall.

35. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Uttar Pradesh Green Hydrogen Policy 2024 was enacted to promote clean energy transition in alignment with international climate action commitments. By offering subsidies and land incentives, the state encourages green hydrogen production to replace fossil-fuel-based feedstock in energy-intensive sectors like fertilizer plants, refineries, and chemical manufacturing facilities across the region.

36. (D) Japanese Encephalitis and AES
The Uttar Pradesh government launched the Dastak Campaign in partnership with WHO and UNICEF to eradicate Japanese Encephalitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. The health initiative involved door-to-door awareness drives, vector control measures, clean drinking water promotion, sanitation improvements, and childhood immunization across vulnerable districts in Eastern Uttar Pradesh state region.

37. (A) It is administratively situated within Bulandshahr district.
Noida International Airport at Jewar is geographically and administratively located in Gautam Buddha Nagar district, not Bulandshahr. Developed by Zurich Airport International AG under a public-private partnership model, the airport is planned as a modern multi-runway transit and cargo hub to relieve air traffic pressure on Indira Gandhi International Airport.

38. (C) Meerut
Parul Chaudhary, who won the Gold Medal in the Women's 5000 metres event at the 19th Asian Games in Hangzhou, hails from Meerut district. She produced a remarkable late sprint in the final meters of the track event, establishing herself among India's top international long-distance track athletes globally today.

39. (A) Saryu
The Queen Heo Hwang-ok Memorial Park is built along the banks of the Saryu River in Ayodhya. Dedicated to Princess Suriratna of Ayodhya, who traveled to Korea in 48 AD and married King Suro of Gimhae, the park serves as an enduring symbol of bilateral historical and cultural friendship between nations.

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81. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
During Operation Ajay, launched in October 2023 to evacuate Indian citizens from Israel, Uttar Pradesh established special helpdesks and facilitation counters. Operating from UP Bhavan in New Delhi, the dedicated state helpline coordinated reception, local transportation, food, and safe transit for returning students and workers belonging to Uttar Pradesh state.

82. (D) I, II and III
Uttar Pradesh enacted its Export Promotion Policy 2020-25 to double export volumes from the state. Infrastructure support includes Export Promotion Industrial Parks in Greater Noida and Agra, alongside Inland Container Depots functioning at Moradabad, Kanpur, and Gautam Buddha Nagar to streamline customs clearances and export logistics for local manufacturers effectively.

83. (B) Saharanpur
Kartik Kumar, who won the Silver Medal in the Men's 10,000 metres distance running event at the 19th Asian Games in Hangzhou, hails from Saharanpur district. Running a tactical race alongside fellow Indian medalist Gulveer Singh, his performance marked a significant achievement for distance running in Uttar Pradesh state sports.

84. (D) Mainpuri
Asian Development Bank urban infrastructure projects in Uttar Pradesh target major urban nodes, heritage cities, and industrial centers such as Jhansi, Mathura, Varanasi, Lucknow, and Kanpur to improve water supply, sewerage networks, and urban governance. Mainpuri is not designated as a primary focus node under these ADB-funded urban development programs.

85. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Export items from Uttar Pradesh cater to prominent overseas destinations. Hand-knotted carpets from Bhadohi are shipped mainly to the USA and EU, Moradabad brass artware goes to the Middle East and USA, Kanpur and Agra leather footwear targets the EU and UK, while Lucknow Chikankari garments serve Gulf Cooperation Council markets.

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86. (C) Climate-resilient state highway corridors
The World Bank-assisted Uttar Pradesh Core Road Network Project emphasizes developing climate-resilient state highway corridors. The project upgrades existing state highways, strengthens pavement structures, improves drainage systems to withstand extreme weather events, enhances road safety engineering, and builds institutional capacity within the public works department for long-term road infrastructure maintenance.

87. (A) Nepal
The Land Ports Authority of India constructed an Integrated Check Post at Sonauli in Maharajganj district to bolster land trade and cross-border transit with Nepal. The modern check post incorporates integrated customs clearance, cargo inspection, immigration handling, truck warehousing, and security screening to streamline bilateral trade flow between India and Nepal.

88. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The G20 Culture Working Group meeting in Varanasi concluded with the unanimous adoption of the Kashi Culture Pathway outcome document. The agreement outlined global commitments to safeguard living heritage, support creative economies, address illicit trafficking of cultural artifacts, leverage digital technology for heritage preservation, and promote inclusive sustainable cultural development.

89. (D) I, II, III and IV
Uttar Pradesh maintains strong geographical, ecological, and economic linkages with Nepal. Rivers like Ghaghara, Rapti, and Gandak flow into the state from Nepal across a shared 570 km border. Sonauli and Rupaidiha serve as primary trade transit check posts, while Dudhwa forms contiguous Terai ecological habitats with Nepalese parks today.

90. (C) Kanpur
The European Investment Bank approved a 650 million Euro credit facility to support the construction of the Kanpur Metro Rail Project. The funding supports two major urban corridors, station infrastructure, and eco-friendly rolling stock, modernizing public urban transit and reducing traffic congestion in the industrial city of Kanpur city today.

Its geographic position makes it a strategic crossing for international trade, cargo trucks, cross-border public transport, local commuters, and global tourists traveling to popular Nepalese destinations like Lumbini, Pokhara, and Kathmandu through structured check posts.

51. (B) Tree plantation and plastic reduction
Under Mission LiFE, a global climate initiative introduced at COP26, Uttar Pradesh focused state-wide efforts on environmental conservation through mass tree plantation campaigns, single-use plastic reduction drives, energy efficiency, water conservation awareness, and sustainable lifestyle practices across public administration, rural communities, educational institutions, and urban municipal bodies state-wide today.

52. (D) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank co-financed the Agra Metro Rail Project alongside the European Investment Bank. The co-funding supports the construction of modern metro rail corridors connecting iconic tourist landmarks like the Taj Mahal and Agra Fort with commercial hubs, providing safe, eco-friendly, and sustainable urban transit systems daily.

53. (A) Azamgarh
The distinct black clay pottery of Nizamabad, famous for its shiny black finish with intricate silver etchings, originates from Azamgarh district. Holding a Geographical Indication tag, this craft uses locally sourced dark soil, specialized firing techniques, and zinc-mercury amalgam filling to produce unique decorative earthenware exported worldwide to buyers.

54. (D) I, II, III and IV
Aligarh is globally known for lock and hardware exports, Khurja in Bulandshahr is celebrated for ceramic items, Moradabad exports brass artware internationally, and Bhadohi exports hand-woven carpets to over 70 countries. All four statements accurately reflect the manufacturing and international export focus of these industrial districts in Uttar Pradesh.

55. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Remote Sensing Applications Centre, Uttar Pradesh is an autonomous organization situated in Lucknow. It processes high-resolution satellite remote sensing data and Geographic Information System technologies for natural resource mapping, agricultural acreage estimation, groundwater assessment, flood inundation tracking, land-use planning, and urban infrastructure monitoring across Uttar Pradesh state effectively.

56. (D) Bulandshahr
Gulveer Singh, an accomplished distance runner who secured the Bronze Medal in the Men's 10,000 metres event at the 19th Asian Games in Hangzhou, hails from Bulandshahr district. His podium finish contributed to India's historic track and field medal haul at the continental multisport event. This highlights growing athletic sports achievements.

57. (B) Ghaghara-Gomti and Ganga basins
Phase II of the World Bank-assisted Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project targets irrigation efficiency, participatory water management, and institutional reforms across the Ghaghara-Gomti and Ganga river basins. The initiative modernizes canal networks, enhances agricultural productivity, mitigates waterlogging, and promotes climate-resilient water resource management state-wide. This project improves overall farmer income.

58. (C) Kanpur
During India's G20 presidency in 2023, Uttar Pradesh hosted official working group and engagement meetings across four designated cities: Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, and Greater Noida. Kanpur was not selected as an official venue for G20 events, as all state-level G20 delegate sessions were confined to the four chosen cities listed.

59. (D) Agra
Deepti Sharma, an all-rounder in the Indian women's national cricket team that secured the Gold Medal at the 19th Asian Games in Hangzhou, belongs to Agra district. Her consistent performances with both bat and ball played a critical role in India's victory at the Asian Games tournament field.

60. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Traditional handicrafts of Uttar Pradesh hold Geographical Indication tags tied to specific origin districts. Chikankari embroidery is centered in Lucknow, terracotta clay craft originates from Gorakhpur, natural perfume or Attar is produced in Kannauj, and intricate wood carving craft is

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71. (D) I, II, III and IV
The One District One Product scheme assigns a unique indigenous craft or agricultural product to each of the 75 districts in Uttar Pradesh. ODOP items were gifted to foreign delegates during G20 summits, exported globally across multiple continents, and structured to provide direct financial and market access to local artisans.

72. (D) Uttar Pradesh
During Operation Kaveri in April 2023 to evacuate Indian citizens from war-torn Sudan, the Uttar Pradesh government set up special facilitation desks and control cells at Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi. These desks assisted returning state residents with food, medical aid, temporary stay, and free transport to their native districts.

73. (B) Varanasi
Banarasi Silk products hold a Geographical Indication tag and are centered in the traditional weaving cluster of Varanasi. World-renowned for fine silk, gold and silver zari brocades, and intricate handloom weaving patterns, Banarasi sarees and fabrics are exported globally to international fashion houses, cultural exhibitions, and diaspora markets worldwide.

74. (C) Pro-Poor Tourism (World Bank) – Agra-Varanasi circuit
The World Bank-assisted Uttar Pradesh Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project specifically focuses on key heritage and tourist nodes along the Agra-Varanasi circuit, including Braj and Mathura. It aims to develop community-based tourism infrastructure, improve heritage site accessibility, and enhance local employment opportunities for marginalized communities across the state region.

75. (D) Sarnath
Delegates attending the G20 Culture Working Group meeting in Varanasi visited the nearby historic site of Sarnath. Located just outside Varanasi, Sarnath is where Lord Buddha delivered his first sermon or Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta, making it one of the four most sacred Buddhist pilgrimage destinations in the world today.

76. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The establishment of the International Rice Research Institute South Asia Regional Centre in Varanasi aims to bolster regional agricultural productivity and crop climate resilience. As ISARC is the first regional centre of IRRI established outside its headquarters in the Philippines, it delivers targeted rice breeding and technology to South Asia.

77. (B) Kanpur
Kanpur is internationally recognized as a premier hub for finished leather products, saddles, industrial harness gear, safety boots, and fashion footwear. The city's leather manufacturing industrial cluster processes hide, manufactures specialized leather goods, and exports finished products extensively to high-value markets in the European Union, North America, and the Middle East.

78. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The chronological order of UNESCO inscriptions for Uttar Pradesh sites begins with Taj Mahal in 1983, followed by Fatehpur Sikri in 1986. Decades later, Varanasi was admitted into the UNESCO Creative Cities Network as a City of Music in 2015, and Kumbh Mela was inscribed on the Intangible Cultural Heritage list in 2017.

79. (A) Doubling its tiger population ahead of schedule
Pilibhit Tiger Reserve was awarded the prestigious international TX2 Award in 2020 for doubling its wild tiger population within a span of four years, far ahead of the 10-year global target. The achievement reflected effective anti-poaching measures, habitat management, prey base restoration, and community co-existence strategies in the Terai region.

80. (C) Ayodhya
Ancient historical traditions commemorated in South Korea record that Princess Suriratna traveled by sea from Ayodhya to Korea in 48 AD. Upon arriving in the ancient Karak kingdom, she married King Suro of Gimhae, becoming Queen Heo Hwang-ok and laying the foundation for historical diplomatic and cultural bonds with Ayodhya.

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40. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
High-profile international visits to Uttar Pradesh reflect strong cultural and economic ties. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe attended Ganga Aarti in Varanasi, French President Emmanuel Macron inaugurated a solar plant in Mirzapur, G20 foreign delegates visited Sarnath Museum, and South Korean First Lady Kim Jung-sook inaugurated the Queen Heo Memorial Park.

41. (B) Noida
The National Institute of Biologicals is an autonomous institute located in Noida. Functioning under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, NIB plays a critical role in quality control, testing, and standardization of biological products, vaccines, plasma derivatives, and biopharmaceuticals manufactured domestically or imported for public healthcare in India today.

42. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
A Multi-Modal Logistics Hub is being constructed at Dadri under the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor project. The facility integrates rail freight lines, dedicated freight corridors, and road networks to streamline cargo handling, reduce transit times, and connect industrial units in Uttar Pradesh directly with major international seaports across India today.

43. (D) Nepal
Banbasa Barrage on the Sharda River is situated near the international border between India and Nepal. Constructed across the river, the headworks divert river waters into the extensive Sharda Canal network, providing essential irrigation, flood regulation, and agricultural water supply across several central and eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh state.

44. (A) Bara Imambara
Bara Imambara in Lucknow is a major historic Shia congregation hall constructed by Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula, but it is not individually inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage list. In contrast, the Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, and Fatehpur Sikri are officially recognized World Heritage Sites situated within Uttar Pradesh state territory today.

45. (D) I, II and III
Uttar Pradesh enacted a targeted Fortune 500 investment policy offering financial and land incentives to top global multinational corporations. Foreign investments are heavily concentrated in Gautam Buddha Nagar district, while foreign entities like Zurich Airport International AG are investing directly in major infrastructure projects such as Jewar International Airport today.

46. (B) Sports goods
Meerut is globally celebrated for its sports goods manufacturing cluster. The city produces high-quality cricket bats, leather balls, inflatable balls, athletic equipment, and protective gear, exporting sports products to competitive markets across the United Kingdom, Australia, North America, Europe, and international sporting federations worldwide. This industry provides extensive local employment opportunity.

47. (A) UP Core Road Network Project
The World Bank provided financial and technical assistance for the Uttar Pradesh Core Road Network Project. The project focuses on upgrading, widening, and maintaining state highways, improving road safety measures, strengthening institutional management, and establishing climate-resilient road transport corridors to enhance regional economic connectivity across the state territory.

48. (C) AK-203 Rifle Unit – Amethi (Korwa)
The AK-203 assault rifle manufacturing unit is located at Korwa in Amethi district under an Indo-Russian joint venture named Indo-Russian Rifles Private Limited. In contrast, BrahMos missile manufacturing is situated at the Lucknow node, making the combination of AK-203 rifle production and Amethi the correctly matched pair presented here.

49. (B) 2015
Varanasi was designated as a member of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network under the 'City of Music' category in December 2015. The designation honors Varanasi's rich centuries-old musical traditions, classical music gharanas, iconic instrumentalists, vocalists, and vibrant living cultural heritage along the sacred ghats of the Ganga in Northern India.

50. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sonauli in Maharajganj district acts as a premier land transit hub connecting India with Nepal.

NODIA

91. (D) Banaras Hindu University (BHU)
Nobel laureate in Economics Amartya Sen served as a visiting scholar, delivered lectures, and engaged in academic interactions at Banaras Hindu University in Varanasi. His association contributed to academic discourse on welfare economics, social choice theory, poverty measurement, and development policy within the university's economics department and social science faculties.

92. (A) The Jhansi node hosts a NASA space launch facility.
The statement claiming that Jhansi hosts a NASA space launch facility is incorrect. The Uttar Pradesh Defense Industrial Corridor consists of six nodes: Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Aligarh, Jhansi, and Chitrakoot. While Jhansi focuses on heavy engineering, land systems, and testing ranges, NASA facilities are not located in India or Uttar Pradesh.

93. (B) Vrindavan Yojana Grounds
The Uttar Pradesh Global Investors Summit 2023 was held at the Vrindavan Yojana Grounds in Lucknow. The three-day flagship investment event brought together international trade delegations, corporate executives, foreign ambassadors, and domestic business leaders, securing investment proposals across renewable energy, manufacturing, infrastructure, defense, IT, and tourism sectors in the state.

94. (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Kushinagar International Airport was established specifically to provide direct international air connectivity for foreign tourists and pilgrims visiting the Buddhist Circuit. Kushinagar is globally revered as the sacred location where Lord Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana, making direct international flights essential for supporting foreign Buddhist pilgrimage tourism. This directly boosts regional tourism economy.

95. (A) United Kingdom
The sports goods cluster in Meerut imports specialized English Willow raw timber primarily from the United Kingdom to manufacture professional-grade cricket bats. Known for its distinct grain density, shock absorption, and durability, English willow is processed by skilled artisans in Meerut to produce premium cricket bats for international players worldwide.

96. (C) Braj Circuit and Agra-Varanasi heritage nodes
The World Bank-assisted Uttar Pradesh Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project concentrates on developing sustainable tourism infrastructure along the Braj Circuit and key Agra-Varanasi heritage nodes. The initiative focuses on improving heritage conservation, pedestrian pathways, solid waste management, and visitor amenities while creating sustainable economic opportunities for local low-income communities state-wide.

97. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show acts as an international trade gateway connecting local MSMEs, craft clusters, and handloom weavers with international buyers and trade delegations. The exhibition showcased GI-tagged items including Kannauj Perfume, Moradabad Brassware, and Gorakhpur Terracotta, boosting direct export opportunities and international market recognition across regions.

98. (C) Zurich Airport International AG
Yamuna International Airport Private Limited is a Special Purpose Vehicle established as a 100% subsidiary of Swiss company Zurich Airport International AG. YIAPL was incorporated to execute the design, construction, financing, operation, and maintenance of Noida International Airport at Jewar under a forty-year public-private partnership concession period in India.

99. (B) 3000m Steeplechase
In addition to winning the Gold Medal in the 5000 metres event, distance runner Parul Chaudhary from Meerut won the Silver Medal in the Women's 3000 metres Steeplechase event at the 19th Asian Games in Hangzhou. Her dual podium finish secured two major track medals for India at Hangzhou.

100. (D) Gorakhpur Junction
Gorakhpur Junction serves as the premier railway hub and operational headquarters for North Eastern Railway, facilitating rail transport, passenger travel, and cross-border freight traffic along the border corridor connecting to Nautanwa and Nepal. Nautanwa acts as the railhead near the Sonauli border point for transshipment into Nepal from India.

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centered in Saharanpur, validating the original sequential mapping provided above.

61. (B) India Expo Mart, Greater Noida
President Droupadi Murmu inaugurated the premier edition of the Uttar Pradesh International Trade Show (UPITS-2023) at the India Expo Centre and Mart in Greater Noida. The trade show served as an international platform promoting state products, One District One Product items, handlooms, MSMEs, and heavy industrial capabilities to international buyers.

62. (B) Prayagraj
Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore maintained rich intellectual ties with Prayagraj (formerly Allahabad). He visited the historic city on multiple occasions, stayed with distinguished literary figures, delivered public addresses at academic institutions, and engaged with the vibrant Bengali and Indian literary circles centered in Prayagraj during the early twentieth century period.

63. (D) I, II and III
Dudhwa National Park is located in Lakhimpur Kheri district along the Indo-Nepal border. It forms a crucial component of the transboundary Terai Arc Landscape, maintaining contiguous forest corridors with Nepalese protected areas such as Suklaphanta and Bardia National Parks to facilitate seasonal movement of tigers, elephants, and rhinos across borders.

64. (C) Varanasi
The Rudraksh Convention Centre was constructed in Varanasi as a monumental symbol of international friendship between India and Japan. Built with financial aid from the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the facility features modern convention infrastructure, eco-friendly architecture shaped like a Shiva Linga, and 108 ornamental Rudraksh beads embedded on its facade.

65. (D) Yamuna – Maharajganj district
The Yamuna River originates from the Yamunotri glacier in Uttarakhand and enters Uttar Pradesh in Saharanpur district, not Maharajganj. The Sharda enters near Pilibhit, the Ghaghara flows through Lakhimpur Kheri and Bahraich, and the Rapti enters through Shravasti and Balrampur from Nepal, making the Yamuna-Maharajganj pair factually incorrect in list.

66. (C) Lucknow node
The BrahMos supersonic cruise missile manufacturing unit is located at the Lucknow node of the Uttar Pradesh Defense Industrial Corridor. Developed by BrahMos Aerospace, an Indo-Russian joint venture enterprise, the facility produces state-of-the-art missiles, booster units, and defense electronics for the Indian Armed Forces and potential export partners worldwide.

67. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Uttar Pradesh actively contributes to national COP26 non-fossil energy targets by rapidly expanding solar power generation capacity. Ultra-mega solar parks are being developed across the sunny Bundelkhand region in districts like Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur, and Chitrakoot, facilitating large-scale clean electricity generation to phase out fossil fuel dependency in the region.

68. (A) 1, 2, 3
Looking from West to East along the Indo-Nepal border in Uttar Pradesh, the Sharda River (Mahakali) enters first in Pilibhit district, followed by the Ghaghara River (Karnali) flowing into Lakhimpur Kheri and Bahraich, and finally the Gandak River entering near Maharajganj and Kushinagar in the eastern region of the state.

69. (A) Microsoft
Global technology corporation Microsoft established a major software development campus and India Development Centre facility at Sector 132 in Noida. The campus serves as a primary hub for cloud computing, engineering research, product development, and artificial intelligence innovation, reinforcing Noida's position as a premier IT destination in India today overall.

70. (B) 2017
Kumbh Mela held at Prayagraj was officially inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in December 2017. UNESCO recognized Kumbh Mela as the world's largest peaceful religious gathering, celebrating spiritual purification, sacred river bathing, ancient ascetic traditions, and harmonious cultural exchange across communities worldwide.

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